THE NEW NEAR EAST

JANUARY – DECEMBER 1920

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The New Near East

Published by the
Near East Relief

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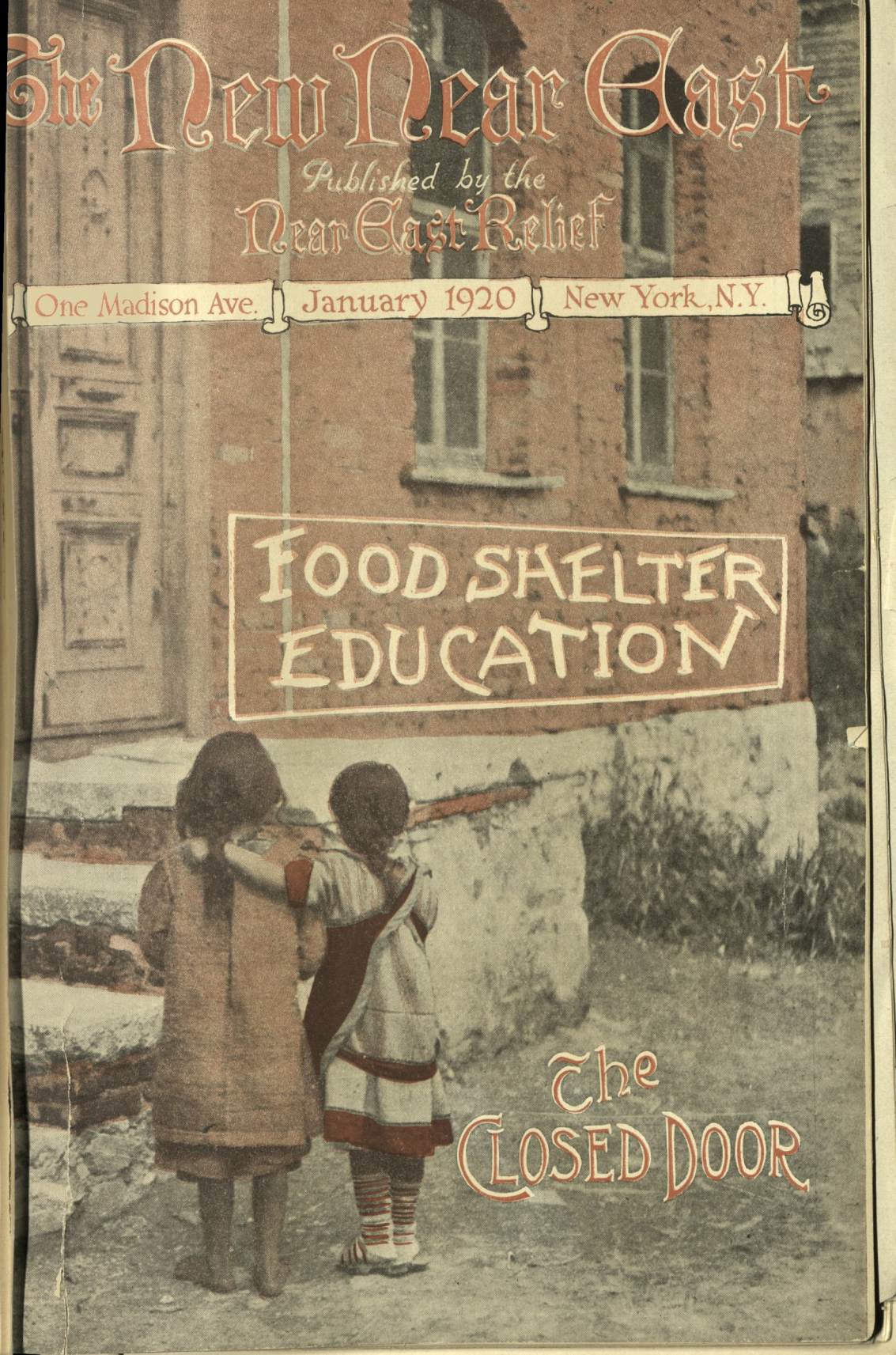

The CLOSED DOOR

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A DAY IN HARPOOT

Up a steep hill—300 feet in three miles—backing and turning in abrupt zigzag, one comes suddenly into a street in front of Harpoot "Compound" and onto a crowd of ragged, hungry people. Before breakfast they begin to arrive from villages anywhere from three to ten miles away, or some of them just escaped from Kurdish or Turkish homes where they have been held during the war.

As soon as breakfast is over the traveler who may chance to be a guest of Harpoot begins his day of visits to the various departments.

In the main office he finds several of the personnel—native and American—attending to the various cases or sending them to the proper departments.

Here is an old woman, with no visible means of support. "Make me an orphan," she begs, in the hope of being taken in and given food and shelter. Her case is immediately handed over to one of the native investigators who are familiar with all of the villages around and who are able to ferret out incredible supplies of information as to the condition of people applying for help. If this old woman is found to be actually destitute, she will be taken into the "Old Ladies' Home," where about fifty absolutely helpless old women are cared for. If she is found to have a possible shelter of her own, she may be given aid to the extent of about $2.00 a month, enough to buy her bread.

Behind the old woman is a child bearing a tag with a dispensary number fastened to her dress. Her eyes are evidently in bad condition. She is one of the regular patients of the dispensary and has come for trachoma treatment. Every child coming to the dispensary from any of the orphanages is sent away labeled with a number and is given a note, telling his "house-mother" when he is to return. If the child is not recognized on his return, he can easily be identified by the number on his tag, as records are kept of all cases treated.

