

120

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN

CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. JAMES W. GERARD
HON. MYRON T. HERRICK
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS
HON. ELIHU ROOT
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BEURY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
JOHN B. CALVERT
WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. CRANE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
JEROME D. GREENE
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
FRED P. HAGGARD
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
HAMILTON HOLT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY G. LANGDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
VANCE C. MCCORMICK
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND
JOHN R. MOTT
FRANK MASON NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
WM. COOPER PROCTER
RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEERS
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

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

May 16, 1919

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

Dear Dr. Judson:

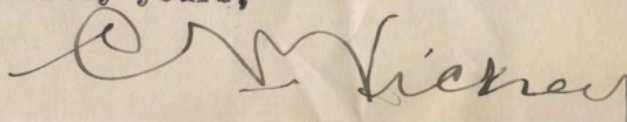
We all regret very much that you were not able to attend the Committee meeting in New York last Wednesday.

For your information I am sending you a copy of the docket with attached financial statements and certain cablegrams and reports which I would be very glad to have you examine if your time permits.

You will notice on Page 11 of the docket a cable from Persia that requests \$400,000. per month, largely, we assume, for the Azerbaijan Province. You will notice that in the proposed appropriations we cut it down to \$300,000. for April and \$200,000. for May. I would appreciate your judgment as to whether this was right, and as to what you think should be our policy with reference to continued relief in the areas that you visited. Our reports from the Caucasus indicate terrible destitution and death from prolonged exile and political upheavals.

CVV-HN

Sincerely yours,



Chicago, May 28, 1919

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Your favor of the 16th inst. was received while I was away from the city. I notice the action with regard to Persia. Of course I am not in a position here and now to judge as to the needs of the Azerbaijan Province, but based on the information I had when I was in Persia I should judge that that need is very great. By this time the need ought to have passed in other parts of Persia, but it seems to me likely that it will continue until the harvest comes in this year in Urumia and doubtless in other parts of Azerbaijan.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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

Chicago, May 28, 1919

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Your favor of the 16th inst. was received while I was away from the city. I notice the action with regard to Persia. Of course I am not in a position here and now to judge as to the needs of the Azerbaidjan Province, but based on the information I had when I was in Persia I should judge that that need is very great. By this time the need ought to have passed in other parts of Persia, but it seems to me likely that it will continue until the harvest comes in this year in Urumia and doubtless in other parts of Azerbaidjan.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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

66TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION.

H. R. 412.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 19, 1919.

Mr. MONTAGUE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To incorporate Near East Relief.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following persons, namely, James L. Barton,
- 4 Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Morgenthau, Edwin M. Bulk-
- 5 ley, Alexander J. Hemphill, Charles R. Crane, William
- 6 Howard Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, Abram
- 7 I. Elkus, Charles W. Eliot, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles E.
- 8 Beury, Arthur J. Brown, John B. Calvert, William I.
- 9 Chamberlain, Robert J. Cuddihy, Cleveland E. Dodge,
- 10 William T. Ellis, James Cardinal Gibbons, David H. Greer,
- 11 Harold A. Hatch, William I. Haven, Myron T. Herrick,
- 12 Hamilton Holt, Frank W. Jackson, Arthur Curtiss James

1 Frederick Lynch, Vance C. McCormick, Charles F. Mac-
 2 farland, Henry B. F. Macfarland, William B. Millar, John
 3 R. Mott, Frank Mason North, George A. Plimpton, Philip
 4 Rhineland, William Jay Schieffelin, George T. Scott,
 5 Albert Shaw, William Sloane, Edward Lincoln Smith,
 6 Robert Eliot Speer, James M. Speers, Oscar S. Straus,
 7 Charles V. Vickrey, Harry A. Wheeler, Stanley White,
 8 Ray Lyman Wilbur, Talcott Williams, and Stephen S. Wise,
 9 their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby in-
 10 corporated and declared to be a body corporate of the Dis-
 11 trict of Columbia by the name of Near East Relief, and by
 12 that name shall be known and have perpetual succession,
 13 with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein con-
 14 tained.

15 SEC. 2. That the object for which said corporation is
 16 incorporated shall be to provide relief and to assist in the
 17 repatriation, rehabilitation, and reestablishment of suffering
 18 and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas;
 19 to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to pro-
 20 mote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those
 21 who have been rendered destitute, or dependent, directly
 22 or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men,
 23 or other causes beyond their control.

24 SEC. 3. That the direction and management of the
 25 affairs of the corporation, and the control of its property

1 and funds, shall be vested in a board of trustees, to be com-
 2 posed of the following individuals: James L. Barton, Cleve-
 3 land H. Dodge, Henry Morgenthau, Edwin M. Bulkley,
 4 Alexander J. Hemphill, Charles R. Crane, William Howard
 5 Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, Abram I. Elkus,
 6 Charles W. Eliot, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles E. Beury,
 7 Arthur J. Brown, John B. Calvert, William I. Chamberlain,
 8 Robert J. Cuddihy, Cleveland E. Dodge, William T. Ellis,
 9 James Cardinal Gibbons, David H. Greer, Harold A. Hatch,
 10 William I. Haven, Myron T. Herrick, Hamilton Holt, Frank
 11 W. Jackson, Arthur Curtiss James, Frederick Lynch, Vance
 12 C. McCormick, Charles S. Macfarland, Henry B. F. Mac-
 13 farland, William B. Millar, John R. Mott, Frank Mason
 14 North, George A. Plimpton, Philip Rhineland, William
 15 Jay Schieffelin, George T. Scott, Albert Shaw, William
 16 Sloane, Edward Lincoln Smith, Robert Eliot Speer, James
 17 M. Speers, Oscar S. Straus, Charles V. Vickrey, Harry A.
 18 Wheeler, Stanley White, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Talcott Wil-
 19 liams, and Stephen S. Wise, who shall constitute the first
 20 board of trustees and constitute the members of the cor-
 21 poration. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or
 22 otherwise shall be filled by the remaining trustees in such
 23 manner as the by-laws shall prescribe, and the persons so
 24 elected shall thereupon become trustees and also members
 25 of the corporation.

1 SEC. 4. That the principal office of the corporation
2 shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may
3 be maintained and meetings of the corporation or of the
4 trustees and committees may be held in other places, such
5 as the by-laws may from time to time fix.

6 SEC. 5. That the said trustees shall be entitled to take,
7 hold, and administer any securities, funds, or property which
8 may be transferred to them for the purposes and objects
9 hereinbefore enumerated by the existing and unincorporated
10 American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and
11 such other funds or property as may at any time be given,
12 devised, or bequeathed to them or to such corporation, for
13 the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time
14 to adopt a common seal, to appoint officers, whether mem-
15 bers of the board of trustees or otherwise, and such em-
16 ployees as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the
17 business of the corporation, and at such salaries, or with such
18 remuneration as they may think proper; and full power
19 to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as may be
20 necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of
21 the business of the corporation.

22 SEC. 6. That as soon as may be possible after the
23 passage of this act a meeting of the trustees hereinbefore
24 named shall be called by Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry
25 Morgenthau, Abram I. Elkus, Edwin M. Bulkley, Alexander

1 J. Hemphill, William B. Millar, George T. Scott, James
2 L. Barton, and Charles V. Vickrey, or any six of them,
3 at the borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York,
4 by notice served in person or by mail, addressed to each
5 trustee at his place of residence; and the said trustees named
6 herein, or a majority thereof, being assembled, shall organize
7 and proceed to adopt by-laws, to elect officers, and generally
8 to organize the said corporation.

9 SEC. 7. That a meeting of the incorporators, their asso-
10 ciates, or successors shall be held once in every year after the
11 year of incorporation at such time and place as shall be
12 prescribed in the by-laws, when the annual reports of the
13 officers and executive boards shall be presented and mem-
14 bers of the executive board elected for the ensuing year.
15 Special meetings of the corporation may be called upon such
16 notice as may be prescribed.

17 SEC. 8. That a copy of the constitution and by-laws
18 and of all amendments thereto shall be filed with the Con-
19 gress when adopted, and on or before the 1st day of April
20 each year said corporation shall make and transmit to the
21 Congress a report of its proceedings for the year ending
22 December 31 preceding, including the names and residences
23 of its officers and a full and itemized account of all receipts
24 and expenditures.

SEC. 9. The corporation shall have no power to issue certificate of stock or declare or pay any dividends or otherwise distribute to its members any of its property or the proceeds therefrom or from its operations. On dissolution of the corporation otherwise than by act of Congress the property shall escheat to the United States.

SEC. 10. That all members and officers of the corporation and of its governing body may reside in or be citizens of any place within the United States.

SEC. 11. That the franchise herein granted shall terminate at the expiration of twenty-five years from the date of the approval of the act and that Congress reserves the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act at any time.

1st Session,
69th Congress

H. R. 415.

A BILL

To incorporate Near East Relief.

By Mr. MONTAGUE.

Introduced and ordered to be printed.
May 18, 1913.—Referred to the Committee on the

1 Sec. 9. The corporation shall have no power to issue
2 certificates of stock or declare or pay any dividends or
3 otherwise distribute to its members any of its property
4 or the proceeds therefrom or from its operations. On dis-
5 solution of the corporation otherwise than by act of Con-
6 gress the property shall escheat to the United States.

7 Sec. 10. That all members and officers of the corpora-
8 tion and of its governing body may reside in or be citizens
9 of any place within the United States.

10 Sec. 11. That the franchise herein grant-
11 ed shall terminate at the expiration of twenty-five years from
12 the approval of this act and that Congress may
13 at any time repeal, alter, or amend this act at any time.

66TH CONGRESS, }
1ST SESSION. } **H. R. 412.**

A BILL

To incorporate Near East Relief.

By Mr. MONTAGUE.

MAY 19, 1919.—Referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of which Cleveland H. Dodge is Treasurer, announces contributions amounting to \$808,543.57 received during the week ending May 20th, 1919.

Among notable New York City Gifts are the following:-

Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy	New York City	\$500.00
Mr. H. M. Crane	New York City	200.00
Mr. H. G. Leach	New York City	100.00

Miscellaneous gifts received from various sections of the United States are as follows:-

Alabama Committee	Birmingham, Ala.	\$8,000.00
Ohio Committee	Toledo, Ohio	250,000.00
Tennessee Committee	Nashville, Tenn.	9,000.00
South Carolina Committee	Columbia, S. Car.	20,000.00
North Carolina Committee	Raleigh, N. Car.	30,000.00
Idaho Committee	Boise, Idaho	15,000.00
Seattle, Washington Committee	Seattle, Wash.	4,000.00
Spokane, Washington Committee	Spokane, Wash.	3,000.00
Colorado Committee	Denver, Colo.	20,000.00
Wyoming Committee	Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,000.00
Minnesota Committee	Minneapolis, Minn.	40,000.00
Texas Committee	Dallas, Texas	15,000.00
Arkansas Committee	Little Rock, Ark.	55,000.00
Delaware Committee	Wilmington, Del.	35,000.00
Maine Committee	Portland, Maine	25,000.00
New Hampshire Committee	Manchester, N. H.	3,000.00
Pennsylvania Committee Central	Harrisburg, Pa.	5,000.00
Mississippi Committee	Jackson, Miss.	10,000.00
Louisiana Committee	New Orleans, La.	10,000.00
St. Louis, Missouri Committee	St. Louis, Mo.	4,000.00
Montana Committee	Helena, Mont.	16,000.00
West Virginia Committee	Charleston, W. Va.	13,000.00
Kansas City, Missouri Comm.	Kansas City, Mo.	35,000.00
Maryland Committee	Baltimore, Md.	9,000.00
Louisville Kentucky Committee	Louisville, Ky.	65,000.00
Massachusetts Committee	Boston, Mass.	100,000.00
Caroline County	Denton, Md.	2,279.45
Southern California Committee	Los Angeles, Calif.	100,000.00
Albany War Chest	Albany, N. Y.	1,250.00
Collection Tioga Co., Pa.	Wellsboro, Penna.	1,000.00
Connecticut Committee	Hartford, Conn.	962.53
Johnstown, N. Y.	Johnstown, N. Y.	1,264.62
Indiana Committee	Indianapolis, Ind.	14,000.00
McKeesport War Chest Ass'n	McKeesport, Pa.	3,602.75
War Chest Ass'n.	Lockport, N. Y.	3,000.00
Western Penn. Committee	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,000.00
Holy Trinity Church	Buffalo, N. Y.	441.40
Mennonites of North America	Donnellson, Iowa	438.55
Mr. J. V. Pilcher	Louisville, Ky.	500.00

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of which Cleveland H. Dodge is Treasurer, announces contributions amounting to \$808,543.57 received during the week ending May 20th, 1919.

Among notable New York City gifts are the following:-

\$500.00	New York City	Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy
200.00	New York City	Mr. H. M. Crane
100.00	New York City	Mr. H. G. Leach

Miscellaneous gifts received from various sections of the United States are as follows:-

\$8,000.00	Birmingham, Ala.	Alabama Committee
250,000.00	Toledo, Ohio	Ohio Committee
9,000.00	Nashville, Tenn.	Tennessee Committee
20,000.00	Columbia, S. Car.	South Carolina Committee
30,000.00	Raleigh, N. Car.	North Carolina Committee
15,000.00	Boise, Idaho	Idaho Committee
4,000.00	Seattle, Wash.	Seattle, Washington Committee
3,000.00	Spokane, Wash.	Spokane, Washington Committee
20,000.00	Denver, Colo.	Colorado Committee
3,000.00	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Wyoming Committee
40,000.00	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minnesota Committee
15,000.00	Dallas, Texas	Texas Committee
25,000.00	Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas Committee
25,000.00	Wilmington, Del.	Delaware Committee
25,000.00	Portland, Maine	Maine Committee
3,000.00	Manchester, N. H.	New Hampshire Committee
5,000.00	Harrisburg, Pa.	Pennsylvania Committee
10,000.00	Jackson, Miss.	Mississippi Committee
10,000.00	New Orleans, La.	Louisiana Committee
4,000.00	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis, Missouri Committee
18,000.00	Helena, Mont.	Montana Committee
18,000.00	Charleston, W. Va.	West Virginia Committee
25,000.00	Kansas City, Mo.	Kansas City, Missouri Comm.
3,000.00	Baltimore, Md.	Maryland Committee
65,000.00	Louisville, Ky.	Louisville Kentucky Committee
100,000.00	Boston, Mass.	Massachusetts Committee
2,279.45	Denton, Md.	Caroline County
100,000.00	Los Angeles, Calif.	Southern California Committee
1,250.00	Albany, N. Y.	Albany War Chest
1,000.00	Wellford, Penna.	Collection Ties Co., Pa.
388.53	Hartford, Conn.	Connecticut Committee
1,264.62	Johnstown, N. Y.	Johnstown, N. Y.
14,000.00	Indianapolis, Ind.	Indiana Committee
3,602.75	McKeesport, Pa.	McKeesport War Chest Ass'n
3,000.00	Lockport, N. Y.	War Chest Ass'n
25,000.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Western Penn. Committee
441.40	Buffalo, N. Y.	Holy Trinity Church
435.55	Donnellson, Iowa	Mennonites of North America
500.00	Louisville, Ky.	Mr. J. V. Fisher

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN

CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

F. W. MACCALLUM

ASSISTANT TREASURER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, CH'
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAHAM I. ELKUS
HON. ELIHU ROOT
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BEURY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
JOHN B. CALVERT
WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN
COL. WM. COOPER PROCTER
CHARLES R. CRANE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
JEROME D. GREENE
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
FRED P. HAGGARD
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
MYRON T. HERRICK
HAMILTON HOLT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY G. LANGDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
VANCE C. MCCORMICK
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
JOHN R. MOTT
FRANK MASON NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
KARL DAVIS ROBINSON
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEERS
OSCAR S. STRAUS
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

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

May 26, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:-

Mr. Roland S. Vaile informs me that he sent the report of his work in Persia to you, with the request that it be sent on to this office. I hope we shall receive it from you before long. I believe it was accompanied by a financial statement.

