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30. 1900. The first session of the House of Representatives was held in the City of Washington, D.C., on September 1, 1900. The session was opened by the reading of a message from the President of the United States, William McKinley, who had just been elected to his second term. The session was attended by a large number of members of the House, and it was a significant event in the history of the United States. The session was held in the House Chamber, which is located in the U.S. Capitol Building. The session was presided over by the Speaker of the House, Charles D. McNary. The session was a landmark event in the history of the United States, as it marked the beginning of the second term of President McKinley. The session was also a significant event in the history of the House of Representatives, as it was the first session of the House since the death of Speaker Thomas B. Reed in 1899. The session was a testament to the resilience of the House of Representatives, and it was a reminder of the importance of the House in the American government.

1901. The second session of the House of Representatives was held in the City of Washington, D.C., on September 1, 1901. The session was opened by the reading of a message from the President of the United States, William McKinley, who had just been elected to his second term. The session was attended by a large number of members of the House, and it was a significant event in the history of the United States. The session was held in the House Chamber, which is located in the U.S. Capitol Building. The session was presided over by the Speaker of the House, Charles D. McNary. The session was a landmark event in the history of the United States, as it marked the beginning of the second term of President McKinley. The session was also a significant event in the history of the House of Representatives, as it was the first session of the House since the death of Speaker Thomas B. Reed in 1899. The session was a testament to the resilience of the House of Representatives, and it was a reminder of the importance of the House in the American government.

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Pamphlets

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Those checked are to be put on the
President's table; those marked "L"
to be sent to the library; the others
to be thrown out.

*File in
Mr. Bird's
President's
Director's*

The article by Mr. Bird on Persia, in the October number of Asia, was instructive and interesting. Perhaps I may be permitted to add somewhat to the subject as bearing on the present state of affairs in that country so little known in the United States.

It was my privilege to be in Persia in the autumn of 1918, as Director of the Persian-American Relief Commission. In that capacity, I of course went as a private citizen of the United States, with no official status or authority. At the same time the expedition was made with the knowledge and approval of the State Department, and the Director, as well as another member of the Commission, Professor A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia University, were requested by the Committee of which Colonel House was chairman, and Dr. *S. E. Mezes* was in active charge, to report ^{to} for the Commission to negotiate Peace, when appointed, on the situation in Persia and neighboring countries. At the request of the Director, Dr. W. E. Post, and Mr. Maurice Wertheim of the Commission, were also requested to join in the report.

Seemed possible

There was a further field in which it ~~was proper~~ that members of the Commission might be of use. When the Commission was formed in the spring of 1918, German-Turkish intrigue was in full swing in Persia and the surrounding lands.

The article by Mr. H. H. H. in the October number of the Journal, was interesting and interesting. I was not able to add comments to the subject as being on the subject of the article. In fact, I have known in the United States.

It was my privilege to be in Paris in the autumn of 1919, as Director of the Franco-American Relief Commission. In that capacity, I of course was in a position to visit the United States, with no official status or authority. At the same time, the expedition was made with the knowledge and approval of the State Department, and the Director, as well as another member of the Commission, Professor A. V. W. Johnson of Columbia University, who was requested by the Commission at which General H. H. H. was chairman, and Mr. H. H. H. was in active charge, to report for the Commission to the United States, what happened, on the situation in Paris and neighboring countries. At the request of the Director, Mr. H. H. H. and Mr. H. H. H. were also requested to join in the report.

They had a further field in which it was proper that members of the Commission might be of use. From the Commission was formed in the spring of 1919, Franco-American Relief Commission in full scale in Paris and the surrounding area.