Other children are here at the dispensary, and they pass quickly in front of the nurse who attends to local dressings or holds more serious cases to wait for the doctor. In case the child is in need of special treatment he is sent to the Mezereh Hospital on the plain below.

Possibly the regular orphanage food of bread, soup and vegetables does not supply his need of nourishment. In this case he is sent with a ticket to the milk station and is given a glass of milk, with instructions to return for this every day. To this milk station every morning come mothers with babies or under-nourished children who must have milk from the scant supply obtainable in this far off corner of Turkey. Very few cows have survived the war, and the few cases of tinned milk brought 500 miles by automobile truck from the railroad, after travelling all the way from the United States, are very precious. One may be sure that none of it gets to the ordinary table, as the sick babies must have every drop.

The next visit is to the infirmary, where a large number of babies are given care. Baby mortality is very high in Harpoot and up to last summer three out of every five babies brought into the dispensary died.

In another room, in the same building, is the distributing center, where supplies of all sorts, clothing, bedding, food and earthenware bowls used for dishes, are given out to those who have tickets calling for them. All these tickets are given out in the central office after careful investigation of every case.

Outside the "compound" in different nearby buildings, one goes next to visit the industrial department. In the shoe shop, the tailor shop, the carpenter shop and the blacksmith shop, boys from the different orphanages are learning a trade. The Armenian man in charge of each one of these shops

is a specialist in that particular line. The master shoemaker is very proud to take a visitor through the finishing room, where fine pairs of shoes are waiting.

The head of the carpenter shop is an Armenian who lived for years in America. He can make anything from a picture. He even made a spinning wheel with no more of a model than a picture in the dictionary. It worked perfectly well and five additional ones were ordered at once for the spinning department, where about 25 women work in the shop, in addition to 600 who take their work home. The women in the shop work all day for their bread and soup. The women who take their work out are paid by weight, at the rate of about 35c a pound for the wool they spin. Here too, we find the weaving shop where cloth for the orphans' clothing is made. About 5,000 yards a week are made in the whole Harpoot district.

The visits to these different centers of industry have taken the whole morning. After a hasty lunch, the guest is whisked into an automobile and taken down the hill to the hospital at Mezereh, for a glimpse of a few of the different orphanages scattered in nearby villages on the plain.

The hospital accommodates from fifty to seventy-five patients, who receive all sorts of treatment, medical and surgical. The greatest handicap in connection with this work is the lack of any water system. All the water for the hospital has to be carried on donkey back from fountains nearby.

In the first village orphanage visited there are 100 children.

Each child does his share of simple housework and all help in cultivating the garden. Last summer fifteen gardens were cultivated by the children in the different orphanages. One field alone supplied 500 children with beans once a week. Besides this, summer squash, peppers, egg plant, tomatoes, melons and cucumbers are produced in large enough amounts to give a good variety to the children's diet. Two large farms, one of them 250 acres, are being cultivated by the older boys. There was a fairly good wheat crop from these two farms last fall. In every one of these orphanages an attempt is made to give all children the most nearly normal village life possible.

The children show a great deal of initiative, starting out of their own accord on a five-mile tramp to headquarters, to bring back supplies or to carry a message from the "house-mother." From one village the visitor on his way home might meet a group of boys starting out to a nearby valley to bring clay to be used as soap. Soap is very scarce in Harpoot and for many purposes this clay answers very well. One of the farms is on the grounds of an old Armenian Monastery. The "house-mother" told the visitor that the children of their own accord started out the first morning to pray in the little ruined church. One of the older boys, a priest's son, remembered the church prayers and has taught them to the others. Now the children go regularly, night and morning, to hold prayers in this church.

After a glimpse of the children in these villages, it is time to drive back to Harpoot, reaching the "compound" just at sunset. Up in the old college building the 140 girls rescued from Moslem homes are making ready for the night, spreading their beds in the old school room, some of them putting their babies to sleep in little hammocks. On the roofs of some of the other buildings, boys and girls are spreading out their beds, and all soon flock down to the halls where each receives his bread and fruit for his evening meal. For breakfast they had nothing but bread. At noon they had their one hot dish of the day, soup with either fat or meat in it, or beans, or some other vegetable cooked with meat. Soon the whole "compound" has settled down in quiet and the visitor is left to try to set in order a kaleidoscopic picture of his busy day.

THE NEW NEAR EAST

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Philadelphia Headquarters

The 1920 nation-wide campaign for Near East Relief will begin February 1 and continue for three weeks. The appeal is to be made in terms of lives rather than dollars but the minimum financial returns necessary to carry on the work is $30,000,000. This will not, however, be sufficient to carry out the plans of the organization but will merely save the people of the communities so far reached from actual starvation.

Precampaign indications were most promising. Many states were fully organized and prepared for business by January 1. Numerous community chests, among them Minneapolis, Detroit, Racine, and Rochester, made official appropriations for aiding the work.

The response to the Christmas appeal is fast approaching a million dollars. Never in the history of the organization has there been evidenced such spontaneous interest and ungrudging support. In one New Jersey city the Chamber of Commerce agreed to finance and assume full responsibility for a campaign. State Conferences have been marked by fine representation and earnest interest. "It was the best conference ever held in this State," was the verdict of one city beyond the Mississippi.