Mr. Holmes has given us an interesting report of his work. He seems to have been a very faithful worker, and his knowledge of Persia and the Persian language must have been a very great help.

With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

F. W. MacCallum

FWM/EHG.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 CAPITAL ADDRESS, LAYMAN
 TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1034
 DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

F. W. MACCALLUM
 ASSISTANT TREASURER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AMUEL T. DUTTON, CHAIRMAN
 CLEVELAND H. DODGE
 HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
 EDWIN M. BUCKLEY
 ALEXANDER J. HENPHILL
 WILLIAM B. MILLAR
 GEORGE T. SCOTT
 JAMES L. BAYTON
 HAROLD A. HATCH
 CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
 HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
 HON. ARTHUR J. ALTMAN
 HON. ELMER BROWN
 FREDERICK H. ALLEN
 JAMES L. BAYTON
 CHARLES E. BERRY
 ARTHUR J. BROWN
 JOHN E. CALVERT
 WM. J. CHAMBERLAIN
 COL. WM. COOPER PROCTOR
 CHARLES R. CRANE
 CLEVELAND H. DODGE
 CHARLES W. ELLIS
 WILLIAM T. ELLIS
 JAMES CARROLL GIBSON
 JEROME D. GREENE
 REV. DAVID H. GREEN
 FRED. P. MAGGARD
 HAROLD A. HATCH
 WILLIAM L. HAYES
 MYRON T. HERRICK
 HAMILTON HOYT
 FRANK W. JACKSON
 ARTHUR CURTIS JAMES
 HARRY PRATT JUDSON
 WOODBURY C. LANGDON
 FREDERICK LYNCH
 JAMES C. MCCORMICK
 CHARLES B. MACFARLAND
 HON. M. B. F. MACFARLAND
 HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
 JOHN B. MOTT
 FRANK HARRIS NORTH
 GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
 REV. P. R. RICHMOND
 KARL DAVID ROBINSON
 WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
 WILFRED SCHWETZLER
 ALBERT SHAW
 WILLIAM SLOAN
 EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
 JAMES M. SPEER
 OSCAR S. STRAUSS
 HARRY A. WHEELER
 STANLEY WHITE
 HAT LYMAN WILBUR
 JACOB WILLIAMS
 STEPHEN B. WISE

CHAIRMAN OF
 LOCAL COMMITTEES
 AND RESOLVED MEMBERS
 OF THE
 NATIONAL COMMITTEE

May 26, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
 Chicago University,
 Chicago, Illinois.
 My dear Mr. Judson:-

Mr. Roland E. Valle informs me that he sent the report of his work in Persia to you with the request that it be sent on to this office. I hope we shall receive it from you before long. I believe it was accompanied by a financial statement.

Mr. Holmes has given us an interesting report of his work. He seems to have been a very faithful worker, and his knowledge of Persia and the Persian language must have been a very great help.

With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

F. W. MacCallum

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND W. DODGE, TREASURER

COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1034

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

W. MACCALLUM
ASSISTANT TREASURER

Chicago, May 28, 1919

May 26, 1919.

Dear Mr. MacCallum;

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University
Chicago, Illinois.
at hand. I am herewith sending Mr. Vaile's report.

My dear Mr. Judson:-
I was not aware that Mr. Holmes had been heard from.

Mr. Roland S. Vaile informed me that
his work in Persia to you,
No doubt his work was useful. with the request that it be sent on to this office.
I hope we shall receive it soon before long.
I believe it was accompanied by a financial state-
ment.

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Holmes has given us an interesting
report of his work. He seems to have been a very
faithful worker, and his knowledge of Persia and
the Persian language must have been a very great
help.

With cordial greetings,

Mr. F. W. MacCallum
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Sincerely yours,

F. W. MacCallum

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

N. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
N. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
N. ABRAHAM I. ELKUS
N. EDWIN ROOT
EDWARD H. ALLEN
MEL L. BARTON
ARLES E. BEURY
THUR J. BROWN
H. B. CALVERT
I. I. CHAMBERLAIN
L. W. COOPER PROCTER
ARLES R. CRANE
EVELAND H. DODGE
ARLES W. ELIOT
LLIAM T. ELLIS
MES CARDINAL GIBBONS
RONALD D. GREENE
I. REV. DAVID H. GREER
ED P. HAGGARD
AROLD A. HATCH
LL AM I. HAVEN
YRON T. HERRICK
MILTON HOLT
RANK W. JACKSON
THUR CURTIS JAMES
ARRY PRATT JUDSON
OODBURY C. LARSON
FREDERICK LYNCH
ANCE C. MCCORMICK
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
ON. H. E. F. MACFARLAND
ON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
OHIE R. MOY
RANK MARSH MOYER
GEORGE A. PLOMPTON
T. REV. P. RUSSELL SMITH
ARL DAVID ROBINSON
ILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
M. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
LBERT SHAW
ILLIAM SLOANE
DWARD LINCOLN SMITH
AMES A. SPEERS
SCAR S. STRAUS
ARRY A. WHEELER
TANLEY WHITE
AY L. VAN WILBUR
ALCOCK WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

CHAIRMAN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
ARE INVITED TO SEND
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Chicago, May 26, 1919

Dear Mr. MacCallum:

Your favor of the 26th inst. is
at hand. I am herewith sending Mr. Valle's report.
I was not aware that Mr. Holmes had been heard from.
No doubt his work was useful.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. W. MacCallum
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

May 27, 1919

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. JAMES W. GERARD
HON. MYRON T. HERRICK
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS
HON. ELIHU ROOT
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BEURY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
JOHN B. CALVERT
WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. CRANE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
JEROME D. GREENE
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
FRED P. HAGGARD
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
HAMILTON HOLT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY G. LANGDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
VANCE C. MCCORMICK
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND
JOHN R. MOTT
FRANK MASON NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
WM. COOPER PROCTER
RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEERS
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

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

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

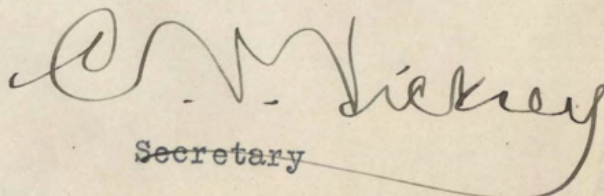
Dear Dr. Judson,

For your information, as a member of our Committee, and to suggest some of our plans for 1919-1920, I enclose advance copies of inserts that are to go into practically all Sunday school publications of America for the months of October, November and December, or in other words immediately preceding the Christmas offering of 1919.

The total circulation of these inserts in these Sunday school magazines will approximate 50,000,000 pages and is given to us by the respective Sunday school publications without any expense for insertion, postage, circulation, etc.

I also give you a statement of our receipts for the week ending May 20th.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary

CVV-R

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN, SAMUEL T. DUTTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN, CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: LAYMEN, TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY: NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

May 27, 1919

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

Dear Dr. Judson,

For your information, as a member of our Committee, and to suggest some of our plans for 1919-1920, I enclose advance copies of inserts that are to go into practically all Sunday school publications of America for the months of October, November and December, or in other words immediately preceding the Christmas offering of 1919. The total circulation of these inserts in these Sunday school magazines will approximate 50,000,000 pages and is given to us by the respective Sunday school publications without any expense for insertion, postage, circulation, etc. I also give you a statement of our receipts for the week ending May 20th.

Sincerely yours,

Charles V. Vickrey
Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ABRAHAM I. BROWN
EDWIN M. BUCKLEY
ALEXANDER J. HENRIKSEN
WILLIAM B. MILLER
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAHAM I. BROWN
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. JAMES W. GORDON
HON. HENRY T. HENRIKSEN
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUSS
HON. ELMER HOOT
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BROWN
ARTHUR J. BROWN
JOHN B. CALVERT
W. I. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. GORDON
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELLIS
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBSON
JEROME D. GREENE
HON. DAVID H. GREENE
FRED P. HARRISON
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM I. HATCH
HAMILTON HOLT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY D. JUDSON
FREDERICK LYNCH
JAMES C. MCCORMICK
CHARLES E. MACFARLAND
HON. H. B. MACFARLAND
JOHN H. MOTT
FRANK MASON MORTON
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
WILLIAM COOPER PROCTOR
HON. HENRY T. HENRIKSEN
WILLIAM W. BODWELL
WILLIAM J. SCHNEIDER
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOAN
EDWARD LINDCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEER
HARRY A. WHEELER
CHARLES WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN B. WISE

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

Am. Com.

Chicago, May 28, 1919

My dear Mr. Wertheim;

The enclosed materials came to me yesterday from Baghdad. They evidently belong to your department, and I am forwarding them.

I was in New York the other day, and called up your house in vain one evening. I was sorry not to have a chat with you.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
5 Nassau St.
New York City

Mr. Con

Chicago, May 28, 1919

My dear Mr. Wertheim:

The enclosed materials came to me yesterday from Baghdad. They evidently belong to your department, and I am forwarding them. I was in New York the other day, and called up your house in vain one evening. I was sorry not to have a chat with you. With best regards, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
5 Nassau St.
New York City

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

✓

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of which Cleveland H. Dodge is Treasurer, announces contributions amounting to \$520,369.63 received during the week ending May 27th, 1919.

Among notable New York City Gifts are the following:-

Armenian Bazaar Fund	New York City	637.54
National Allied Relief Comm. Inc.,	New York City	292.54
Rel. Comm. for Greeks in Asia,	New York City	15,000.00
S.S.'s of Brazil, thru the World S.S. Ass'n,	N.Y.C.	400.00
S.S.'s of Japan, thru the World S.S. Ass'n,	N.Y.C.	461.49

Miscellaneous gifts received from various sections of the United States are as follows:-

Mississippi Committee	Jackson, Miss.	\$5,000.00
Montana Committee	Helena, Mont.	2,000.00
New Jersey Committee	Newark, N. J.	10,000.00
North Carolina Committee	Raleigh, N. Car.	8,000.00
Ohio Committee	Toledo, Ohio	200,000.00
South Carolina Committee	Columbia, S. Car.	20,000.00
Texas Committee	Dallas, Texas	8,000.00
Virginia Committee	Richmond, Va.	20,000.00
Spokane, Wash. Committee	Spokane, Wash.	8,000.00
West Virginia Committee	Charleston, W. Va.	1,000.00
Wyoming Committee	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,000.00
Minnesota Committee	Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000.00
Washington Co.,	Albany, N. Y.	2,000.00
Rensselaer Co. Committee	Troy, N. Y.	700.00
Cayuga Co. Committee	Auburn, N. Y.	10,000.00
Easton War Chest Committee	Easton, Penna.	4,000.00
North Dakota Committee	Fargo, N. Dak.	20,000.00
Oregon Committee	Portland, Oregon	40,000.00
Dayton & Montgomery Co. Community War Chest Ass'n.	Dayton, Ohio	4,166.66
Lancaster, Pa.	Lancaster, Pa.	3,500.00
Miss Carolina Mercbilem	Victoria, B. C.	1,000.00
Connecticut Committee	Hartford, Conn.	45,105.92
Indiana Committee	Indianapolis, Ind.	6,500.00
Michigan Committee	Lansing, Mich.	20,000.00
Massachusetts Committee	Fall River, Mass.	20,000.00
Churches of Niagara Falls, Ont.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	455.30
Whitestone, N. Y.	Beechhurst, L.I.N.Y.	575.55
Borough of Juniata	Altoona, Pa.	579.57
Bellefonte Easter Fund	Bellefonte, Pa.	250.00
Gary, Ind.	Gary, Ind.	201.60
Walnut Hills, M. E. S. S.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	219.01

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of which Cleveland H. Dodge is Treasurer, announces contributions amounting to \$280,369.63 received during the week ending May 27th, 1919.

Among notable New York City gifts are the following:-

Armenian Bazaar Fund	New York City	237.54
National Allied Relief Comm. Inc.	New York City	282.84
Ref. Comm. for Greeks in Asia	New York City	15,000.00
S.S.'s of Brazil, thru the World S.S. Ass'n, N.Y.C.		400.00
S.S.'s of Japan, thru the World S.S. Ass'n, N.Y.C.		461.49

Miscellaneous gifts received from various sections of the United States are as follows:-

Mississippi Committee	Jackson, Miss.	\$2,000.00
Montana Committee	Helena, Mont.	2,000.00
New Jersey Committee	Newark, N. J.	10,000.00
North Carolina Committee	Raleigh, N. Car.	8,000.00
Ohio Committee	Toledo, Ohio	200,000.00
South Carolina Committee	Columbia, S. Car.	20,000.00
Texas Committee	Dallas, Texas	6,000.00
Virginia Committee	Richmond, Va.	20,000.00
Spokane, Wash. Committee	Spokane, Wash.	6,000.00
West Virginia Committee	Charleston, W. Va.	1,000.00
Wyoming Committee	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,000.00
Minnesota Committee	Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000.00
Washington Co., Committee	Albany, N. Y.	2,000.00
Rensselaer Co. Committee	Troy, N. Y.	700.00
Cayuga Co. Committee	Andover, N. Y.	10,000.00
Easton War Chest Committee	Easton, Penna.	4,000.00
North Dakota Committee	Fargo, N. Dak.	20,000.00
Oregon Committee	Portland, Oregon	40,000.00
Dayton & Montgomery Co. Community War Chest Ass'n.	Dayton, Ohio	4,166.66
Lancaster, Pa.	Lancaster, Pa.	3,500.00
Miss Carolina Merchants	Victoria, B. C.	1,000.00
Connecticut Committee	Hartford, Conn.	45,102.92
Indiana Committee	Indianapolis, Ind.	6,500.00
Michigan Committee	Lansing, Mich.	20,000.00
Massachusetts Committee	Fall River, Mass.	20,000.00
Churches of Niagara Falls, Ont.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	455.30
Whitestone, N. Y.	Beekmantown, I. N. Y.	275.55
Borough of Junata	Altoona, Pa.	279.57
Bellefonte Easter Fund	Bellefonte, Pa.	250.00
Gary, Ind.	Gary, Ind.	201.60
Walnut Hills, M. E. S. S.	Cincinnati, Ohio	219.01

L. Am. Com.

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT HOOVER, Director General

BULLETIN No. 2

The Relief *of the* Children of Eastern Europe

An account of the condition and
needs of the unfortunate children
of the newly liberated war-
ravaged countries of the Baltic
States, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia,
Roumania and Jugo-Slavia

June 10, 1919

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Relief of the Children of Eastern Europe

THE ending of the war has not ended Europe's troubles. Indeed it has made some of them more visible if not more real than they were during the war itself. Food supply is one of these troubles. The release of the Baltic States, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia from the German grip has revealed their terrible situation as regards food. War-ravaged and stripped, they emerge from the war in appalling need. Their people are hungry and emaciated. Especially do their children present a deplorable aspect. They have been underfed for four years. Many have died; many are war-orphans. The parents of many are absolutely destitute. The saddest sight in Europe is that of the many children of eight and ten and twelve years of age who look and act like children of four and six and eight. Malnutrition has weakened them; has retarded their growth and development. Their feeble voices cry to the world for help.