Appeal was made to all Moslems to join with Turkey in the war against the Allies, and especial effort was made to secure the aid of ~~Tatars~~ and ~~Turkmen~~^{for} and their kindred the Ottomans. If the Eastern Caucasus and Turkestan could be enlisted, if Persia could be inflamed against the English, if the Afghans could be brought in line, then it was hoped that the flames of insurrection might be kindled among the Moslems of India. Persia was evidently the keystone of the arch. German gold was spent profusely among Persian leaders. Every attempt was made to excite against the British, as allies of Russia, the animosity which had long been felt, and justly, by patriotic Persians against their northern neighbor. The Anglo-Persian agreement of 1907 was singled out as showing clearly the complicity of Great Britain in the Russian design to dominate Persia, and the central empires were painted as the friends of all Moslems and particularly as the champions of weak nations oppressed by the brutal might of the British. It obviously was to the interest of the Allied and Associated Powers that this sinister German-Turkish conspiracy should be overcome. It was known that among intelligent Persians the United States was regarded with confidence, in the assurance that there was no American desire for political control in that part of the world, or indeed in any part of the world outside its own territory. It was thought that American

citizens going to Persia directly from the States and on a non-political mission, might succeed in making plain the attitude and policy of the United States as allied with the entente powers against Germany, and in that way might have some influence in detaching Persians from a German alliance, and in allaying their ill-founded apprehensions of British dominance.

Conferences were held with the Foreign Office, and with the India Office in London, and with the Indian Government at Simla. ^{By them} Full information was given as to the situation in Persia, and very definite statements were made as to British aims in that country, - statements which the Director believed and believes to have been entirely frank and adequate. It must be borne in mind that in dealing with the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf there was what to an American seemed an odd confusion of British authorities. The Minister at Tehran represented the Foreign Office in London, but political officers and the army were under India, and the American visitor could not always be expected to know just where the line should be drawn as between the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, the War Office and the India Office in London, and the Indian Government at Delhi or Simla. However that mattered little to the case in question as all authorities substantially agreed in their expression of views. The substance of it was that Great Britain did not wish to become responsible for Persia, -

citizens going to Persia directly from the States and on a
non-political mission, might succeed in making plain the attitude
and policy of the United States as allied with the entrance
powers against Germany, and in that way might have some influence
in detaching Persians from a German alliance, and in allaying
their ill-founded apprehensions of British dominance.
Conferences were held with the Foreign Office, and
with the India Office in London, and with the Indian Government
at Simla. Full information was given as to the situation in Persia
also, and very definite statements were made as to British
aims in that country, - statements which the Director believed
and believed to have been entirely frank and adequate. It must
be borne in mind that in dealing with the Persians regarding
on the Persian Gulf there was what to an American seemed an
odd contrast of British authorities. The Minister at Tehran
represented the Foreign Office in London, but political
officers and the army were under India, and the American
visitor could not always be expected to know just where the
line should be drawn as between the jurisdiction of the
Foreign Office, the War Office and the India Office in London,
and the Indian Government at Delhi or Simla. However, that
mattered little to the issue in question as all authorities substan-
tially agreed in their expression of views. The substance of it was
that Great Britain did not wish to become responsible for Persia.

did not wish to make it a protectorate or any other form of dependency of the British Empire. Naturally on the other hand it was desired that Persia should not be controlled by enemies of Great Britain,- that it should not be a source of disturbance for India. On the Persian Gulf, England had long had ^{important} interests. The British navy for many years had policed those waters and put down piracy and there was a certain amount of English trade there,- trade which, by the way, was open to anyone else who cared to share in it. It was not desired that German controlled Turks should shut out British trade from Mesopotamia and should make the Shattuck-el-Arab a naval base for an attack on the line of communication with India. It was desired that Persia should have a strong self-contained government, capable of maintaining order and of enforcing its own neutrality. The foregoing entirely reasonable views as to Persia, I believe to have been 4 those actually held by responsible British authorities at that time. Nor do I believe that those views have materially changed now.

by the Commission

When the Persian Gulf was reached ^{by the Commission} in the early autumn *7/1918* this was the general situation:

The disaster of the first Mesopotamian campaign had been repaired, and the British advance had been pushed some ninety miles above Baghdad on the Tigris. After the Russian collapse, the Turks had poured into Northwestern Persia

✓ but they had ^{retreated} ~~been driven back~~ and the British had followed and occupied the Persian military ^{road} ~~route~~ from Baghdad as far as the Caspian Sea. Azerbaijan Province in the extreme Northwest of Persia, the Turks still held. The German plotters had been driven out of Persia or had been forced into hiding by British forces. There was a substantial British military occupation of Persia then on the road leading from Baghdad to the Caspian, of South Persia and of the line from Quetta to the extreme northeast of Persia ~~on~~ the Turkestan border.