Conserving the valuable steps taken since last year, the 1920 Campaign is built to reach out beyond old-fashioned lines and make appeal, not simply to individuals but also to organized constituencies. The Schools are cooperating in the work. Lodges and business men's clubs are adopting or-

phans and the women's clubs of the nation are being organized. Churches and Sunday Schools have reported substantial contributions.

For campaign purposes the United States will be divided in five divisions: far western, western, southern, middle Atlantic and New England. Each of these geographic divisions will be placed under the supervision of an experienced campaign manager.

Clarence P. Burgess, General Field Secretary, will direct the National Campaign, assisted by John W. Mace. Closely associated in the management as a counsellor will be Charles Sumner Ward, doubtless the best known campaign specialist in America.

THE OUTSIDERS.

From the World, Jan. 12, 1920

THE NEW MAP OF ASIA

Unfortunately the Near Eastern portion is still undrawn, at least officially. No orders have been given even for tentative sketches, on requisition of the Paris Conference. Yet unofficially the diplomats of England, France, Italy and Greece have taken an old map of Turkey, cut it up—puzzle like—and are without the aid of international draftsmen claiming to formulate a new map of the Near East.

The trend of politics at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean was as clear in June as it is in January, and the author of "The New Map of Asia" has made a valuable contribution by placing the historian's stamp on the layman's observations and by supporting the general statements by concrete data.

Ordinarily secret diplomacy is obnoxious because of its secrecy, but concerning Near Eastern affairs it was repulsive because it was obvious. Herbert Gibbons' notes that "the record of European diplomacy in the Near East from 1815 to 1919 has no redeeming feature. From the Congress of Vienna to the Conference of Paris it did not change. Never once did European statesmen assemble to solve Near Eastern problems, make a decision actuated by a desire to protect or to help the races whose fate was in their hands."

The difficulties confronting the Young Turks and the aims of the Committee of Union and Progress after the resolution of July 25, 1908, are sympathetically analyzed. "The lack of cooperation and disloyalty of non-Turkish elements within the empire were not to be blamed for the failure of the Young Turks to regenerate the empire and their weakness could not be attributed to religious fanaticism." The new leaders of the constitutional movement were inexperienced in administration and were compelled to accept civil officials of the older regime without being able to successfully control them. Secondly, the Young Turks were victims of the attempt to establish democratic institutions in a country where the ruling class was not converted to constitutional principles and where the masses had the vaguest, if any, conception of "Young Turk" ideals. The error of the Young Turks in their plan of regeneration for Turkey was their belief in the possibility of instilling in Ottoman subjects the consciousness of Ottoman nationality through Turkification, and this by the use of the army.

The author may have overstressed the importance of the decision of the British Admiralty in retaining two warships under construction for Turkey in England at the outbreak of the war and its influence in aligning Turkey with Germany. In the discussion of Zionism, some things could be said regarding Zionistic aspirations as expressed in the spring of 1919, which have little weight in 1920 because the program of Zionism has been materially modified. There is still room for difference of opinion regarding the desirability for a place the Jews can call "homeland," especially in the light of the recent pogroms of central and eastern Europe and the restrictions concerning immigrants from these countries coming to America.

In brief, the actions of Entente fleets and armies in the Near East and the position of Entente statesmen at the Conference of Paris reveal the following policies. BRITISH POLICY: in lieu of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, now no longer possible, Great Britain must control the approaches to the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf, prevent any other European power from approaching Persia on the land side, inherit the Mesopotamian and Syrian portion of the Bagdad Railway, and substitute herself for Russia in central Asia, northern Persia, and the Caucasus. FRENCH POLICY: to

preserve French culture and commercial influence in the Near East, France must have Syria with a hinterland, and Cilicia, and must prevent Anglo-Saxondom from getting complete control of the Arabs and Armenians. France declares that she has been waiting since the Crusades for the political disruption of Islam at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. If she has to give up Palestine to the British, there must be compensation in upper Mesopotamia and Cilicia. ITALIAN POLICY: since Great Britain and France exclude Italy from the eastern end of the Mediterranean, Italy must reëstablish her medieval control of the Ægean Sea and the trade marts of western Asia Minor. This means permanent possession of Rhodes and the other islands of the Dodecanese, and a large slice of the mainland on the Mediterranean and Ægean coasts of Asia Minor.

The chapters on the Future of the Ottoman Races we fear are all too true, both historically and prophetically.

Persia

The new Persian Cabinet is entirely pro-British. The old cabinet, including nearly all the ministers, has gone to Kashan, which is looked upon in Persia as a place of honorable exile. It is not expected that the Shah will return soon; his visit in Europe is connected with the latest political events in Persia and the protectorate of England over Persia. The reason for the silence of the Persian press on this matter is very plain; the new cabinet prosecutes all who criticize. But it is widely discussed in clerical and political circles, although part of the population in some provinces is against it. However, the British influence in Persia is sufficiently strong. The country is tired, and neither Bolshevism nor Turkish propaganda will meet with any success. The British policy is very active in financial questions. Great attention is also given to the matter of export and import.

From *Obnovlenie*, Nov. 17. 1919,
Tiflis, Russia.

Armenia

The subject of Armenia was raised by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords on Wednesday and provided the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with an opportunity of recapitulating what had already been done by the Allies for the Armenians. With regard to the future, Lord Curzon could not hold out much hope that the United States would accept responsibility for the Armenian State, and he seemed to indicate that the Allies proposed to set up an independent Armenia, and to offer it all the blessing they could, but without the definite protection of a mandatory Power. Whether this is the final decision of the Allies remains to be seen. Possibly the failure of any such incomplete settlement might help the United States to realize how much it had fallen short of its duty to civilization. In the meantime, steps have been taken to bring about peace between the Armenian Republic set up in Transcaucasia and its neighbor, Azerbaidjan, through the mediation of the Allied High Commissioner, Colonel Haskell. Armenian territorial claims stretch from Trebizond to Alexandretta; but Lord Curzon made it clear that the region to be incorporated within the new Armenian State would not include a Mediterranean as well as a Black Sea littoral.