The American Relief Administration, which, under the authority of the Inter-Allied Supreme Economic Council, is trying to provision the newly liberated peoples of Europe to the extent at least of keeping them from starvation, has established a special Children's Relief Bureau. From its own funds, added to by grants from the impoverished governments of Eastern Europe and by gifts from private charity, it is trying to furnish free food to the destitute and debilitated infants and adolescents of these countries. Special representatives of the A. R. A. working in co-operation with national and local committees in each country are instituting school meals and canteens for the weak children, as well as for the nursing mothers and women about to become mothers, where food and special care are given them without pay. Money and the personal efforts of a selected volunteer personnel are being devoted generously, but with the utmost efficiency and economy to save and rehabilitate the next generation of Eastern Europe.

But much more money than now available is necessary if more than a small fraction of the suffering little ones are to be cared for. Therefore the American Relief Administration announces that it is willing and anxious to receive and expend for this purpose any money confided to it by any charitable organizations and persons interested. Such money will be used for work in any denoted country or region which is accessible to the Relief Administration, or, if so indicated, will be used at the discretion of the A. R. A. wherever the need seems greatest. The A. R. A. has no thought of supplanting any organizations now collecting money on behalf of any of the newly liberated peoples, but simply wishes to offer its services and all the facilities of its organization for the most economical and effective use of such money in relieving the serious situation of the children of Europe.

The pages of this bulletin present some of the details of the situation, need, and specific character of the work now under way to solve the problem.

VERNON KELLOGG.

Helping to Feed the Starving Children of Europe

(Extracts from a statement issued in Paris by Lieut. Col. A. J. Carlson, professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Chicago, now acting as one of the directors of the American Relief Administration's Bureau for the Relief of Children.)

War and Child Waste.—War means decreased birth rate and increased child mortality in proportion to the disorganization, want, and distress forced on the civilian population. Modern warfare is directed against nations rather than against armies, and the child is an innocent victim of War.

Hunger and Childhood.—The pangs of hunger in the child are more intense than in the adult and the miseries of starvation are more persistent. In the adult, the discomforts of starvation, even to the point of death, are mental rather than physical. It is not so with the child. The starving child has not the mental development necessary to mitigate the miseries of hunger as is the case with the adult, who can forget the pangs of hunger by mental activity in various directions and can steel himself against the miseries of starvation by calling into play various moral and intellectual forces developed through education and experience. The child knows little of yesterday and less of to-morrow, and nothing can stop his gnawing want except bread.

The starving child makes an appeal to the American sense of "fair play." We provide food for starving children of Europe, not only that they may live, but that they may have a better chance in the struggle for existence. A moment's reflection forces us to admit that the child cannot be praised for being born in New York, London, or Paris, nor can he be blamed for being born in Berlin, Petrograd, or Constantinople. The child has no choice either in the selection of its parents or of the country of its birth.

Food and Growth.—The human machine is frequently compared to the steam engine. The latter requires so much coal (or calories) for doing a definite amount of work; the former requires corresponding quantities of food (or calories) for maintaining the vital processes, the food, as the coal ultimately appearing as work and heat. Any of the foods will meet the temporary heat and work needs of the body, but for continued health, certain minimums of proteins, starches and fats are necessary. The amount of this "irreducible minimum" is still an open question. Substances containing no available energy, such as salts and water, are as necessary for life as bread and meats.

It is a common experience as well as a reasonable deduction that in proportion to the size of his body, the child needs more food than the adult, as the child is more active and, besides, is adding to his stature day by day. It has recently been shown that quite apart from growth and greater muscular activity, the food requirement of the child at rest is 15 to 25 per cent greater than that of the adult.

The last decade has witnessed discoveries in connection with growth and nutrition of fundamental importance, both for practical dietetics and intelligent food economics. We owe these discoveries principally to the two Americans, Mendel and McCollum, and their co-workers, and to an Englishman, Gowland Hopkins. It appears that the growing animal or child not only needs more food than the adult, but, given food in plenty, the kinds of food that will sustain the health of the adult may not permit growth in the young. These necessary substances for growth are not the salts, as their function is obvious and has been known for a long time, nor is it any of the ordinary proteins, starches, and fats. The nature of these substances is as yet unknown, but we do know that some are present in certain of the common foods, such as milk, eggs, meat, and some of the animal fats, while others are present in green vegetables.

It is to be noted that only very small quantities of the particular foods containing the *sine qua non* are required. The bulk of the food required, both for growth and maintenance, may still be taken from the ordinary stocks of proteins, starches and fats. But the particular foods necessary for the growing child (milk, eggs, meat, animal fats) are not only the most expensive, but also usually the ones first giving out in a nation confronted by general starvation.

Another fact of great interest in connection with the nutrition of children is the persistence of the "growing impulses" or the capacity to resume growth after prolonged periods of nutrition so deficient that growth has ceased. Just how long such a period of under-nutrition can be continued in the child without permanently impairing growth and physical efficiency is not known. For obvious reasons, the accurate and controlled experiments have been made only on the lower animals,

and it is likely that the persistence of the capacity to grow beyond the normal time period for the species will vary with the species.

Perhaps a "human experiment" of this nature has been made on a large scale in the present war, in the case of children in certain parts of Russia and within the domains of the former Central Empires, where, according to present information, child under-nutrition has been marked over long periods, but the results of the experiment will not be known for years.

The known facts are: The growing child needs: (a) a greater pro rata amount of food than the adults; (b) special growth-producing substances present only in certain foods, such as milk; and, lastly (c), nature has provided a "factor of safety" in the persistency of the capacity for growth beyond the period peculiar to the species, in case of growth arrested by under-nutrition.

In this connection, the layman may with perfect propriety ask: How has brute creation and ignorant mankind managed so well in the past without knowing anything about these special growth-producing substances? The answer is probably to be found in another of Nature's "factors of safety," namely, the *universal desire for variety in the diet*. Man is practically omnivorous, and the natural rebellion against a monotonous diet appears to be as fundamental as hunger itself.

In conformity with the above facts, the provisions sent to the various countries contain a certain quantity of milk, which is indispensable for the proper child growth, and, because of lower cost, a greater quantity of other foodstuffs suitable for the general nutrition needs. The resources of the A. R. A. available for the Children's Relief do not suffice for feeding all the hungry children in the respective countries. It is hoped, however, that they will meet the most acute needs during the period up to the next harvest, and thus serve to rally and encourage the national Child Welfare forces in the several countries in the laudable efforts of each Nation to care for its own.

Children's Relief in Poland

(An account by Lieut. Maurice Pate, formerly of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and now in charge of the American Relief Administration's child-feeding work in Poland.)

Up to the year 1905, when a general revolutionary movement took place in Poland against Russia, the Poles were not allowed to form any relief organizations. In this year the nucleus of children's relief was inaugurated in the "Society of Guardianship for Children."

Organizations for the help of children gradually spread throughout the country. Since the beginning of the war their number and scope have greatly increased, but the past year has shown a decrease of activity due to the extraordinarily high prices of foodstuffs and the lack of resources. For instance, the "Soupes Scolaires," which served a substantial meal to 44,000 children daily one year ago, are now giving a very light meal to but 28,000 per day.

At the present time Warsaw, with a population of 1,000,000, has 188 establishments ("Soupes Scolaires," "Goutte de Lait," orphan homes, and so on), caring for 33,400 children. In the whole of Poland there are at present 1,430 registered institutions of all kinds caring for approximately 100,000 children. Of these institutions 207 are known as "closed," or places where the children live as well as take their meals.

In Poland at this moment there is a strong consciousness of the need of relief for children, and the movement now being made in this direction will have the fullest co-operation and support on every hand. The Polish Government has appropriated 10,000,000 marks for this work, which, together with the American gift, will make a total of about 20,000,000 marks for use until August 1.

In proceeding in the organization of this work in Poland, the idea of the American Relief Mission has been to create as permanent an institution as possible. To this end the children's relief has been placed under the Child Welfare Department of the Ministry of Health. In charge of this department is Dr. Szenajch, a man of special competence both in organization and dealing with children.

Madame Paderewski has been selected as President of the "National Polish Committee for the Relief of Children," and under her is a committee of eight persons chosen with special regard as to their working capacities, experience with children's relief work, and so chosen as to represent all parties and creeds. The regional and local committees will be smaller, in general five persons each, but the National Committee is made larger with a view to delegating various special prob-

lems to groups of two or three persons from the committee. The principal of active participation in the work by every member of a committee is being rigorously required by every one from the president of the National Committee, who is an energetic worker, down to the members of the local committees.

The first work of the National Committee is to co-ordinate and centralize the different relief work now being done for children. To this end the national, regional, and local committees are being formed to a large extent by selected representatives of the "Goutte de Lait," "Soupes Scolaires," and other similar societies in places where these organizations already exist. A card index is being made of all existing institutions with a view to aiding those which are struggling along at the present time by the sale of imported foodstuffs at reduced prices. Secondly, those institutions which have closed through lack of resources will be helped to get under operation again. Thirdly, the children's relief will be increased as far as possible through the establishment of new school kitchens, milk dispensaries, and institutions for the help of mothers.

In every case local and regional support will be stimulated and required to the fullest extent, the National Committee intervening only where the poverty in different towns (a factor of considerable variation throughout the country) requires supplementary aid from the national organization. The plan is to install a careful system of inspection and control, and to furnish aid to "Soupes" and other institutions in the form of "certificates" for imported foodstuffs on which provisions may be drawn from the local stores of the Minister of Approvisionnement.

Regarding resources, the total funds which we now have in hand will mean relief for about 250,000 children until August 1, figuring six cents per day per child (half from America, half from the Polish Government) as the average subvention of the National Committee. While every effort will be made to secure additional resources in Poland, it is evident that further outside help will be required if the children's relief work here takes on the same proportions that it did in Belgium. The need here is so pressing, however, that we believe this support will be forthcoming, either from the American people or from the Polish and Jewish organizations in America.

Children's Relief in Roumania

(An account by Capt. Jos. C. Green, formerly member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and now head of the American Relief Administration food mission to Roumania.)

The general plan on which we are working is as follows:

To the foodstuffs imported by the American Relief Administration for the purpose of Children's Relief, the Roumanian Government will add certain quantities of foodstuffs which have been imported and delivered to the Roumanian Government. Monsieur Constantinescu, Minister of Commerce, has agreed to furnish for this purpose any quantities which we may indicate as necessary.

The total quantity of foodstuffs thus allocated for Children's Relief will be distributed through two channels:

(a) Through organizations already existing in Roumania for Children's Relief, such as the Society for the Relief of War Orphans, Orphanages, Canteens of the Roumanian Red Cross, Canteens of the American Red Cross, etc. The Society for the Relief of War Orphans mentioned above is a strong organization under good management, and will provide a channel for immediate distribution. Statistics in regard to the above-mentioned organization will be furnished later.

(b) H. M. the Queen will appoint immediately a national committee to be composed of a very small number of persons—three to five—including one doctor and one woman with experience in charitable organizations. All of the members will be expected to devote their time and energy to the work in hand. The officer of the mission delegated to attend especially to the matter of children's relief will co-operate with this committee. District committees will be organized with the co-operation of the Queen in each of the districts in Roumania. These committees will organize communal committees in the cities and villages where it will be found necessary to take up the work of children's relief. These committees will organize lunches in the schools, thus attaining the double end of providing proper nourishment for children who are now badly under-fed in many regions and of bringing the children back to the schools, which are partially deserted in many localities and entirely deserted in some localities.

Officers of the mission especially assigned to the work of children's relief will

co-operate with the district committees above mentioned. Each delegate will have ten or twelve districts to cover, but when automobiles arrive they should be able in the course of a month to supervise the work in all parts of the region assigned to them. These officers will also exercise general supervision over the distribution made by the organizations mentioned in (a) above. These officers will report to the officer in charge of the work of the children's relief in order that he, in co-operation with the National Committee, may determine the needs of the different districts and of the various organizations already in the field.

Details in regard to the transportation of foodstuffs for children's relief from the ports to the various districts have not yet been entirely worked out. The foodstuffs which are allocated for this purpose will be set aside at the ports, and their territorial distribution will be supervised in the same manner as is now supervised the transportation and territorial distribution of the imported foodstuffs for the civil population. We shall have no difficulty in arranging with the Roumanian Government for the gratuitous transportation of these foodstuffs, at least during the early months of the organization.

Child Relief in Czecho-Slovakia

(Preliminary report by Capt. Joseph V. Shaw, the special representative of the American Relief Administration for the child-relief work in Czecho-Slovakia.)

I have had conferences with the president, Mr. Masaryk, his daughter, Miss Masaryk, who is in control of matters pertaining to relief generally and of the child-relief problem, and with various Ministers in the Government, and have formulated a plan for a national organization of child relief to be established on a permanent basis, and which will extend not only through the provinces, but also through the cities and towns throughout Czecho-Slovakia, with a central controlling directorship in the capital, Prague.

The plan has met with the approval of every one interested, and is being put into immediate action. The most prominent people in the various sections are being chosen in their respective localities, and will care for all work in towns or cities covered by districts. Each district will have a central committee in its largest city to control all distribution throughout its district, and will report directly to the central control in the capital.

We have been promised by the Minister of Railroads express service for all foods to be used for child relief. The Government will care for all transportation and for all expenses except for our donations of foods and of our own group of officers, who are merely to assist in the work of organization. The plan for the physical handling of the food includes a warehouse system of receiving and distributing from Prague, and it is hoped, in the interest of time and economy, to plan the same receipt and distribution system at Bratislava to care for shipments from Trieste diverted to that point for Slovakian distribution.

Czech personnel will in all cases duplicate the personnel from our own organization, and will be educated in their respective positions from the outset so as to shorten as much as possible the time of our own service here and so as to ensure a permanent establishment of the national organization and its uninterrupted progress.

The personnel of the committees will be entirely Czecho-Slovakian, and our officers, assisted by the Red Cross workers, will simply move from district to district to ensure the establishment of the organization and its proper operation.

This plan of organization is particularly acceptable to the Government and to Miss Masaryk, as it affords the solution to a rather serious problem which has confronted them through the existence of a number of organizations. Some remnants of the old régime, which have failed in their purpose or are only functioning in a limited manner, can now be put into active operation by co-ordination with the national central organization and be, moreover, under one definite control.

It is expected that this plan of organization will not only insure the speediest possible relief to the children, and give them nutrition on an absolute basis of controlled diet, but, as well, it is believed by the authorities that it will exercise a tranquillizing influence throughout every section of the country.

As this will be distinctly a Czecho-Slovakian national organization, as soon as we step aside, it will be necessary to have all contributions for child relief function through this one organization, and any donations for the benefit of any particular people in the country should be made through this one organization, with the assurance that all children, regardless of race or creed, will reap its benefits in accordance with their respective needs.