Persia was an independent and neutral state, but the invasion and occupation of its territory by the belligerent British power ^{under the circumstances} was wholly justifiable. Turkish armies had occupied Persian territory and used it as a base of operations against British forces in Mesopotamia. German agents were actively at work in many parts of the country, plotting to induce Moslem priests to preach the holy war against the Allies, stirring up local mob attacks on British subjects, making Persia a base of operations for Afghanistan and ^{against} India. British merchants and consular officers were attacked, others were ~~sleazed~~ ^{sleazed}, their property plundered ^{or} ~~and~~ burned. The Persian government had no power to prevent any of these violations of neutrality. There was no Persian army. The national constabulary organized under Swedish officers, so far from trying to maintain order joined with the Germans and Turks against the Russians. In short, Persia was used freely by the enemies of Great Britain

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British power was wholly incontestable. Persian armies had
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for military operations and nothing but polite protest was done by Persia in defense of her neutrality. If in 1918, a German army had been formed in Mexico to attack the United States and Mexico had been unable or unwilling to prevent it, our armies would certainly have crossed the Mexican border.

In fact the government of Persia is feeble beyond description. It has little or no means of enforcing its authority. Provincial governors appointed by the central government must rely on themselves to ~~organize~~ ^{organize} a provincial police. Moreover the whole national revenue system is imperfect and unproductive. In 1911 Mr. ^{Morgan} Shuster, in the short time of his administration, brought order out of chaos and laid the foundation for an effective treasury organization. But since his time matters have fallen back and funds are lacking for even ordinary public functions. Without financial resources and without a national police, it is clear that a central government is helpless, and that is very nearly the case in Persia today. Were it not for constant financial advances from the British

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There were perhaps a hundred and fifty leading men among whom the principal official positions seem to be distributed more or less in turn. The most of them explain that they are in entire sympathy with democracy. But there is also an organized democratic party with machinery of clubs, with provision for officers, meetings and discussions, and with definite expectations of placing its members sooner or later in political ~~political~~ office. Indeed party organization has gone so far that there is already a division which assumes the shape of an ^{or} ~~oppositive~~ organization. Each claims to be the only true Democratic party. A real general election will undoubtedly

show many of these democratic leaders in Parliament.

Perhaps it is no great cause for wonder that intelligent Persians are apprehensive of the aims of Great Britain. They have on one side India, on the other side Egypt and Mesopotamia. Russia for a century has prevented Persian progress, and has shown a plain purpose of ultimately absorbing the entire country. It was only in 1907 by agreeing to the Russian treaty whereby Persia was divided into spheres of influence for the two powers, that England lost the confidence of Persians. In 1911, when the British authorities joined with those of Russia in

forcing Mr. ^{Morgan} Shuster, the ^{American} ~~Armenian~~ head of the Persian finance system, from his post, this distrust was deepened. Then, during the late war, German and Turkish intrigue took advantage of this state of things to poison the minds of Persians still further, and when the quite necessary British occupation followed, the anti-British feeling was, naturally enough, materially increased.

On the other hand, in the United States, Persians were inclined to have great confidence. They knew that Americans had no political aims in that part of the world. They remembered the service which Mr. Shuster had rendered them. Many of them were eager to have the United States aid in putting Persia into a modern and strong position, to make it a going concern as a nation. To that end they suggested that Americans might be induced to become advisers, - really administrators, in the different branches of the government, finance, public works, police, education. They wanted American capital to develop the raw resources of the land, to build railroads, to open mines, to extend irrigation. Persia is a country of approximately 600,000 square miles, - about three times the area of France, - with practically no railroads, and with few and poor wagon roads. Iron, coal and copper exist, but there has been no adequate survey to reveal the quantity.