Near East—London,
December 19, 1919.

Arab Rule in Damascus and French Mandate for Lebanon—Syria

Paris, Jan. 7.—Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, left Paris today. The Temps says it is informed that the negotiations of Prince Feisal with the French Government resulted in a complete accord by which the Prince recognizes a French mandate for the whole of Syria and France recognizes the formation of an Arabian State, to include Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, and Hama, under the administration of Prince Feisal, with the assistance of French officials.

COL. HASKELL CABLES FOR AID

Colonel William N. Haskell, high commissioner for the Allied Powers in the Caucasus in a recent cablegram to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of Near East Relief, states that there is no fuel, no food and that thousands of people are without shelter in Armenia and other Near East countries. He says that a recent armistice arranged by the premiers of the republics of Armenia and Azerbaidjan, through the intercession of the Allied High Commissioner, has opened new territory for relief work and increased the responsibility of Near East Relief, which organization Colonel Haskell officially represents in the Caucasus. Colonel Haskell's cablegram, as given out by Mr. Dodge, is as follows:

"The signing of an agreement on November 23rd between the premiers of the republics of Armenia and Azerbaidjan, through the intercession of the Allied High Commissioner, to cease hostilities and settle all differences by arbitration, which now only requires ratification by the parliaments of the two republics, removes a long-existing obstacle to relief work in the Caucasus and makes accessible an additionally large number of destitute, who otherwise were doomed to perish. This increases the task of Near East Relief. At the same time, much progress has been made towards settling the remaining problems which impede relief work. The three republics, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaidjan, until now hostile towards each other, have accepted our suggestion to agree to appoint a committee to meet this month for the settlement of questions of finance, agriculture, imports, exports, railroads and other matters without which relief work has been carried on only with much difficulty.

"Hitherto, these countries have been jealously holding rolling stock, and refusing to permit cars to go into each other's territory. This has greatly handicapped us in transporting relief supplies. One immediate effect of the armistice arrangement will be to enable Near East Relief to carry on its work more effectively, and we now plan to handle the whole problem on a scale which heretofore has been impossible. Each republic has been striving to maintain its existence in the face of rivalries which have disturbed economic and political conditions. Many sections which have been inaccessible are filled with starving refugees. The opening of this territory will make possible the saving of thousands of people who undoubtedly would have died this winter unless aided by us.

"The peace agreement opens the Shusha district where our representatives are now organizing for relief work. In the Shusha capital alone, 61,000 refugees, in addition to 58,000 in the adjacent mountains, must be cared for.

"Word has just been received that 38,000 more in the Sharur Nakhitchevan district and 15,000 more Armenians around Ordubad, with thousands of others to be reached as more districts are made accessible, are dependent on our organization. The suffering is not confined to homeless, shelterless refugees. The entire population of the Caucasus, consisting of two and a half million, is in desperate straits on account of the shortage of food, business paralysis, and political agitation. America is the only country endeavoring to help. Disaster and anarchy will undoubtedly follow.

"Tiflis alone, the principal city, has ordered one hundred thousand of its unemployed, mostly Russian refugees, to leave the city, on account of the scanty food supplies. A similar order in Baku affects 45,000, mostly laborers, thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the oil wells.

"These people have no place to go and must join the great horde of homeless and idle unless helped. Ten thousand silk workers in Nukka are idle.

Fed, sheltered and clothed by America

Prices are very high. There is no work and much thievery is going on in cities. Trains from Batoum to Tiflis are frequently wrecked and robbed by bandits who are driven to desperate measures by starvation.

"The streets are lined with shivering beggars. The coming of a cold, bleak winter increases the suffering. Armenian refugees, arriving at Erivan, Kars and Alexandropol, are barefooted and their only clothing consists of bits of sacking wrapped around their emaciated bodies. Tiny children wear only the shreds of filthy rags, and crouch on the streets, numb with cold, whimpering with pain. Often, they are compelled to fight off the hungry parish dogs which, driven by hunger, attack any living thing. Relief workers are gathering in the helpless who are too exhausted from the cold even to crawl for aid. Our workers every day come across dead bodies in corners where the poor people have dragged themselves, seeking shelter from the wintry blasts.

"All along the railroads the freight cars are packed with refugees, massed together in an effort to keep warm. These cars drift back and forth from one place to another. They might be called death trains; it is a hopeless journey. Each new stopping place, these refugees find, is only worse than the one before. At every railway station we see hundreds of starving refugees, huddled together and vainly hoping for a train to take them to some better place. Christmas is coming, but here, so near to where the Savior was born, it brings no good cheer this year. There is no fuel, no coal, no food, only dreadful anticipation. Peace may come elsewhere in the world, but hunger knows no armistice. Only America can save these suffering thousands in the Bible lands."

Caucasus—Erivan

The Sanitary Executive Committee states that on November 8th there were ten cases of spotted typhus at the hospital, 21 cases of typhus recurens, and 22 of other diseases. There were no cholera cases, 8,217 persons received dinner at the soup-kitchens. In cleaning the town 173 persons were employed. There were 14 deaths in the streets and hospitals. Ten orphans were collected in the streets.