Inasmuch as the main organization is now being effected and the district and town organizations are even now in process of formation, it is urged that every co-operation possible be extended from American Relief Administration resources to forward and deliver with utmost expedition such requisitions as will be made. While definite information cannot be given early, it is probable that a soup diet will be used in order to extend the work of nutrition the furthest possible, in which connection there will be needed fats, rice, peas or beans, unsweetened milk and some flour. Sweetened milk and cocoa will also be demanded, but sugar will be furnished by the Czecho Government. Definite requisitions will be made at the earliest possible moment, and it is requested that the most quickly available sources for the foregoing articles be located, or in case they are non-available that sources be found for proper substitutes.

While at this moment sufficient information has not been obtainable to formulate an exact report, it is, nevertheless, true that very urgent need exists for the relief of children, particularly among the congested and mining sections. A mild form of disease is breaking out among the children due to the lack of food, lack of soap, and the lack of clothing.

Children's Relief Program of the American Relief Administration as Adopted April 24, 1919.

	No. of children to be supplied with one meal per day for 3 months	Total number of meals (500 calories per meal)
Roumania	57,144	5,143,112
Czecho-Slovakia	122,929	11,063,676
Greater Serbia	74,243	6,681,958
Poland	217,246	19,552,156
Finland	46,676	4,200,852
Estonia	20,814	1,873,240
Lithuania	19,052	1,714,690
Lettonia	10,450	940,518

Program for the Economical Providing of School Meals for Children in Eastern Europe

It is planned to furnish one meal a day to as many of the children in the free schools of each of the newly-liberated countries of Eastern Europe as the funds available for this purpose in the hands of the American Relief Administration make possible.

Character of meal	Kind	Foodstuffs necessary		Approximate cost per meal	Percentage of each kind of meal in total school meals program
		Grams	Calories		
Sweet cocoa and milk with a large slice of bread.	Cocoa	15	87	4.46c	20%
	Sugar	20	80		
	Cond. milk...	50	85		
	Wheat flour..	60	268		
		160 Gr.	500 Cal.		
Pea soup with pork and a large slice of bread.	Peas	50	180	3.32c	60%
	Pork products	10	60		
	Wheat flour..	80	268		
			140 Gr.		
Boiled rice with sugar and milk.	Rice	90	324	4.80c	10%
	Sugar	20	80		
	Cond. milk...	50	85		
			160 Gr.		
Rice soup with pork and a large slice of bread.	Rice	50	175	3.32c	10%
	Pork products	10	60		
	Wheat flour..	80	268		
			140 Gr.		
		7			

Formulas for the Preparation of Special Biscuits and Alimentary Powders for Children

(As used in occupied France 1915-1918 by the Commission for Relief in Belgium and as planned for use by the Children's Relief Bureaus of the American Relief Administration in the countries of Eastern Europe.)

BISCUITS

Plain—

100 kilos wheat flour
20 " sugar
5 " lard

With bicarbonate soda and ammonium carbonate, made into squares of 50 grams weight.

Special milk—

100 kilos wheat flour
10 " sugar
5 " lard
24 tins condensed milk

Special cacao—

48½ kilos cream of rice or rice flour
11½ " wheat flour
41 " sugar
5 " cacao
1 " salt

ALIMENTARY POWDERS

These are mixtures in powder form of cream of rice, powdered biscuits, sugar, cocoa, etc. The cream of rice is made from specially cleaned and milled rice, soaked and heated and then dried. (Ordinary rice flour can be used in place of cream of rice if necessary.)

Biscuit and rice powder—

60 kilos powdered plain biscuits
30 " sugar
10 " cream of rice

Aliment lacté—

11½ " wheat flour
52½ " cream of rice or rice flour
19 " sugar
31 " condensed milk

Cacaolactine—

10 " cream of rice
40 " sugar
20 " cocoa
30 " milk powder

FIVE NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

June 5 1919

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

Dear Dr. Judson:

Enclosed please find copy of letter received this date from Mr. Vickrey. My understanding in this matter is that our obligation to Mr. de Lambert ended when we reached New York, having paid his expenses and salary, which I think was quite a liberal one.

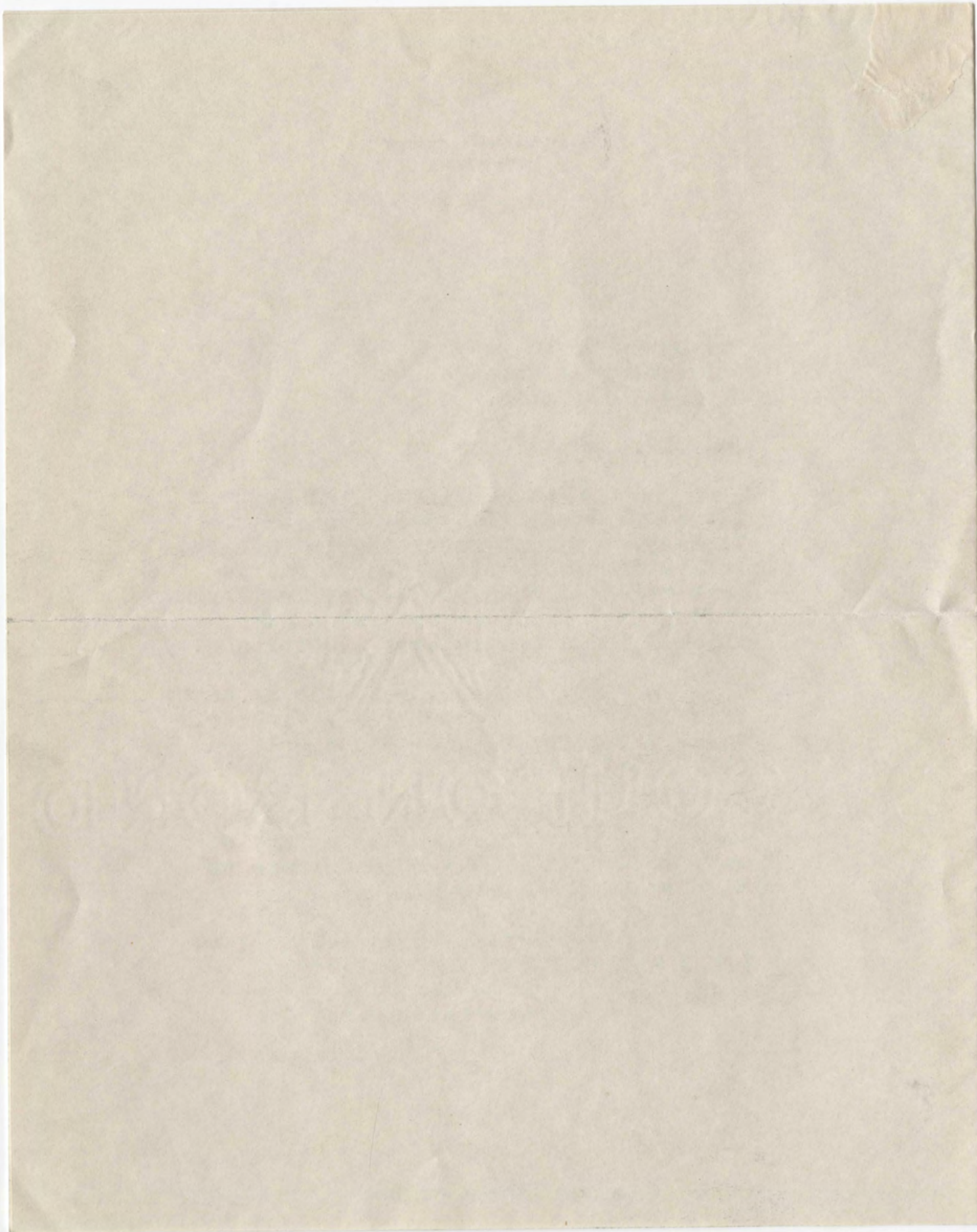
Mr. Caldwell spoke to me about this matter before seeing Mr. Vickrey, and I expressed to him the same idea I have noted above.

I have answered Mr. Vickrey that I would ask your opinion in the matter, and would then communicate to him our combined views.

Would you kindly let me know how you feel about this subject?

Sincerely yours,

Laurence H. ...



Chicago, June 7, 1919

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

Yours of the 5th inst. is received.

Herewith I am returning Mr. Vickrey's note. We engaged to pay de Lambert's expenses to the United States. I think that that included his railway fare to his home in the west from New York. However, we made no agreement to return him to Persia, and of course could not undertake to do that.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
5 Nassau St.
New York City

Chicago, June 7, 1919

Dear Mr. Wertheim:

Yours of the 5th inst. is received.
Herewith I am returning Mr. Vickrey's note. We engaged
to pay de Lambert's expenses to the United States. I
think that that included his railway fare to his home in
the west from New York. However, we made no agreement
to return him to Persia, and of course could not under-
take to do that.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.W. - L.

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
5 Nassau St.
New York City

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, CH'
 CLEVELAND H. DODGE
 HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
 EDWIN M. BULKLEY
 ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
 WILLIAM B. MILLAR
 GEORGE T. SCOTT
 JAMES L. BARTON
 HAROLD A. HATCH
 CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
 HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
 HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
 HON. ELIHU ROOT
 FREDERICK H. ALLEN
 JAMES L. BARTON
 CHARLES E. BEURY
 ARTHUR J. BROWN
 JOHN B. CALVERT
 WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN
 COL. WM. COOPER PROCTER
 CHARLES R. CRANE
 CLEVELAND H. DODGE
 CHARLES W. ELIOT
 WILLIAM T. ELLIS
 JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
 JEROME D. GREENE
 RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
 FRED P. HAGGARD
 HAROLD A. HATCH
 WILLIAM I. HAVEN
 MYRON T. HERRICK
 HAMILTON HOLT
 FRANK W. JACKSON
 ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
 HARRY PRATT JUDSON
 WOODBURY G. LANGDON
 FREDERICK LYNCH
 VANCE C. MCCORMICK
 CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
 HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND
 HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
 JOHN R. MOTT
 FRANK MASON NORTH
 GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
 RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
 KARL DAVIS ROBINSON
 WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
 WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
 ALBERT SHAW
 WILLIAM SLOANE
 EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
 JAMES M. SPEERS
 OSCAR S. STRAUS
 HARRY A. WHEELER
 STANLEY WHITE
 RAY LYMAN WILBUR
 TALCOTT WILLIAMS
 STEPHEN S. WISE

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

F. W. MACCALLUM
 ASSISTANT TREASURER

June 5, 1919.

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

My dear Dr. Judson:-

You will be interested to see the enclosed copy of a letter just received from the American Board in Boston with reference to Captain Gracey. It is a great relief to know that the story current in Baku when your party passed through there was not true.

I enclose also a copy of Mr. Holmes's report of his work in Persia.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. MacCallum

FWM/EHG.
 Encls.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: LAYMEN TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 1021

DEPOSITORY: NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

F. W. MACCALLUM
ASSISTANT TREASURER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, CHAIRMAN
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MCGONTHAUS
EDWIN M. BUCKLEY
ALEXANDER J. HENRIKSEN
WILLIAM B. MILLER
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ARTHUR I. ELKUS
HON. ELLIOTT ROOT
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BERRY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
JOHN S. CALVERT
W. I. CHAMBERLAIN
COL. WM. COOPER PROCTOR
CHARLES R. CRANE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELLIS
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBSON
LEONARD D. GREENE
ST. REV. DAVID H. GREEN
FRED. F. HAGGARD
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM J. HAYES
MORRIS T. HENRICK
HAMILTON HOLT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CURTIS JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY E. LARSDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
VANCE C. MCGONICK
CHARLES E. MCKAYLAND
HON. H. B. T. MCKAYLAND
HON. HENRY MCGONTHAUS
JOHN E. MOTT
FRANK MARION NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
ST. REV. R. RHINELANDER
KARL DAVID ROBINSON
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHNEITZLIN
ACBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPERES
OSCAR S. STRAUSS
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
JACOB W. WILLIAMS
STEPHEN B. WISE

CHAIRMAN OF
LOCAL COMMITTEES
AND EX-GRATIA MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

June 5, 1919.

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

My dear Dr. Judson:-

You will be interested to see the enclosed copy of a letter just received from the American Board in Boston with reference to Captain Greasy. It is a great relief to know that the story current in Paris when your party passed through there was not true.

I enclose also a copy of Mr. Holmes's report of his work in Persia.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. MacCallum

PAID
JUN 10 1919

COPY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

June 2, 1919.

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

My dear Vickrey,

You and the others in the Relief office in New York may be glad to know that the American Board has received a cablegram from Mr. Gracey through the British Vice-Consul in Helsingfors, Russia. It reads as follows:-

"May twnetyninth released well and on my way home. Inform American friends."

You will recall that Captain Gracey was engaged in relief work in the Caucasus until he joined the British Military Commission which assisted the Armenians for a time in resisting the encroachment of the Turks. Some time ago he was taken by the Bolsheviks and was imprisoned in Moscow. Rumor had it that he had been shot and later that he had died in prison. We are all rejoicing that at last he is able to rejoin his family. He will be a valuable worker later in Turkey either in relief or mission lines.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Herbert B. Case.

COPY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

June 2, 1919.

Mr. G. V. Vickrey,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Vickrey,

You and the others in the Relief office in
New York may be glad to know that the American Board
has received a cablegram from Mr. Gracy through the
British Vice-Governor in Belgrade, Russia. It reads
as follows:-

"May twentieth released well and on my
way home. Inform American friends."

You will recall that Captain Gracy was en-
gaged in relief work in the Caucasus until he joined
the British Military Commission which assisted the
Armenians for a time in resisting the encroachment of
the Turks. Some time ago he was taken by the Bolsheviks
and was imprisoned in Moscow. I am not sure if that he had
been shot and later that he had died in prison. We are
all rejoicing that at least he is able to rejoin his family.
He will be a valuable worker later in Turkey either in re-
lief or mission lines.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Herbert B. Case.

REPORT ON PERSIAN COMMISSION.

H. R. Holmes, May 17, 1919.

American Committee for Relief in the Near East,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have been asked to submit a report to you on my work in Persia and on the conditions prevailing there now.

I do not wish to dwell on the journey, except to say that I, with some of the others in the first party, was obliged to wait a month in Ceylon for Dr. Cook and his party to catch up. This delayed our getting into Persia.

Dr. McDowell and I pushed on ahead of the others, sailing from Bombay August 25th for Bagdad. We left there September 8th, and arrived in Hamadan on the 14th. We had received word while in India of the flight from Urumia of Syrians and Armenians, reported as eighty thousand, and so were somewhat prepared for the sights along the way from Bagdubah to Hamadan of many thousands of these refugees, who were being transported by the British Military to a camp at Bagdubah. Most of the refugees were on foot, a few on horses, oxen or on donkeys. They were a rather unhappy looking lot, but I believe their condition was unavoidable and that they were treated as well as possible under the circumstances. As Dr. McDowell and I were going in a military convoy, we had no time to stop and make special investigations along the way.

The British had various hospitals for those refugees in need of medical attention. The one at Assadabad I later had

REPORT ON PERSIAN COMMISSION.

E. R. Holmes, May 17, 1919.

American Committee for Relief in the Near East,

1 Madison Avenue,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have been asked to submit a report to you on my

work in Persia and on the conditions prevailing there now.