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Oil is abundant. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, controlled by the British government has a concession for the oil production of about three-fourths of Persia and is operating actively in a part of its field. The oil is transmitted by a pipe-line to the Shatt-el-Arab. There is no doubt that a mere beginning has been made thus far in realizing the possibilities of the Persian oil-fields.

It was desired by the Persian government in 1918 that Persia should have a seat at the Peace Conference in Paris. It was pointed out that the Peace Conference would hardly be likely to include other than belligerent powers but that it would be quite proper for the Persian government to lay before the Conference claims for indemnification for losses resulting from the war. This course was approved by the British government and accordingly a commission was sent from Teheran to Paris. When the claims were formulated they proved to be somewhat extraordinary. Against the Turks, the Germans and the Russians they were legitimate claims for war damages. The amount ~~of~~ and distribution could be ascertained only by a commission of inquiry. But the Persians demanded also a rectification of frontiers which would restore territory lost to Turkey and Russia over a period of a century or more. Such vast and Bizarre claims no doubt tended to prejudice the Persian case as a whole, and may have helped to postpone

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Russia and Turkey were a perilous century and more. Such vast and bizarre claims no doubt tended to prejudice the Peruvian case as a whole, and may have helped to postpone an actual hearing at Paris. In fact the whole question may perhaps better belong to the League of Nations when formed. In any event the Peruvian Commission did not succeed in getting their case before the Peace Conference.

The Anglo-Peruvian Treaty ^{negotiated} ~~adoption~~ in the summer and autumn of 1919 provides for the Peruvian needs outlined above and from British sources. An advance of funds will make it possible for the federal central government to go on until permanent arrangements are made. British advisers will aid in the effective reorganization of the various branches of government. British officers will ^{lead} ~~aid~~ in the formation of an adequate national military - more properly police - force. The security of order throughout the kingdom and the establishment of a sound system of finance will vitalize the entire government and enable it to proceed with important measures for the public welfare. First in the order of importance of them is ~~an~~ a reliable system of transportation - railroads and carriage roads. Other economic development will then follow.

The likelihood of the United States undertaking to aid in the rehabilitation of Peru is obviously remote. The British can do it and can do it well. The independence of Peru remains unquestioned. How soon the government will become stable, efficient and trustworthy will depend

THE CHINA MEDICAL COMMISSION
OF THE
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THE COMMISSION

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.
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FRANCIS WELD PEABODY, M.D.

in the Persians themselves. The process will take 11
time. Many of their leading men have no con-
ception of the actual situation or of the difficulties
involved in reconstruction - a reconstruction which
must be radical in character. Certainly it will
take years, and not a few years at that, to secure fundamental

No doubt there will be sharp criticism
of the treaty, especially from people actuated by ill will
against England. Still, on the whole it is the most
effective way of securing the immediate advance
of Persia along the lines of modern progress.

Persia cannot make this advance without help. Great
Britain can give such help. It is not a case for a
mandate from the League of Nations, as Persia is
an independent power, invited to become a member
of that League. Nor is it a thing which should wait.
The beginning should be made at once. With loyal
co-operation on both sides we may expect to see a
beginning of the New Persia in the near future

Harry Bradford

in the American literature. The French literature
this. Many of these literary men have been
writing of the social situation of the people
France - Communism - a revolution which
must be created - Communism. Certainly it was
the years, and now a few years at that, perhaps
No more than this will be the French literature

of the world, especially from people's accounts of their
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affection may be becoming the movement of the world
of France during the long French Revolution
I am convinced that the French Revolution will be
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if that language. But it is a thing which is not
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revolution in that sense as we may expect to see
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