Armenian Telegraph Agency,
Tiflis.

INVENTORY JANUARY, 1920, NEAR EAST RELIEF

Has Sent to the Near East—

36 Physicians and Surgeons;
76 Nurses;
7 Mechanics;
15 Industrial Experts;
14 Bacteriologists;
16 Agriculturists;
19 Teachers;
20 Administrators;
34 Secretaries;
37 Engineers;
50 Supply and Transport Workers;
46 Army Officers;
172 Orphanage and General Relief Workers.

Has Provided—

Fifteen shiploads of supplies from America including food, clothing, hospital equipment, medical and surgical supplies, farm implements and machinery, farm seeds, etc.

Has Made Cash Disbursements for Relief—

(In addition to cargoes of flour and contributed supplies) as follows:

Armenia, Cilicia and Anatolia through Constantinople	$11,869,849.51
Syria and Palestine	5,764,899.24
Armenia in Caucasus	8,694,959.90
Greeks in Macedonia and Thrace	156,332.00
Refugees in Mesopotamia	259,300.00
Armenians, Assyrians and Others in Persia	5,579,175.74
Total	$32,324,516.39

Regularly Distributes, in Cooperation with the American Relief Administration—

7,000 tons of Flour each month.

Has Equipped and Staffed—

54 Relief Stations;
196 Orphanages sheltering 48,975 Children;
44 Hospitals treating monthly 148,728 Clinic Attendants;
16 Homes for Women rescued from Moslem harems.

Has Organized and is Operating—

Industrial Plants providing employment for 87,291 native workers who are thus aided to become self-supporting and to produce needed articles.

A relief center in a Caravanseria, Teheran, Persia. 1400 *individuals helped, representing as many families. This bread line took five hours in passing point of food distribution*

American Business Institution Follows Trail of Relief Workers

A group of chain stores, operated by Americans throughout Asia Minor, is beginning a business that bids fair to grow in prominence and thus plant American business ideas for the first time in Turkey and surrounding countries. Only settling of conditions following the war is awaited for this business to branch out and extend throughout Armenia, Syria, Persia and Turkey.

The main store in this chain of business houses which will retail lace work, oriental rugs, carpets, leather goods, cloth and clothing and other native manufactured products, is located in La Grande Rue de Pera, which is the principal retail street in the retail district of Constantinople. Branches are maintained in Cesarea, Sivas, Beirut, Harpoot, Mardin, Urfa, Aleppo, Adana and many other centers.

The main office of the organization in Constantinople is in one of the best locations in Asia Minor for the headquarters of such an undertaking. Located in the European quarter of the city it is at a point all around which east still meets west. The streets are lined with shops, packed with all kinds of things: French perfumers jostle Greek cloth merchants, English outfitters rub shoulders with Turkish confectioners, Italian restaurants waft the aroma of food through the open windows into Armenian tailor shops and only the American of all of the World powers has, until recently, been missing from this cosmopolitan mass of tradesmen.

The sidewalks teem with a throng of people speaking every language and costumed in many designs and colors. Pretty Turkish women with veils originally intended to hide their features but now so thin that they serve only to enhance their charm, pass and repass the beautifully gowned women from the boulevards of Paris, forming a contrast to the subdued faces and modest garb of the Armenian and Syrian refugees, while a sprinkling of English nurses and American relief

workers, in their trim uniforms, add the final tone to the kaleidoscopic colorama.

Here in this mixture of European and oriental ideas, a new representative of the occident now has its headquarters and the Americans are doing an excellent business already, with only a start made toward what it may be in time to come. The store draws its material from industrial shops maintained and operated throughout the country by Near East Relief.

When Near East Relief took over the work of saving 800,000 Armenians and Syrians from death by starvation during the present winter, it was believed necessary to make an effort to prevent pauperization of the people. Having wandered about or been held as slaves for more than four years, these people find it impossible to return to their former homes or former occupations. To give them charity not only exhausts the funds of the organization rapidly but it is feared such a policy may lead eventually to the people coming to depend entirely on such means of obtaining a livelihood.

For this reason workshops have been established at every refugee concentration center. In the case of thousands of orphans and persons too weak from starvation to work, food and clothing is given, but as fast as possible they are given work. To supply this work, industrial plants have been established where all sorts of articles are manufactured.

To provide a market for these articles the system of chain stores was established. In addition to these, some of this manufactured goods is already finding its way to the United States where it is being sold, and much of it is handled by English importers. Although the business is now supplying a means of relief it lays the foundation for a big selling organization in the Near East controlled by Americans, which may be highly productive after necessity for relief work has ceased to exist.

Syrian mountain women

The Old Clothes Man of the East

More than 200,000 pounds of old clothing has been shipped to the refugees of Western Asia since December 15. The clothing was sent in three shipments and the total included 751 bales, 944 bags, and 334 cases. In addition to this, 150 bags of old shoes were shipped. This made a total of 2,039 packages to be distributed through the relief stations. The shipments were as follows:

Steamship Schoodic—January 4, 1920, to Constantinople:

201 bales old clothing.....30,150 lbs.
444 bags old clothing.....23,000 lbs.
150 bags old shoes..... 9,000 lbs.
139 cases old clothing ....23,111 lbs.

Steamship City of Alton—December 17, 1919, to Beirut:

50 bales clothing..... 7,500 lbs.

To be shipped on Steamship Chincha—January 15, 1920, to Batoum:

500 bales clothing.....75,000 lbs.
205 cases clothing.....28,763 lbs.
500 bags clothing .....20,000 lbs.