I do not wish to dwell on the journey, except to

say that I, with some of the others in the first party, was

obliged to wait a month in Ceylon for Dr. Cook and his party to

catch up. This delayed our getting into Persia.

Mr. McDowell and I pushed on ahead of the others,

sailing from Bombay August 25th for Baghdad. We left there

September 8th, and arrived in Hamadan on the 14th. We had

received word while in India of the flight from Urmia of Syrians

and Armenians, reported as eighty thousand, and so were somewhat

prepared for the sight along the way from Baghdad to Hamadan of

many thousands of these refugees, who were being transported by

the British Military to a camp at Baghdad. Most of the refugees

were on foot, a few on horses, some on donkeys. They were a

rather unhappy looking lot, but I believe their condition was

unavoidable and that they were treated as well as possible under

the circumstances. As Mr. McDowell and I were going in a military

convoy, we had no time to stop and make special investigations

along the way.

The British had various hospitals for these refugees

in need of medical attention. The one at Baghdad I later had

occasion to supply with clothing.

The refugees were sent down in groups of about one thousand. They were rationed at several camps along the way and I noticed patrols of Indian troops who looked after stragglers and the sick. I remember seeing only one case of collapse and one corpse between Bagdab and Hamadan.

At Hamadan we found a semi-military relief committee had been formed, of which Mr. Patrick Cowan, the British Consul was chairman. Mr. B. B. Gifford, of the Tabriz Mission, was secretary and treasurer, and various officers, including the Military Governor, Captain Cooper, and the Local Purchase Officer, Captain Lance, were members. The fund administered, designated as the Refugee Relief Fund, was for the most part British money. However, Mr. Hawkes had advanced five thousand tomans, to be returned later, if possible. Mr. Gifford was also acting in the capacity of a liaison officer between the of which Kasha Ishu was chairman, and Rabi Pera Mirza secretary. British and the Assyrian Central Committee, ^ Mar Shimoon, the patriarch, and his sister, Surma Khanum, left just about that time for Bagdad, and I did not meet either of them. The Assyrian Central Committee, which I understand had been elected in Urumia before the flight, decided to remain in Hamadan and from there administer the affairs of the nation. It was of considerable assistance in dealing with the rank and file of the Assyrians. Kasha Yacaab and Rabi Pera Mirza were especially energetic and capable and proved of the greatest help. I would also mention Rabi Is-haac and his brother.

It was the policy of the British to transport practically all the refugees, except skilled laborers and those in labor camps, to Mesopotamia before the winter set in, both on

occasion to supply with clothing.

The refugees were sent down in groups of about one thousand. They were rationed at several camps along the way

and I noticed patrols of Indian troops who looked after stragglers and the sick. I remember seeing only one case of collapse and one corpse between Baghdad and Hamadan.

At Hamadan we found a semi-military relief committee had been formed, of which Mr. Patrick Cowan, the British Consul was chairman. Mr. E. B. Gifford, of the British Mission, was secretary and treasurer, and various officers, including the Military Governor, Captain Cooper, and the local purchase officer, Captain Lence, were members. The fund administered, designated as the Refugee Relief Fund, was for the most part British money. However, Mr. Hawkes had advanced five thousand pounds, to be returned later, if possible. Mr. Gifford was

also acting in the capacity of a liaison officer between the British and the Assyrian General Committee, of which Kasha Ishu was chairman, and Rabi Pava Mirza secretary. Mr. Shimon, the

secretary, and his sister, Surma Khannum, left just about that time for Baghdad, and I did not meet either of them. The Assyrian General Committee, which I understood had been elected in Urmia

before the flight, decided to remain in Hamadan and from there administer the affairs of the nation. It was of considerable assistance in dealing with the rank and file of the Assyrians. Kasha Yacoub and Rabi Pava Mirza were especially energetic and capable and proved of the greatest help. I would also mention Rabi Is-haac and his brother.

It was the policy of the British to transport practically all the refugees, except skilled laborers and those in labor camps, to Mesopotamia before the winter set in, both on

account of the greater abundance of food there and the warmer climate.

At first no refugee was allowed in Hamadan without a pass. They were concentrated at Yangee Kand, a village about seventeen miles from Hamadan. Passes were only given to those who apparently could support themselves and were vouched for by the Assyrian Central Committee. In the effort to clear the town of those without passes and send them down to Baqubah, certain "Drives" were made, which resulted in some violence and the separation of families. This occurred before my arrival, so I do not know the exact circumstances. Mr. Gifford persuaded the C.O. of Refugees to accomplish his purpose in a different way. The Assyrian Central Committee made a canvass of the Assyrians and located all those who should go to Baqubah, and these were then sent down the line. There were a good many sick who could not be sent down, and for these the British had a hospital at Yangee Kand.

Mr. Gifford and Mrs. Shedd also acted in an advisory capacity, both to the Assyrians and to the Missionaries. Mr. Gifford passed on certain money orders issued by Dr. Vanneman, of Tabriz, before these orders were paid by Mr. Hawkes.

Shortly after my arrival, Mr. Gifford decided to go to Bagdad and asked me to take over his duties. It seemed the logical thing for me to do, and at a meeting of the gentlemen of the Mission, at which Dr. McDowell was present, it was decided that I do this. One of my chief duties was keeping the books and acting as treasurer of the Refugee Relief Fund. I started this work about September 23rd. Most of the money was paid for food and other supplies for refugees at Yangee Kand. None of the funds were for anything but relief work. The purchases were made through the L.P.O. Captain

account of the greater abundance of food there and the warmer climate.

At first no refugee was allowed in Hamadan without a pass. They were concentrated at Yangee Kand, a village about seventeen miles from Hamadan. Passes were only given to those who apparently could support themselves and were vouched for by the Assyrian Central Committee. In the effort to clear the way of those without passes and send them down to Badubah, certain "tricks" were made, which resulted in some violence and the separation of families. This occurred before my arrival, so I do not know the exact circumstances. Mr. Clifford persuaded the refugees to accomplish his purpose in a different way. The Assyrian Central Committee made a canvass of the Assyrians and located all those who should go to Badubah, and these were then sent down the line. There were a good many sick who could not go down, and for these the British had a hospital at Yangee Kand. Mr. Clifford and Mrs. Shedd also acted in an advisory capacity, both to the Assyrians and to the missionaries. Mr. Clifford passed on certain money orders issued by Mr. Vanneman, of Teheran, before these orders were paid by Mr. Hawkes. Shortly after my arrival, Mr. Clifford decided to go to Badubah and asked me to take over his duties. It seemed the best thing for me to do, and at a meeting of the gentlemen of the city at which Mr. McDowell was present, it was decided that I do. One of my chief duties was keeping the books and acting as treasurer of the Refugee Relief Fund. I started this work about September 27th. Most of the money was paid for food and other supplies for the refugees at Yangee Kand. Some of the funds were for anything else. The purchases were made through the L.P.O. Camp.

Lance, and the bills paid by check, each check being signed by me and countersigned by Mr. Cowan. The Hamadan Branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia was short of specie. It had great difficulty supplying the British troops, and absolutely refused to pay more than one thousand tomans a week for the Refugee Relief Funds. As this was totally inadequate, we persuaded Mr. Hawkes to advance another fifteen thousand tomans, which had been sent him from Teheran by animal transport. This made a total of \$20,000.00 advanced by Mr. Hawkes from relief funds remaining from the previous year. Nearly \$13,000.00 of this was returned to him. He allowed the balance to remain as a contribution to the British Fund. It was spent entirely on relief for refugees.

Mr. Cowan was ordered to Isphahan. Our funds were exhausted, and so on October 26th I closed the books and turned the feeding of the Yangse Kand camp over to the Persian Lines of Communication, Col. Moens. There were some outstanding bills amounting to about 1534 tomans, which Col. Ricketts, the Administrative Commandant, advised me to take up with the British Legation for settlement. This matter was not settled until three months later, when I went to Teheran and took the matter up personally with the Legation. Then, in order to effect a settlement, it was necessary for Mr. Boyce to loan the British Legation a part of this until they could be reimbursed from some other source.

Dr. Judson arrived on October 21st, and after reviewing conditions, made certain appropriations as follows:

	Tomans,
Office Expenses	1000
Transport of Wheat to Missions	800
Telegraphic orders from Vickrey	5000
Yangse Kand Hospital	7000
Hamadan Hospital	15000
Loss on Wheat	54000
General Relief	25000

lance, and the bills paid by check, each check being signed by me and countersigned by Mr. Cowan. The Hamadan Branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia was short of specie. It had great difficulty supplying the British troops, and absolutely refused to pay more than one thousand toman a week for the Relief Fund. As this was totally inadequate, we persuaded Mr. Hawkes to advance another fifteen thousand toman, which had been sent him from Tishah by animal transport. This made a total of \$20,000.00 advanced by Mr. Hawkes from Relief Funds remaining from the previous year. Nearly \$15,000.00 of this was returned to him. He allowed the balance to remain as a contribution to the British Fund. It was spent entirely on relief for refugees. Mr. Cowan was ordered to Isfahan. Our funds were exhausted, and so on October 25th I closed the books and turned the feeding of the Yanges hand camp over to the Persian lines of communication, Col. Moons. There were some outstanding bills amounting to about 1500 toman, which Col. Rickets, the Administrative Commandant, advised me to take up with the British Legation for settlement. This matter was not settled until three months later, when I went to Tishah and took the matter up personally with the Legation. Then, in order to effect a settlement, it was necessary for Mr. Boyce to loan the British Legation a part of this until they could be reimbursed from some other source. Mr. Jackson arrived on October 21st, and after reviewing conditions, made certain appropriations as follows:

General Relief	25000
Loss on Wheat	54000
Hamadan Hospital	15000
Yanges hand Hospital	7000
Telegraphic orders from Vahrey	5000
Transport of Wheat to Mission	800
Office Expenses	1000
Toman.	

Mr. Allen was made chairman of the Hamadan Relief Committee, and I, secretary and treasurer. The other members of the Committee were Mr. Hawkes, Dr. Funk, Mr. A.C. Edwards, manager of the Oriental Carpet Co., Mr. J. MacMurray, director of the bank; and as honorary members, Col. Ricketts and the Persian Governor. Dr. Judson later made an appropriation of twenty thousand tomans for loans to refugees who needed money to return to their homes, and who would give in return notes endorsed by members of the Assyrian Central Committee. About one half of this appropriation was spent before I left.

There were at this time approximately two thousand Assyrians and one thousand Armenians and about five hundred Armenian orphans which were being cared for by the Armenians at Sheverin, a village a few miles outside the village. Some of these refugees had drifted into the city from outlying districts, others had escaped from the labor camp at Yangsee Kand, or from the military training camp, where a force of Irregulars were being trained for service against the Turks. The British had repeatedly urged all these refugees to go down to Bagubah and offered them protection and rations en route. As they would not take advantage of this offer, Col. Ricketts refused to have anything more to do with them. For the above reasons, Dr. Judson made no special appropriation for them. Later on, the situation became more acute, and the Hamadan Relief Committee was forced to ask for an extra appropriation of thirty thousand tomans to care for them during the winter. This was granted while I was in Teheran by the Central Committee, composed of Mr. Francis White, American Charge d' Affaires, chairman, Mr. A. J. Boyce, treasurer,

Mr. Allen was made chairman of the Hamadan Relief

Committee, and I, secretary and treasurer. The other members of the Committee were Mr. Hawkes, Dr. Funk, Mr. A.C. Edwards, manager of the Oriental Carpet Co., Mr. J. MacMurray, director

of the bank; and as honorary members, Col. Ricketts and the Persian Governor. Dr. Jackson later made an appropriation of twenty thousand toman for loans to refugees who needed money to return to their homes, and who would give in return notes endorsed by members of the Assyrian Central Committee. About

one half of this appropriation was spent before I left.

There were at this time approximately two thousand

Assyrians and one thousand Armenians and about five hundred Armenian orphans which were being cared for by the Armenians at Sheverin, a village a few miles outside the village. Some of these refugees had drifted into the city from outlying districts, others had escaped from the labor camp at Yangoe Kand, or from the military training camp, where a force of irregulars were being trained for service against the Turks. The British had repeatedly urged all these refugees to go down to Baghdad and offered them protection and rations en route. As they would not take advantage of this offer, Col. Ricketts refused to have anything more to do with them. For the above reasons, Dr. Jackson made no special appropriation for them. Later on, the situation became more acute, and the Hamadan Relief Committee was forced to ask for an extra appropriation of thirty thousand toman to care for them during the winter. This was granted while I was in

Tehran by the Central Committee, composed of Mr. Francis White, American Charge d' Affaires, chairman, Mr. A. J. Boyce, treasurer,

and later Dr. Wilfred Post, executive Secretary. There were good reasons for this change of policy. As the Winter advanced, it was evident that we had a large number of refugees who were unable to care for themselves, and were on the verge of starvation. Many of these had been too sick to move when the opportunity offered. Others had drifted into town after the free transportation to Bagubah was denied them. Still others had stayed to work for the military, but after the armistice, the troops were being withdrawn and the work shut down. Many of these with some money had remained and found their funds insufficient. It was next to impossible to differentiate one group from the other. The fact was they were there and needed help and were likely to prove a menace to the city if they did not get it.

Mr. Allen appointed a sub-committee, of which he was chairman, to buy and distribute wheat. The other members were Mr. A. C. Edwards and Mr. J. MacMurray. Both of these gentlemen were on the local wheat control. The Persian Governor and Col. Ricketts were also consulted in regard to the purchase of wheat, most of which was bought from outlying districts and other cities. The average cost of the 1800 kharwars (720 tons) of wheat purchased was, I believe, about 60 tomans a kharwar. After I left Hamadan, this, together with about 3000 kharwars contributed by the Persians, was sold to local bakers, at a price that would enable them to sell bread for about three krans a mann (8 pounds). The prevailing price of bread in Hamadan in September 1918, was twelve krans a mann and in February Mr. Hawkes wrote me that it was five krans a mann. This is a good index of the change in conditions due to various factors during the six months I was in Persia. One of

and later Dr. Wilfred Post, executive secretary. There were good reasons for this change of policy. As the winter advanced, it was evident that we had a large number of refugees who were unable to care for themselves, and were on the verge of starvation. Many of these had been too sick to move when the opportunity offered. Others had drifted into town after the free transportation to Baghdad was denied them. Still others had stayed to work for the military, but after the armistice, the troops were being withdrawn and the work shut down. Many of these with some money had remained and found their funds insufficient. It was next to impossible to differentiate one group from the other. The fact was they were there and needed help and were likely to prove a menace to the city if they did not get it.

Mr. Allen appointed a sub-committee, of which he was chairman, to buy and distribute wheat. The other members were Mr. A. C. Edwards and Mr. J. MacKinnon. Both of these gentlemen were on the local wheat control. The Persian Governor and Col. Rickards were also consulted in regard to the purchase of wheat, most of which was bought from outlying districts and other cities. The average cost of the 1800 khawars (720 tons) of wheat purchased was, I believe, about 60 tomans a khawar. After I left Hamadan, this, together with about 2000 khawars contributed by the Persians, was sold to local bakers, at a price that would enable them to sell bread for about three tomas a man (3 pounds). The prevailing price of bread in Hamadan in September 1918, was twelve tomas a man and in February Mr. Hawkes wrote me that it was five tomas a man. This is a good index of the change in conditions due to various factors during the six months I was in Persia. One of

these factors I believe was the action of the Committee in the importation of wheat and the sale of bread at reduced prices. I think it would be safe to say that in that part of Persia famine conditions no longer prevail. In Teheran the wheat control was put by the Government into the hands of a Belgian, Mr. Mollitor. He brought the price of bread down to three krans a Teheran mann ($6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds).

Mr. Allen also appointed a sub-committee for hospitals as follows: Dr. Funk, chairman, Mr. Hawkes and myself. Mr. Allen, Mr. Hawkes and I formed an executive committee.

The appropriation for the hospital was made with the distinct understanding between Dr. Wilbur Post and Col. Perry that the British would give up the American Hospital for relief purposes. Dr. Post had also recommended an annex to be built in the yard adjoining the hospital along an existing wall. A portion of this addition was completed, but, on account of the bad weather, the whole program was not carried out. The British did not give up the hospital while I was in Hamadan. I believe in February they gave it up, but it was too late then for Dr. Funk to open it, as he was preparing to leave on furlough. Consequently very little medical relief was done in Hamadan during the Winter. In January Dr. Khachatoor, Dr. Funk's assistant, was appointed to look after the sick refugees, and later I believe another man was also appointed.

My duties in Hamadan were almost entirely with the refugees, advising them, paying them money orders from America, paying loans and finding work for them as much as possible. We had no appropriation to start any extensive industrial or construction work, but I employed some women making quilts and beds for the

these factors I believe was the action of the Committee in the importation of wheat and the sale of bread at reduced prices. I think it would be safe to say that in that part of Persia famine conditions no longer prevail. In Teheran the wheat control was put by the Government into the hands of a Belgian, Mr. Molitor. He brought the price of bread down to three krans a Teheran man (8 pence).

Mr. Allen also appointed a sub-committee for hospitals as follows: Dr. Funk, chairman, Mr. Hawkes and myself, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hawkes and I formed an executive committee.

The appropriation for the hospital was made with the

distinct understanding between Dr. Wilbur Post and Col. Perry that the British would give up the American Hospital for relief purposes.

Dr. Post had also recommended an annex to be built in the yard ad-

joining the hospital along an existing wall. A portion of this

addition was completed, but, on account of the bad weather, the

whole program was not carried out. The British did not give up

the hospital while I was in Hamadan. I believe in February they

gave it up, but it was too late then for Dr. Funk to open it, as

he was preparing to leave on furlough. Consequently very little

medical relief was done in Hamadan during the winter. In January

Dr. Knabauer, Dr. Funk's assistant, was appointed to look after

the sick refugees, and later I believe another man was also appointed.

My duties in Hamadan were almost entirely with the re-

fugees, advising them, paying them money orders from America,

paying loans and finding work for them as much as possible. We

had no appropriation to start any extensive industrial or construction

work, but I employed some women making quilts and beds for the

hospital and for general distribution. I also used some women in building the hospital annex and tried to find work for them with the British. I also started some of the women spinning and had a labor gang of men and boys doing various repair jobs. After my departure, the city government decided on certain street improvements, and Mr. A. G. Edwards, my successor, used this labor gang on this work. I also purchased and distributed clothing for the sick at Yangee Kand and Assasabad, for the orphans at Sheverin and for the most needy among the refugees in Hamadan. A great deal of my time was taken up listening to complaints and acting as an intermediary between the British and the refugees. (It was sometimes rather difficult, as the British and Assyrians and Armenians disliked each other intensely).

About one thousand tomans were loaned to refugees desiring to return. A few of these were Armenians from the Erivan district and the Caucasus. Mr. Elmer and Mr. Maynard undertook to try to get repayment for some of these notes. Collections in the Urumia district will be made by the Missionaries. However, it is my belief that a large percentage of these loans will be a loss to the Committee and will have to be charged directly to relief.

During my stay in Hamadan letters from home were very few and were about six months old. My mother-in-law died while I was travelling. I did not know about it until six months later. A letter from Mrs. Potter to Mrs. Hawkes said my mother was on the verge of a nervous collapse, which gave me some anxiety. I heard nothing more of her condition until my arrival in New York. I then learned that she was taken to a sanitarium several months

hospital and for general distribution. I also used some women in building the hospital annex and tried to find work for them with the British. I also started some of the women spinning and had a labor gang of men and boys doing various repair jobs. After my departure, the city government decided on certain street improvements, and Mr. A. O. Edwards, my successor, used this labor gang on this work. I also purchased and distributed clothing for the sick at Yangoe Road and Assadedah, for the orphans at Shoverin and for the most needy among the refugees in Hamadan. A great deal of my time was taken up listening to complaints and acting as an intermediary between the British and the refugees. (It was sometimes rather difficult, as the British and Assyrians and Armenians disliked each other intensely).

About one thousand loans were loaned to refugees desiring to return. A few of these were Armenians from the Euphrates district and the Caucasus. Mr. Kiser and Mr. Hayward undertook to try to get repayment for some of these loans. Collections in the Urmia district will be made by the Missionaries. However, it is my belief that a large percentage of these loans will be lost to the Committee and will have to be charged directly to relief.

During my stay in Hamadan letters from home were very few and were about six months old. My mother-in-law died while I was travelling. I did not know about it until six months later. A letter from Mrs. Foster to Mrs. Hawkes said my mother was on the verge of a nervous collapse, which gave me some anxiety. I heard nothing more of her condition until my arrival in New York. I then learned that she was taken to a sanitarium several months

ago and is still there. There is hope for her recovery. The end of the war, the readjustment in labor conditions at home, and the importance of my returning for business reasons, plus anxiety for my family. made me anxious to get back if possible to find a substitute to take my place.

Mr. A. G. Edwards came to Hamadan as a secretary of the British Y.M.C.A. He is a Yale graduate and has spent two years in Princeton Seminary. I found he wanted to stay in Persia as a Missionary. I therefore approached him on the question of taking over my work. He agreed to do so if possible to get a release. He at once wired his chief in Bagdad, Mr. Dixon. I also wired Mr. Dixon and later got Mr. White to wire him. Meanwhile, Mr. Edwards was given permission to give the most of his time to relief work, but not much hope was given of his release. Mr. White asked me to come to Teheran to investigate some road construction and to have Mr. Edwards take my work over tentatively. On January 8th I left Hamadan and reached Teheran on the 13th. One of the chief reasons for coming to Teheran was to urge the British Legation to pay the outstanding bills of the Refugee Relief Fund. I immediately set to work on that.

I also examined the road project and reported unfavorably on it. A Persian engineer had surveyed the road after a fashion, but the data was so incomplete that a resurvey would be necessary. The preliminary work would take two months before construction was started, as they wished a careful estimate before undertaking it. Laborers then were not very plentiful and in two months' time all available labor would be needed for agriculture. I therefore advised against it as a relief measure.

ago and is still there. There is hope for her recovery. The end of the war, the readjustment in labor conditions at home, and the importance of my returning for business reasons, plus anxiety for my family, made me anxious to get back if possible to find a substitute to take my place.

Mr. A. O. Edwards came to Hamadan as a secretary of the British Y.M.C.A. He is a Yale graduate and has spent two years in Princeton Seminary. I found he wanted to stay in Persia as a missionary. I therefore approached him on the question of taking over my work. He agreed to do so if possible to get a release.

He at once wired his chief in Bagdad, Mr. Dixon. I also wired Mr. Dixon and later got Mr. White to wire him. Meanwhile, Mr. Edwards was given permission to give the most of his time to relief work, but not much hope was given of his release. Mr. White asked me to come to Teheran to investigate some road construction and to have Mr. Edwards take my work over tentatively. On January 28 I left Hamadan and reached Teheran on the 12th. One of the chief reasons for coming to Teheran was to urge the British Legation to pay the outstanding bills of the Refugee Relief Fund. I immediately set to work on that.

I also examined the road project and reported unfavorably on it. A Persian engineer had surveyed the road after a fashion, but the data was so incomplete that a survey would be necessary. The preliminary work would take two months before construction was started, as they wished a careful estimate before undertaking it. Laborers then were not very plentiful and in two months' time all available labor would be needed for agriculture. I therefore advised against it as a relief measure.

About the first of February, a wire came releasing Mr. Edwards from the Y.M.C.A., and it was decided that I remain in Teheran and open up relief work. When it was thought I was to return to Hamadan, it was proposed to ask the Persian Government to loan the services of a Belgian to administer relief in Teheran, his salary being paid by the Government. It was decided to adhere to this plan, modified to this extent, that the Belgian was to report to me and his special function was to develop industrial work, such as rug weaving for the women, and improvement of city streets for the men. Mr. Ernest Mat, an engineer architect, was chosen for this work and was gladly loaned to the Relief Committee for this purpose by the Government. His services were not actually secured until about the first of March. Meanwhile, I rented relief rooms near the British Legation and started a canvass of various wards of the city, employing paid investigators and working in conjunction with the police. Col. Besdahl, the Swedish Police Commissioner, was a member of the Relief Committee, and his department proved of the greatest assistance, both in locating the poor and in distributing relief. Tickets were issued to each family receiving relief and a money distribution was made one day a week at the various Police Precinct Stations. I and some of the other members of the Relief Committee were not entirely in favor of this plan, as it has a tendency to pauperize. However, it was following the precedent set the previous year. It was the quickest way to start things going and if any relief was to be done before the need was over, that was the time to do it. Meanwhile, the more ponderous organization necessary for industrial work and street improvement could be started and laborers secured from the lists already available.

about the first of February, a wire came releasing Mr. Edwards from the Y.M.C.A., and it was decided that I remain in Tehran and open up relief work. When it was thought I was to return to Hamadan, it was proposed to ask the Persian Government to loan the services of a Belgian to administer relief in Tehran, his salary being paid by the Government. It was decided to adhere to this plan, modified to this extent, that the Belgian was to report to me and his special function was to develop industrial work, such as rug weaving for the women, and improvement of city streets for the men. Mr. Ernest Hat, an engineer architect, was chosen for this work and was gladly loaned to the Relief Committee for this purpose by the Government. His services were not actually secured until about the first of March. Meanwhile, I rented relief rooms near the British Legation and started a canvass of various wards of the city, employing paid investigators and working in conjunction with the police. Col. Weisahl, the Swedish Police Commissioner, was a member of the Relief Committee, and his department proved of the greatest assistance, both in locating the poor and in distributing relief. Tickets were issued to each family receiving relief and a money distribution was made one day a week at the various Police Precinct Stations. I and some of the other members of the Relief Committee were not entirely in favor of this plan, as it has a tendency to perpetuate. However, it was following the precedent set the previous year. It was the quickest way to start things going and if any relief was to be done before the need was over, that was the time to do it. Meanwhile, the more permanent organization necessary for industrial work and street improvement could be started and laborers secured from the lists already available.

The Teheran Relief Committee decided to return the money appropriated for work in Teheran to be used for work in Azerbaijan, the funds left over from the previous year, about 100,000, being still available for work in Teheran. The Persian Government also made a large contribution for Azerbaijan.

On March 19th Dr. Post and Dr. Griscom arrived, and a few days later, Mr. Robinson. I had an attack of tonsillitis and turned my work over to Mr. Robinson. As he wished to stay there and carry on, I decided to return home with Mr. Vaile.

After leaving Teheran, I thought a good deal of the advisability of going to Tabriz from Tiflis. This seemed to be the only part of Persia where my services would be needed for relief work. We had word that the Kurds occupied Urumia and therefore Dr. Packard could not go to Urumia. There were a number of Urumia Missionaries in Tabriz. Mr. Pittman's party was reported at Bagdad en route to Tabriz. Consul Paddock and some of the English were reported on the Relief Committee in Tabriz. It therefore hardly seemed necessary for one more man to go there. Furthermore, Captain Bullard, the British political officer at Mosul, told me that the refugees would not be repatriated until the end of August. If there was to be any special reconstruction work, it would be at that time, and would probably last through the coming Winter. I was not prepared for such a long stay. In fact, in my letters to Dr. MacGallum before leaving for Persia, I said I could only go for a year, meaning a year away from home. Later, I considered a longer stay than a year away from home as a possibility under circumstances which would warrant it, such as construction work party finished. I told Mr. Ranney that I considered "a year in the field would be fair". This was the nearest to an agreement to

The Tehran Relief Committee decided to return the money appropriated for work in Tehran to be used for work in Azerbaijan, the funds left over from the previous year, about 100,000, being still available for work in Tehran. The Persian Government also made a large contribution for Azerbaijan.

On March 19th Dr. Post and Dr. Grissom arrived, and a few days later, Mr. Robinson. I had an attack of tonsillitis and turned my work over to Mr. Robinson. As he wished to stay there and stay on, I decided to return home with Mr. Wells.

After leaving Tehran, I thought a good deal of the advisability of going to Tabriz from Tiflis. This seemed to be the only part of Persia where my services would be needed for relief work. We had word that the Kurds occupied Urmiya and therefore Mr. Packard could not go to Urmiya. There were a number of Urmiya Missionaries in Tabriz. Mr. Pittman's party was reported as headed en route to Tabriz. General Packard and some of the English were reported on the Relief Committee in Tabriz. It therefore hardly seemed necessary for one more man to go there. Furthermore, Captain Bulford, the British political officer at Baku, told me that the refugees would not be repatriated until the end of August. If there was to be any special reconstruction work, it would be at that time, and would probably last through the coming winter. I was not prepared for such a long stay. In fact, in my letters to Dr. MacGillivray before leaving for Persia, I said I could only go for a year, meaning a year away from home. Later, I considered a longer stay than a year away from home as a possibility under circumstances which would warrant it, such as construction work partly finished. I told Mr. Ranney that I considered "a year in the field would be fair". This was the nearest to an agreement to

stay longer than a year away from home that I made. As I had undertaken no construction work and had secured a man to take over my own work, I felt that I was justified in leaving. The Committee will be under no expense to pay Mr. Edwards' travelling expenses out or back. Mr. White agreed to give him the same as Mr. Robinson gets.

In this connection I respectfully suggest that in the future a written contract be made with relief workers, such as that made with relief workers by the Y.M.C.A. There can then be no misunderstanding on this point. I would also suggest that a per diem allowance be made for travelling expenses outside of actual railroad and steamer fares and that the method of travel, whether first or second class, be specified as a general rule. The object of a per diem allowance is this: it limits a person's expenditures to a reasonable amount, and at the same time enables an economical person, who prefers to spend his money in other ways than in expensive hotels, to do so. Some interpret expenses much more liberally than others. It puts all on the same basis. Any amount under the per diem allowance could be spent in sight seeing or other ways, which may not be a legitimate expense to charge to the Committee.

I wish to take this occasion to thank the Committee for the courtesies shown to Mrs. Holmes during my absence. I also wish to thank you for extending my salary a month or two until I find work. In my last expenditure account, I made a memorandum showing certain savings I have made, amounting to about \$112.00 by taking second class instead of first. I feel that this will in part compensate the Committee for this additional expense. At the

stay longer than a year away from home that I made. As I had undertaken no construction work and had secured a man to take over my own work, I felt that I was justified in leaving. The Committee will be under no expense to pay Mr. Edwards' travelling expenses out or back. Mr. White agreed to give him the same as Mr. Robinson gets.