HOW IT IS DONE

Samsoun

Interesting details of the work being done in Samsoun are given in a report from Stephen C. Peabody, director of the Near East Relief unit in that city. The report says in part:

"Flour sales account has been closed and the only remaining flour in the warehouses is to be used in the soup kitchens during the coming winter. For headquarters, household and personal expenses see the Financial report for this month.

"Due to large expenses in preparation for winter, we have been forced to close the soup kitchens temporarily at *Unieh* and *Fatsa*. A small sewing room of seven women at Unieh is providing all the clothing necessary for the orphans there, sewn from A. C. R. N. E. material. An important work is the rehabilitating of the scattered orphans in this region from Moslem homes. Our native Greek director at Unieh has been successful in arranging with the Turkish Kaimakam for the release and transportation and feeding of these orphans as they were sent to their proper homes.

"Political insecurity or lack of funds prevents us from extending relief to the outside villages beyond these three points. With the grant of grain by the Turkish government now being arranged we hope to reach Terme, Tehashamba, and Sinope. For this work of distribution and care of the grain an additional man is needed for two months—preferably a transportation man. Much of the grain is already spoiled—especially the barley—and the need for quick action is apparent. According to the Mutersareif of Samsoun's report 1,200,000 kilos are at our disposal. With the proposed general cut of 60% on appropriations we will be able to use all this grain for free distribution to take the place of soup kitchens that we will have to close.

Greek

"*Soup Kitchen.* During the past month a house to house visiting of each family on the soup line has been conducted. This has been a tiring but interesting task. With the exception of 'Upper Samsoun,' a poor ruined city, this visiting has now been completed. This is the third investigation of the Greek soup line, the first conducted by a committee of the Greeks, the second by us—a personal interviewing of each family for information, and the third a personal visiting to verify the information already obtained. As a result of this last investigation the soup line will be reduced by 300. The chief reason for this reduction is the increase in the amount of tobacco work, which has made it possible for whole or parts of families to become self-supporting. Nearly all the families were found to have the most wretched living conditions—sometimes two or three families living in one room. The winter will be hard on them. Sixteen hundred now on soup line before cut.

"*Orphanage.* The Greek orphanage work has been very discouraging during the past summer as it has been entirely held up for lack of a building. We had the Turks removed from the only possible building in the Greek section and ever since we have had a struggle for possession with its Greek owner who refuses to give it for the orphans. After two months of effort it looks now as if we could obtain it and our plans can then go forward. We have been most fortunate in obtaining as a directress of the orphanage a graduate of Marsovan and a teacher in the Marsovan Girls' School. This assures us that the work will be continued along American lines. It has been hard to obtain such a person as few Greeks have gone to Marsovan in the past. There has been only a slight increase in the number of orphans of late, balanced by the returning to their relatives of others.

"*Refugees.* There are at present over 300 Greek refugees under our care. There has been great difficulty in finding them a shelter, as we were forced to abandon the Greek schools with the opening of the fall term and

our plans for a model camp in the Turkish Barracks were completely destroyed by the leaving of the British. Through the courtesy of the French freres part of them have now been quartered in an old ruined French school. Many have found work on tobacco and others on the roads. Many have recently (90) come in from the interior—from the region of Yozgat. We are sending a number of Russian Greeks back to Russia. About 100 are waiting to go by the next chance. A mattress has been found which costs us nothing. Flour sacks filled with Talash, or corn husks, used in binding the tobacco. It is very hygienic.

Turkish

"Soup Kitchen. About 400 Armenians including refugees are receiving aid at the soup kitchen. The number is gradually lessening as the people are able to reclaim part of their former property from the government.

"Orphanage. During the month of October the number of children in the Armenian Orphanage has increased to 300. Of these less than 100 are now in school. This is due to the fact that the Armenian community lacks funds to engage a sufficient number of teachers. One philanthropic Armenian is maintaining a night school for 15 to 20 of the large orphan boys who must work during the day. The scabes, favus, and tricoma cases are rapidly decreasing due to the complete segregation of each variety of disease.

Armenian

"Soup Kitchen. The number of Turkish refugees is rapidly increasing so that over 500 are now receiving food from the soup kitchen.

"Orphanage. There are 130 children now in the orphanage. They have been moved to a large building on the outskirts of town where they are living very comfortably. The Turkish authorities have orders from higher powers to send 100 of these to Constantinople. They believe that the orphanage soon will be full again,

Armenian girl rescued from Arab Harem

however, as there are still a great many orphans on the streets.

"Five hundred garments have been made during the past month. Half of the women in the sewing room are making garments to be sold—the others are for the orphans and the hospital.

"Lace, embroidery, and crochet work have been started among the needy women of the town who know such work. Articles are being prepared for sale and will be sent to the Constantinople store as soon as possible.

"Financial. From this month's financial report it will be noted that the total expended for the Samsoun unit at Samsoun was 8,602.88 pounds. Our total income was 9,021.12—8,000 appropriation, 1,000 returned to the A. C. R. N. E. by the Turkish Civic Committee for the hospital as a return on advances made by the A. C. R. N. E. to run the hospital since our arrival, and 21.1 from sale of milk. The difference 418.24 is added to the credit of last month of 296.08 as a reserve for the purchase of wood. Total 714.32.