In this connection I respectfully suggest that in the future a written contract be made with relief workers, such as that made with relief workers by the Y.M.C.A. There can then be no misunderstanding on this point. I would also suggest that a per diem allowance be made for travelling expenses outside of actual railroad and steamer fares and that the method of travel, whether first or second class, be specified as a general rule. The object of a per diem allowance is this: it limits a person's expenditures to a reasonable amount, and at the same time enables an economical person, who prefers to spend his money in other ways than in expensive hotels, to do so. Some interpret expenses much more liberally than others. It puts all on the same basis. Any amount under the per diem allowance could be spent in eight ways or other ways, which may not be a legitimate expense to charge to the Committee.

I wish to take this occasion to thank the Committee for the courtesies shown to Mrs. Holmes during my absence. I also wish to thank you for extending my salary a month or two until I find work. In my last expenditure account, I made a memorandum showing certain savings I have made, amounting to about \$112.00 by taking second class instead of first. I feel that this will in part compensate the Committee for this additional expense. At the

same time I want the Committee to realize that my personal expenses as a result of this trip, may be very heavy, as it may necessitate moving again. Another point is that if I had known of your offer to pay \$7500.00 insurance in time, I could have saved insurance premiums on that amount. This was a heavy drain on my wife's allowance.

There are a few things which I may be able to throw some light on, which I have not mentioned. Among these are the relief orders on Dr. Vanneman for money deposited or loaned in Urumia for relief purposes. These are being paid by Mr. Hawkes from funds placed to his credit by Mr. Eldred, the former bank manager at Tabriz, and charged against Dr. Vanneman's account. Mr. Eldred was temporarily in Resht, but expects later to return to Tabriz.

Then there are "Army" Orders for money used in military operations against the Turks in Urumia. Dr. Judson stopped the payment of any of these orders. A few were paid by Mr. Hawkes on Mr. Gifford's recommendation. The way it was done was this. Mr. Gifford, because he was more conversant with the situation in Northwestern Persia, would pass on these orders, and if he approved, would make out an order on Mr. Hawkes, he himself keeping the original order or bill. These originals were later turned over to Mr. Hawkes. Dr. Judson wrote me to have all these bills, which had been paid, presented to the British Military or to the Legation. Mr. Hawkes did this, but the matter was not settled when I left.

One or two of these orders in the hands of the Assyrians were signed by Dr. Shedd. I know of one such order for one thousand tomans in the possession of Rabi Pera Mirza, which was paid by the British Legation. Rabi Pera Mirza told me there were only two that

some time I want the Committee to realize that my personal expenses as a result of this trip, may be very heavy, as it may necessitate moving again. Another point is that if I had known of your offer to pay \$7500.00 insurance in time, I could have saved insurance premiums on that amount. This was a heavy drain on my wife's allowance.

There are a few things which I may be able to throw some light on, which I have not mentioned. Among these are the relief orders on Dr. Vanneman for money deposited or loaned in Urumia for relief purposes. These are being paid by Mr. Hawkes from funds placed to his credit by Mr. Eibred, the former bank manager at Tabriz, and charged against Dr. Vanneman's account. Mr. Eibred was temporarily in Russia, but expects later to return to Tabriz.

Then there are "Army" Orders for money used in military operations against the Turks in Urumia. Dr. Judson stopped the payment of any of these orders. A few were paid by Mr. Hawkes on Mr. Gifford's recommendation. The way it was done was this. Mr. Gifford, because he was more conversant with the situation in Northwestern Persia, would pass on these orders, and if he approved, would make out an order on Mr. Hawkes, he himself keeping the original order or bill. These originals were later turned over to Mr. Hawkes. Dr. Judson wrote me to have all these bills, which had been paid, presented to the British Military or to the Legation. Mr. Hawkes did this, but the matter was not settled when I left.

One or two of these orders in the hands of the Assyrians were signed by Dr. Eibred. I know of one such order for one thousand toman in the possession of Rabi Pera Mirza, which was paid by the British Legation. Rabi Pera Mirza told me there were only two that

that had Dr. Shedd's signature. He said Dr. Shedd took no responsibility for the others, as he did not have control of the expenditures.

The telegraphic orders to pay certain individuals in Hamadan were received and acted on at once, if the party was there. Receipts were always taken for these payments, or else arrangements were made with the bank to return the checks as vouchers. All these were paid by check. In some cases, the order was telegraphed to Bagdad to be paid there, if the family had gone down the line. In such cases I suppose the treasurer at Bagdad kept receipts.

In regard to other parts of Persia, at Resht Dr. Frame is keeping about two thousand Persian refugees from the Zenjan district. They are in a caravanserai, are well fed, and have a hospital for the sick. He reports that they have greatly improved in appearance and general health. He expects to send them back when the weather and other conditions improve.

In Casvin about two hundred and fifty Assyrians are cared for by the British. There were also some Armenians there, supported by Armenian contribution.

Mr. Stead has reported that no more relief was necessary in Kermanshah, but I am not clear as to what he intends to do with the forty odd orphans he has there.

To summarize the conditions in Persia: The cost of everything is high, the same as it is everywhere. However, famine conditions, except in Azerbaijan, do not exist, as far as I can see. People are hard up, because they sold so many of their possessions the year before. The class of people that live from hand to mouth

that had Dr. Shedd's signature. He said Dr. Shedd took no responsibility for the others, as he did not have control of the expenditures.

The telegraphic orders to pay certain individuals in Hamadan were received and acted on at once, if the party was there. Receipts were always taken for these payments, or else arrangements were made with the bank to return the checks as vouchers. All these were paid by check. In some cases, the order was telegraphed to Bagdad to be paid there, if the family had gone down the line. In such cases I suppose the treasurer at Bagdad kept receipts.

In regard to other parts of Persia, at Resht Dr. Prans is keeping about two thousand Persian refugees from the Khenjan district. They are in a saravannah, are well fed, and have a hospital for the sick. He reports that they have greatly improved in appearance and general health. He expects to send them back when the weather and other conditions improve.

In Gassia about two hundred and fifty Assyrians are cared for by the British. There were also some Armenians there, supported by Armenian contribution. Mr. Stead has reported that no more relief was necessary in Kermanshah, but I am not clear as to what he intends to do with the forty odd orphans he has there.

To summarize the conditions in Persia: The cost of everything is high, the same as it is everywhere. However, famine conditions, except in Azerbaijan, do not exist, as far as I can see. People are hard up, because they sold so many of their possessions the year before. The class of people that live from hand to mouth

has materially increased and their struggle for existence is harder.

Many of the wealthy have made money speculating in wheat and often holding it for high prices. The general conditions in Persia, compared to this country, for instance, are wretched, but these conditions cannot be changed by pouring more relief money into the country. What is needed is a responsible Government, railroads, irrigation systems, and agricultural experts. A responsible Government, assuring safety to all classes of people, willing and able to enforce law and order, is the first essential. Such a government, if financially strong, could do an immense amount of good in building, or encouraging private enterprise to build railroads and irrigation systems and teaching the farmers to adopt modern methods of agriculture.

The only hope that such a Government will come into being is that some disinterested power, such as America, is made responsible and given a free hand in administering Persian affairs. Many of the Persians I am sure would favor such a plan. Persia left to herself is hopeless, and we will be constantly called on for relief, which does no permanent good and helps to pauperize and make the Persians more dependent than ever.

If this Committee has any influence to bring the attention of the powers at the Peace Conference to the unstable conditions existing in Persia, especially Azerbaijan, where the Persian Government is absolutely powerless to obtain law and order or even a modicum of safety to its own or to foreign citizens, such influence should be exercised. And this would seem to be the opportune time to use these present terrible conditions in Urumia as a reason, not an excuse, to appoint a responsible

has materially increased and their struggle for existence is harder.

Many of the wealthy have made money speculating in wheat and often holding it for high prices. The general conditions in Persia, compared to this country, for instance, are wretched, but these conditions cannot be changed by pouring more relief money into the country. What is needed is a responsible Government, railroads, irrigation systems, and agricultural experts. A responsible Government, assuring safety to all classes of people, willing and able to enforce law and order, is the first essential. Such a Government, if financially strong, could do an immense amount of good in building, or encouraging private enterprise to build railroads and irrigation systems and teaching the farmers to adopt modern methods of agriculture.

The only hope that such a Government will come into being is that some disinterested power, such as America, is made responsible and given a free hand in administering Persian affairs. Many of the Persians I am sure would favor such a plan. Persia left to herself is hopeless, and we will be constantly called on for relief, which does no permanent good and helps to pauperize and make the Persians more dependent than ever. If this Committee has any influence to bring the attention of the powers at the Peace Conference to the unstable conditions existing in Persia, especially Azerbaijan, where the Persian Government is absolutely powerless to obtain law and order or even a modicum of safety to its own or to foreign citizens, such influence should be exercised. And this would seem to be the opportune time to use these present terrible conditions in

Urumia as a reason, not an excuse, to appoint a responsible

power as a Protectorate over Persia, with the authority to bring order out of chaos. Unless this is done, the people of Persia will continue to suffer for years to come.

I have said little about orphanages. None were started in Hamadan or Teheran, because, once started, such an orphanage would have to be continued. There is great need for such institutions, if my observation is worth anything, and I hope that some day this work can be organized on a permanent basis in all the large cities of Persia.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. R. Holmes,

May 17th, 1919

power as a Protectorate over Persia, with the authority to bring order out of chaos. Unless this is done, the people of Persia will continue to suffer for years to come.

I have said little about orphanages. None were started in Hamadan or Teheran, because, once started, such an orphanage would have to be continued. There is great need for such institutions, if my observation is worth anything, and I hope that some day this work can be organized on a permanent basis in all the large cities of Persia.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. R. Holmes,

May 17th, 1919

Chicago, June 7, 1919

Dear Mr. MacCallum;

Thank you very much for yours of the 5th inst. with enclosure. I am greatly delighted to hear of Captain Gracey's safety. The information which came to me was very positive that he had been shot by the Bolsheviki. Thanks also for the copy of Mr. Holmes' report.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. W. MacCallum
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Chicago, June 7, 1919

Dear Mr. MacCallum:

Thank you very much for yours of the 5th inst. with enclosure. I am greatly delighted to hear of Captain Greezy's safety. The information which came to me was very positive that he had been shot by the Bolsheviks. Thanks also for the copy of Mr. Holmes' report.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. W. MacCallum
1 Madison Avenue
New York City

COPY

Mr. Pittman

Teheran,
June 8th, 1918.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Ex. Sec.,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

As Mr. Allen of Urumia is hoping to get through to America with his family and some others of the E.P. Mission, I am seizing the opportunity of getting another letter through to you. The work is increasing - unlimited opportunities to extend the work offer themselves. We are straitened only by lack of time and strength. Starvation and sickness seem to be depriving people of all traces of humanity. A woman who killed and devoured her child was asked why she did it. She replied, "It was my own child, nobody's else." A friend of mine received a letter from an acquaintance telling how a woman had killed and eaten her child. She read the letter to some one aloud, her little children heard it, and running to their mother said, "Mother if you were very hungry would you kill us and eat us?" "Never!" said the Mother, "I would kill myself first." The little creatures clapped their hands for joy and relief, and said to one another "Oh! Mother says she will not kill us even if she is hungry." Some of the little boys of our Boarding Department, taking a long walk, entered a room by the roadside near a large tank of water. They found a woman lying there with several children. The little things were burning rags and holding them under the mother's nose, trying to bring the dead woman back to life, thinking she had only fainted. She had stolen some wheat in a neighboring village and had been driven out with her hungry children and had laid down in the empty room by the roadside and died. One of our helpers in making a report of distribution of rice in a village, said quite in a matter of fact way "Some parents in these villages do not give their children food, not because they do not love their children; but their is not enough for all, and they consider their own lives more valuable than their childrens." If some one has to die, it had better be the children. I happened to say one day to a Persian gentleman that so many little skeleton children were begging on the streets. He replied, "Yes. Their parents have almost nothing to live on, and drive their starving children out to beg on the streets, saying 'Go, get food for yourselves - we have nothing to give you.'" Often the little pipe stem limbs give way and the little ones lie down under some wall or tree, and go to sleep to wake no more. No one knows how many die. A policeman on his "Beet" told a shopkeeper that he had counted as the bodies passed him 597 corpses that day. Typhoid, typhus, dysentery are epidemics. The city is threatened with cholera from all sides; but there are no precautions being taken, and no quarantine anywhere. One of our Committee, an English physician of the Indo Telegraph Co. told us that if there were any surplus funds available, he would ask for an appropriation to make preparations to meet and combat cholera in Teheran - to rent a caravanserai to be used as a hospital; to engage assistants, buy medicines (Oh! so dear and so scarce) and bedding and provide food, etc. for the patients. We appropriated about \$7500 for this. But we must have more. Hundreds and thousands will die - are already dying - it was whispered to me today, that people were dying like flies in the quarter of the city known as "Sauglaj", but the people are trying to hide the truth from the authorities.

COPY

Tehran, June 8th, 1918.

Mr. G. V. Vickrey, Esq.,
1 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

As Mr. Allen of Urumia is hoping to get through to America with his family and some others of the R.F. Mission, I am seizing the opportunity of getting another letter through to you. The work is increasing - unlimited opportunities to extend the work offer themselves. We are straitened only by lack of time and strength. Starvation and sickness seem to be depriving people of all traces of humanity. A woman who killed and devoured her child was asked why she did it. She replied, "It was my own child, nobody's else." A friend of mine received a letter from an acquaintance telling how a woman had killed and eaten her child. She read the letter to some one aloud, her little children heard it, and running to their mother said, "Mother if you were very hungry would you kill us and eat us?" "Never!" said the Mother. "I would kill myself first." The little creatures clasped their hands for joy and relief, and said to one another, "Oh! Mother says she will not kill us even if she is hungry." Some of the little boys of our Boarding Department, taking a long walk, entered a room by the roadside near a large tank of water. They found a woman lying there with several children. The little things were burning rage and holding them under the mother's nose, trying to bring the dead woman back to life, thinking she had only fainted. She had stolen some wheat in a neighboring village and had been driven out with her hungry children and had laid down in the empty room by the roadside and died. One of our helpers in making a report of distribution of rice in a village, said once in a matter of fact way, "Some parents in these villages do not give their children food, not because they do not love their children; but their is not enough for all, and they consider their own lives more valuable than their children's." If some one has to die, it had better be the children. I happened to say one day to a Persian gentleman that so many little skeleton children were begging on the streets. He replied, "Yes. Their parents have almost nothing to live on, and drive their starving children out to beg on the streets, saying 'Go, get food for yourselves - we have nothing to give you.' Often the little pipe stem limbs give way and the little ones lie down under some wall or tree, and go to sleep awake no more. No one knows how many die. A policeman on his 'Beat' told a shopkeeper that he had counted as the bodies passed him 507 corpses that day. Typhoid, typhus, dysentery are epidemics. The city is threatened with cholera from all sides; but there are no precautions being taken, and no quarantine anywhere. One of our Committee, an English physician of the Indo Telegraph Co. told us that if there were any surplus funds available, he would ask for an appropriation to make preparations to meet and combat cholera in Tehran - to rent a convalescent hospital to be used as a hospital; to engage assistants, buy medicines (Oh! so dear and so scarce) and bedding and provide food, etc. for the patients. We appropriated about \$7500 for this. But we must have more. Hundreds and thousands will die - are already dying - it was whispered to me today, that people were dying like flies in the quarter of the city known as "Sangia", but the people are trying to hide the truth from the authorities.