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS

UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS

TYPICAL MONTHLY REPORT OF ONE OF OUR RELIEF STATIONS

A. C. R. N. E. KONIA

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER, 1919

STATE OF CASH

DR.		CR.	
Balance due from Constantinople	21,140.76	Expenditures, November	6,687.99
Sale 100 prs. shoes, 10-12	500.00		
Sale other goods	1,509.79		
Sale two bags flour	22.00		
Sale of lace	88.17		
Medical fees	622.50		
X-Ray fees	19.00		
Received rent	15.00		
Rec'd debt, H. Bedrosian	5.00		
Rec'd debt, G. Damianides (1916)	10.00		
To remit to Mme. Soulier Beiruit	123.36	Cash on hand	17,367.59
	24,055.58		24,055.58

Konia, November 30th, 1919.

ORPHANAGES (3), INFIRMARY (1), DORMITORY (1)—		
Number of Orphans, 600		
Table supplies, one month	881.87½	
Bread, one month	1,200.00	
Fuel—winter supplies and present use	425.49	
Charcoal for winter use, 3,350 okes	257.50	
Laundry—three laundries, work, wood, etc., etc	124.41	
Water for Girls' Orphanage	52.00	
Repairs in Infirmary	5.50	
Photographs for New York Office	2.50	2,949.27½
N. E. R. HEADQUARTERS AND HOSPITAL—		
Laundry and Cleaning—labor, wood, etc	84.17	
Water	22.00	
Fuel	66.35	
Unpaid old taxes	9.38	
Table supplies	347.59½	529.49½
CLOTHING, ETC.—THREE ORPHANAGES AND INFIRMARY—		
Boys' suits, 50	50.40	
Spinning yarn	15.60	
Dyeing	14.10	
Work on sweaters	16.91	
Buttons and hand thread	57.93	
Labor for repairing clothing	50.81	
Work for girls' dresses, capes, caps, etc	553.10	758.85
MEDICAL RELIEF—		
Salary native physician	100.00	
Drug bills	119.46	
Spectacles for orphans	8.65	
Other aid in sickness, etc	7.00	235.11

REPAIRS, ETC.—		
Orphanages and hospital—cesspools, etc.	76.06	
For Aintab and Ray—ordered by Patterson	57.10	131.16
DISTRIBUTION		26.00
FURNISHINGS—Three stoves and pipes		48.50
WAGE MONTHLY—		
Boys' Orphanage teachers and servants	145.00	
Girls' Orphanage teachers and servants	107.00	
Kindergarten teachers and servants	61.60	
Boys' Industrial—heads of five departments	150.95	
Girls' Industrial	31.00	
Interpreter and teacher	20.00	
Director and buyer	100.00	
Machinist	20.00	
Woman in distribution work (without board)	30.00	
Unpaid October wage	28.00	
Cooks, buyers, headquarters' servants, etc.	174.00	868.55
SCHOOL EXPENSE		26.08
RENT—		
Warehouse for extra supplies, three months	45.00	
Girls' Orphanage, 1 month	45.00	
Girls' Dormitory, 3 months	78.00	168.00
RELIEF WORKERS—		
Salaries or field allowances		140.00
SPECIAL RELIEF		75.00
POST AND TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES		30.89
UNLOADING SUPPLIES—		
Hammalage, etc.		23.97
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—		
Nails for shoes	12.00	
Crochet work	20.50	32.50
BEDDING—		
Wool for beds, 136 okes		111.60
INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES—		
(Money sent by relatives in U. S. through Near East Relief)		
Tiredji Ogloo	85.00	
Vasilos Hondoros	80.00	
Sophia Dimitrou Ogloo	80.00	
Dr. A. H. Haigazian	20.00	
Karib Ogloo Yordanaki	64.00	
Panayot Metrides	124.00	
Barbad Ogloo Yohannis	80.00	533.00
		6,687.99

Amounts are in Turkish Piasters. Present value 100 Pias—$1.25.

STILL IT GROWS

The number of hospital beds at Near East Relief stations in the Caucasus has increased 122 percent in the past three months, according to cable advices just received. Comparing the cable report received just after the first of the year with that of the first of October it is seen that there are now 21 hospitals in which suffering refugees receive medical treatment. The number of hospitals have increased 50 percent.

Following is the detailed report for October to January:

	Cable Rec'd 10/5/19	*Cable Rec'd* 1/5/20	*Increase*	*Percent Increase*
No. of orphanages	49	77	28	57 plus
No. of orphans	13,225	21,000	7,775	59%
No. of hospitals	14	21	7	50%
No. of hospital beds	1,800	4,000	2,200	122%
No. of clinics	——	17	17	
No. of clinical patients	——	2,000 daily	2,000 daily	
No. in industrial department	——	5,000	5,000	
No. of refugees receiving relief	250,000	26,000		
No. bread and soup distributions		218,000		

Marsovan

Following is a report from Director, A. C. R. N. E., Marsovan, to Managing Director, Constantinople, on the subject of Tractors:

1. Saturday evening, October 25; Mr. Meyer, our mechanic who takes care of the transportation also, arrived with a tractor brought on our track.

2. The machine was tried out in the Anatolia College athletic field (at College expense), which it plowed and harrowed. A number of Turks were interested spectators, and some of them immediately began to negotiate for the use of the machine. It is plowing constantly at the rate of one banknote per "denum," and plows so far about twelve "denums" per day. We calculate that the income will fully cover the expense and probably leave a margin of profit. (Prices may be advanced.)