Mrs. Stead has fifty-six orphans who have been kept alive by her, and is building three rooms for their occupancy by Relief workers. She writes from Kermanshah "Am just now helping out in the typhus camp. We have twenty-six patients but have got ahead of the epidemic. It is now six days since there have been any new cases. I am having all the food for patients and attendants prepared in my kitchen, and my women (relief workers) are doing the washing and disinfecting. I have also bought and given to be made all the pajama suits for the patients and nurses and attendants and got the tents for both the hospital camp and the quarantine camp. Mr. Stead is still at Kerind (superintending Relief work) but hoping to be relieved soon. "She writes" May 16. I have let the aeroplane get away without this (letter) so it will have to go spider fashion, instead of on wings. Mrs. Stead has been so brave-caring for group after group of famine orphans-splendidly aided by the English Bank people, and other Englishmen in Kermanshah, using men and women and children in digging cellars, paving roads, gathering stones, sewing, washing; paying the woman a little more than the men; "Because they need the money More." After writing her letter she says, "on reading this I find I have forgotten the main purpose which is to ask for more funds."

From Suttanahad a recent letter says: "I am informed that there is immense suffering among the poor Armenians of Boorvari, who are in great need of help. Their villages were looted lately by Ghafer Guli Khaw, a brigand and most of the inhabitants had to abandon their homes and seek refuge in distant places. May I ask the Committee to appropriate a sum also on their behalf. I dare say that over fifty people are dying daily of starvation in Suttanahad and the sight of the poor in the streets is awful."

The following telegram received a few days ago from Hamadan: "Conditions estimated one to two hundred deaths daily. Saugak (a sort of bread) sixteen krans, (about two dollars and a half) for eight pounds; poor rice two toman (about three dollars) for eight pounds; other commodities similar prices. No hope immediate improvement. Needs, twenty thousand toman (more than \$30000) monthly, to maintain work on present basis, more to enlarge. Methods: distribution of money daily or three times a week by ticket to 1900 families at rate half pound per person for women and children. Men given work on road under British supervision. "The following telegram from Meshed: "On May 11th we closed the larger of our two centers of work for lack of funds. We urgently need 25000 toman (between \$30000 and \$40000) per month, for the next few months, Esselstyn." May 24th the following telegram came: "Hoffman ill with enteric, 9th day. temp. varies 103 to 105. Condition fairly good, slightly delirious. Esselstyn been "seedy" five days, last two days temp. 103 but with quinine treatment today, 99 and feels better. Capt. Venton V.C. is attending them. Please inform Mission and friends. On May 28th the following "Hoffman temp. 101 this morning. Conditions good. Esselstyn has developed typhus rash. Condition not good." May 29th "Hoffman no change, Esselstyn extreme prostration. Heart condition serious, pulse irregular 126. Esselstyn very serious heart failing, lungs congested." May 30th: "Hoffman doing nicely." May 31st: "Dr. Esselstyn died 11:45 last night (May 30th). Hoffman much better. temp. normal."

The following telegram was received June 2nd. "United States Minister Teheran. Please accept deepest most heartfelt expressions of condolence for the untimely death from eruptive typhus of the unanimously beloved and Reverend Dr. Esselstyn. Dean of the American Mission in Meshed. The deceased was truly a ministering angel to the poor, bereft class, lots of whom he saved from starvation, feeding thousands daily.

"on reading this I find I have forgotten the main purpose which is to ask men; "because they need the money more." After writing her letter she says, gathering stones, sewing, washing; paying the women a little more than the menah, using men and women and children in digging cellars, paving roads, splendidly aided by the English Bank people, and other Englishmen in Ker- Mrs. Stead has been so brave-earring for group after group of famine orphans- out this (letter) so it will have to go spider fashion, instead of on wings. relieved soon. "She writes" May 16. I have let the aeroplanes get away with- Stead is still at Kerling (superintending Relief work) but hoping to be got the tents for both the hospital camp and the quarantine camp. Mr. made all the pajama suits for the patients and nurses and attendants and are doing the washing and disinfecting. I have also bought and given to be patients and attendants prepared in my kitchen, and my women (Relief workers days since there have been any new cases. I am having all the food for have twenty-six patients but have got ahead of the epidemic. It is now six writes from Kerling "Am just now helping out in the typhus camp. We and is building three rooms for their occupancy by Relief workers. She Mrs. Stead has fifty-six orphans who have been kept alive by her.

From Sutanahad a recent letter says: "I am informed that there is immense suffering among the poor Armenians of Boorvari, who are in great need of help. Their villages were looted lately by Ghafar Guli Khan, a brigand and most of the inhabitants had to abandon their homes and seek refuge in distant places. May I ask the Committee to appropriate a sum also on their behalf. I dare say that over fifty people are dying daily of starvation in Sutanahad and the sight of the poor in the streets is awful."

The following telegram received a few days ago from Hamadan: "Conditions estimated one to two hundred deaths daily. Sargak (a sort of bread) sixteen krans (about two dollars and a half) for eight pounds; poor rice two toman (about three dollars) for eight pounds; other commodities similar prices. No hope immediate improvement. Needs, twenty thousand toman (more than \$30000) monthly, to maintain work on present basis, more to enlarge. Method: distribution of money daily or three times a week by ticket to 1200 families at rate half pound per person for women and children. Men given work on road under British supervision. "The following telegram from Hamedan: "On May 15th we closed the larger of our two centers of work for lack of funds. We urgently need 25000 toman (between \$30000 and \$40000) per month, for the next few months, Hamedan. May 24th the following telegram came: "Hoffman ill with enteric, 9th day. Temp. varies 103 to 105. Condition fairly good, slightly delirious. Resalatyn been "sucky" five days, last two days temp. 103 but with delirium treatment today, 99 and feels better. Capt. Venton V.C. is attending them. Please inform Mission and friends. On May 28th the following "Hoffman Resalatyn inform Mission and friends. Conditions good. Resalatyn has developed typhus temp. 101 this morning. Hoffman no change, Resalatyn extreme rash. Condition not good." May 29th "Hoffman ill with enteric, Resalatyn prostration. Heart condition serious, pulse irregular 126. Resalatyn very serious heart failing, lungs congested." May 30th: "Hoffman doing nicely." May 31st: "Dr. Resalatyn died 11:45 last night (May 30th). Hoffman much better. Temp. normal."

The following telegram was received June 2nd. "United States Minister Teheran. Please accept deepest most heartfelt expressions of condolence for the untimely death from eruptive typhus of the unanimously beloved and Reverend Dr. Resalatyn. Dean of the American Mission in Meshed. The deceased was truly a ministering angel to the poor, bereft class, lots of whom he saved from starvation, feeding thousands daily.

His memory will long be held sacred among the Meshed people and the Russian colony. Nicolsky, Russian Consul General."

The English Consul is carrying on the Relief work. It will be a monument to Dr. Esselstyn if the work is continued there. Truly he spared not himself."

Our Teheran work is going on. The Centers are feeding about 30000 people weekly. Medicines and medical help are being given to the sick. Money and rice have been distributed in the Slunivan district to twenty villages consisting of about 3500 people. Villages and districts to the south of Teheran are being helped, as well as the district of Kavaghan. A piteous appeal has just come from a district of 150 Armenian families near Isfahan. Their crops have been eaten by locusts for the past two years; they are \$7000 or \$8000 dollars in debt to their Persian neighbors, who are carrying off their daughters and persecuting them in many ways. These poor people also owe sixty thousand pounds of wheat to these Moslem neighbors. They cry for Relief - but we cannot give it. One's heart faints and grows sick at the thought of all the untold misery of these helpless people.

Thank God for your love and for the help you have given us and are going to give us! Next fall and winter must come the work of clothing and warming them and keeping the breath of life in them. They are stripped and bare! Everything has been sold - even to the beams of some of their houses. Thousands of their donkies, mules, horses and camels have starved to death. What can we do? Truly the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in the pain." We bless you and thank you - for you have done much - you have relieved and called back to life many thousands. But there is more to be done. What difference to a starving man, if bread is ten shalies for six pounds if those ten cents are not in his possession? What profit to have rescued a drowning person only to let him sink ten feet from the shore? These are some of our problems - how to set these poor souls on their feet, and put them in the way of self-support. So many husbands and fathers have died! There are so many widows and orphans! And to be a widow or an orphan in Persia is a terrible hopeless thing, where women are neither loved, respected nor valued. Help us solve these problems!

Will you let Mr. Scott have a copy of this letter? I could write on and on, but the morning with its duties is coming and I must stop writing.

Ever yours most sincerely,

(Signed) Annie G.D.Schuler, Sec.T.P.R.C.

His memory will long be held sacred among the Mesopotamian people and the Russian colony. Nicolay, Russian Consul General."

The English Consul is carrying on the Relief work. It will be a monument to Dr. Kaselstyn if the work is continued there. Truly he spared not himself."

Our Persian work is going on. The Centers are feeding about 30000 people weekly. Medicines and medical help are being given to the sick. Money and rice have been distributed in the Sumerian district to twenty villages consisting of about 3500 people. Villages and districts to the south of Tehran are being helped, as well as the district of Kavehgan. A pitiful appeal has just come from a district of 150 Armenian families near Isfahan. Their crops have been eaten by locusts for the past two years; they are \$7000 or \$8000 dollars in debt to their Persian neighbors, who are carrying off their daughters and persecuting them in many ways. These poor people also owe sixty thousand pounds of wheat to these Moslem neighbors. They cry for relief - but we cannot give it. One's heart faints and grows sick at the thought of all the untold misery of these helpless people.

Thank God for your love and for the help you have given us and are going to give us! Next fall and winter must come the work of clothing and warming them and keeping the breath of life in them. They are stripped and bare! Everything has been sold - even to the beams of some of their houses. Thousands of their donkeys, mules, horses and camels have starved to death. What can we do? Truly the whole creation groans and travails in the pain. We please you and thank you - for you have done much - you have relieved and called back to life many thousands. But there is more to be done. What difference to a starving man, if bread is ten shillings for six pounds if those ten cents are not in his possession? What profit to have rescued a drowning person only to let him sink ten feet from the shore? These are some of our problems - how to set these poor souls on their feet, and put them in the way of self-support. So many husbands and fathers have died! There are so many widows and orphans! And to be a widow or an orphan in Persia is a terrible hopeless thing, where women are neither loved, respected nor valued. Help us solve these problems!

Will you let Mr. Scott have a copy of this letter? I could write on and on, but the morning with its duties is coming and I must stop writing.

Ever yours most sincerely,

(Signed) Annie G.D. Schuler, Sec.T.P.R.C.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN

CHARLES V. VICKREY, SECRETARY

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS, LAYMEN

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY, NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKREY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. JAMES W. GERARD
HON. MYRON T. HERRICK
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS
HON. ELIHU ROOT
FREDERICK H. ALLEN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BEURY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
JOHN B. CALVERT
WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. CRANE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
JEROME D. GREENE
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER
FRED P. HAGGARD
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
HAMILTON HOLT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY G. LANGDON
FREDERICK LYNCH
VANCE C. MCCORMICK
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND
JOHN R. MOTT
FRANK MASON NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
WM. COOPER PROCTER
RT. REV. P. RHINELANDER
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
JAMES M. SPEERS
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

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

June 11, 1919

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

Dear Dr. Judson:

Under instructions from Mr. Vickrey I attach for your information copy of a letter received from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under date of May 31st. This matter was brought up at a meeting of our Executive Committee on June 3rd and an appropriation was made in accordance with the extract from the minutes which I quote below to cover the £36,767.11.9 which appears to be due.

You will note by the wording of the vote that this matter is referred to you and Mr. Wertheim for approval before payment. I am sending a similar letter to Mr. Wertheim, and request that you advise us of your opinion in the matter in order that we may send suitable instructions to London through the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. In this connection I attach copy of a previous letter received from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company dated May 12th, the contents of which you will wish to note. Please advise if you have any instructions to give in connection with same.

VOTED that the letter of May 31st, 1919 from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, transmitting a request from the British Treasury for the payment of £36,767.11.9 adjustment of exchange rates, be submitted to Dr. Judson, Chairman of the Persian Commission and to Mr. Maurice Wertheim, financial member of the Commission, and if the payment is approved by them, the Treasurer be authorized to

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

CHARLES V. VICKERY, SECRETARY

JAMES L. BARTON, CHAIRMAN

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: LAYMEN TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 1024

DEPOSITORY: NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK

June 11, 1919

Dr. Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Under instructions from Mr. Vickery I attach for your information copy of a letter received from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under date of May 31st. This letter was brought up at a meeting of our Executive Committee on June 3rd and an appropriation was made in accordance with the extract from the minutes which I quote below to cover the \$25,000.11.9 which appears to be due.

You will note by the wording of the vote that this matter is referred to you and Mr. Weinstein for approval before payment. I am sending a similar letter to Mr. Weinstein and request that you advise us of your opinion in the matter in order that we may send suitable instructions to London through the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. In this connection I attach copy of a previous letter received from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company dated May 13th, the contents of which you will wish to note. Please advise if you have any instructions to give in connection with same.

VOTED that the letter of May 31st, 1919 from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, transmitting a request from the British Treasury for the payment of \$25,000.11.9 adjustment of exchange rates, be submitted to Dr. Johnson, Chairman of the Foreign Commission and to Mr. Weinstein, Financial member of the Commission, and if the payment is approved by them, the Treasurer be authorized to

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ARTHUR J. ALDRICH
HON. W. B. WALKER
ALEXANDER J. HENSHALL
WILLIAM B. MILLER
GEORGE T. SCOTT
JAMES L. BARTON
HAROLD A. HATCH
CHARLES V. VICKERY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ARTHUR J. ALDRICH
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. LAWRENCE W. GERRARD
HON. MERVIN T. HERRICK
HON. OSCAR S. STRANDBERG
HON. EDWARD BOYD
HARRISON H. ALLAN
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BURRY
ANTHONY J. BROWN
JOHN B. CALVERT
W. L. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. CHASE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELLIS
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARROLL GIBSON
JEROME S. GREENE
HON. DAVID H. GREENE
FRED M. HARRARD
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM L. HAYES
HAMILTON HOYT
FRANK W. JACKSON
ANTHONY CURTIS JAMES
HENRY PRATT JUDSON
WOODBURY A. LARSON
FREDERICK LYNCH
ALVIN C. MCGONICK
CHARLES S. MCKAYLAND
HON. M. E. MCKAYLAND
JOHN B. MOY
FRANK MARION NORTH
GEORGE A. RUMFORD
W. COOPER PROCTOR
HON. M. R. RHEINLANDER
WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL
HON. JAY SCHREVELLIN
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LUCIUS SMITH
JAMES M. WHEELER
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALBOT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN B. WISE

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

#2 Dr. Judson
June 11, 1919

pay to the British Treasury through the Farmers'
Loan and Trust Company, in adjustment of exchange
on money sent to Persia through the British Treasury,
the sum of £36,767.11.9.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey

CWF-HN

Secretary

12 Dr. Jackson
June 11, 1919

pay to the British Treasury through the Farmers'
Loan and Trust Company, in adjustment of exchange
on money sent to Persia through the British Treasury,
the sum of £36,767.11.9.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Jackson

Secretary

ONE-EN