3. The Turkish officials are very much interested in this machine, and apparently there will be all the work it can possibly do. It is also of great use in rousing people from indifference and unprogressiveness as to agricultural methods, and is a good advertisement for everything American. Its need is especially felt because of the shortage of men and animals lost in the war.

Church Council Endorses Work

Departing from their usual custom, the Federal Council of Churches endorsed the work being done by Near East Relief. The resolution, as announced by Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, says:

"Your committee, to which has been referred two or three suggestions and requests concerning special offerings on special days, reports:

"That they deem it inexpedient to request the constituent churches of the Federal Council to take special offerings in their churches on special days:

"That they would, however, recommend that prayers be offered in all our churches for the suffering children throughout the world, especially those who are in distress and peril as the result of the war.

"They further recommend that we reaffirm and emphasize our interest and cooperation in the plans of 'Near East Relief.' We know of no need in the world that is more compelling than that of the Armenian, Syrian and other peoples in the Levant who have already received and must still receive the generous sympathy of the American people."

It was voted to accept and approve the recommendations.

Russian Army on the way to Bitlis

TURKEY 2000 A. D.

Bitlis

Turkey is a wonderful land geographically and physiographically speaking. Its position, its climate, its natural resources, its scenery, would have made it exceedingly prosperous and famous long ago had it been in any other hands than those of the incompetent Turk with his fatalistic philosophy and dog-in-the-manger attitude towards all who were able and willing to develop the country he could not manage himself.

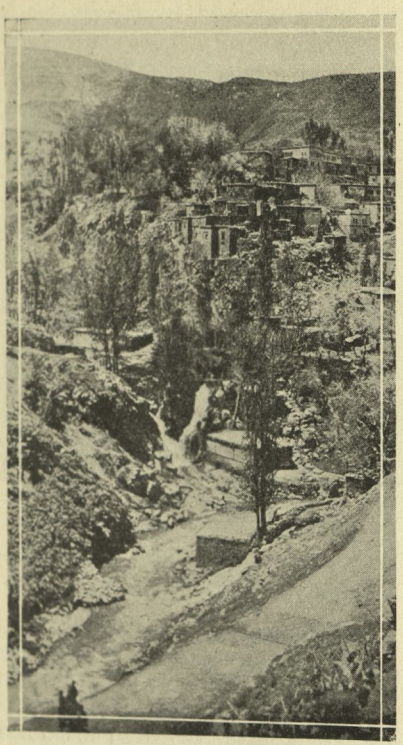
It is an almost impregnable fortress protected by four seas, the mountain barrier of the Caucasus and the Arabian desert. It controls the shortest sea-route to the Far East and the shortest and best land route. It has innumerable fine harbors, a remarkably fertile soil and rich mines that have hardly been worked at all. It lies in the temperate zone and its Christian population—what is left of it—is thrifty, industrious, progressive. What might not Turkey become under a good government in the next one hundred years?

It is easier to imagine what one small section of the country might develop into in that time. Let us take first some little inconspicuous town, far from the sea-coast, hardly heard of by the outside world, isolated, primitive.

Bitlis is situated on a plateau 5200 feet in altitude near the western extremity of Lake Van not far from the Russian frontier or Persian border. It is in the center of a natural amphitheater of hills up whose slopes its houses climb on terraces like a flight of stairs. An enormous, ancient fortress dominates the whole town and is exceedingly picturesque. A mountain river foams its way through the densely built business quarters and other rivers leap down steep ravines to join it, after which, accompanied by a highway, it winds down a narrow serpentine valley to the south.

The region abounds in mineral springs; it is a volcanic region. Nimroud Dagh, an extinct volcano with the largest crater in the world, is just north of the city and the valleys are flooded with lava. The houses are built of large hewn blocks of a volcanic tufa, silver grey in color when new. There are great quarries of this and a quarry of marble.

Before the war the population of the city was 30,000 of whom 8,000 were Armenians. It was a prosperous city owing to its position as center of the province.



A view of Bitlis

The chief industry perhaps was the dyeing of cloth the famous "Turkey red" with a dye made from the madder root found here. When dyed, this cloth was dipped into a mineral spring whose waters were a natural mordant. "Turkey rhubarb" from which the medicine is prepared grew wild on the hills. So did the plant from whose roots book-binder's paste is made. Gall-nuts and gum were also exported; walnut oil, and the whorls found on the trunks of walnut trees were sent to France for veneering purposes; the skins of kids were also sent there for gloves and shoes.

Apricots were indigenous here and of finer flavor than could be found elsewhere. Vineyards of the most delicious kinds of grapes abounded. The wheat of the region was a very superior sort of hard winter wheat.

Mountain springs of pure cold water abounded. Their waters were brought in earthen pipes to the city. The natural drainage of the place was very good, its climate mild, though heavy snows fell in winter—twenty to thirty feet during the season. This snow on the mountains filled the natural reservoirs with water wherewith the farmers irrigated their fields as there was no rainfall in summer.

In 1915 practically all the Armenian men of Bitlis were massacred and the women deported. The story of the tragedy of Bitlis has been told at length elsewhere so it will be merely referred to here. Now the city is a waste and desolation, all of its wholesome normal activities have ceased. The empty houses of the Armenians have probably fallen into ruins because of the usual practice of the Turks—the using of the supporting roof-timbers, the doors and window frames, for fuel.

What will Bitlis be in 2000 A. D. when under a good government the children who are now being trained in Near East Relief orphanages and missionary schools will have had a chance to work out their own salvation and the salvation of their country?

It will be a commercial and manufacturing center, for its mountain rivers would furnish an abundance of water power and it is situated on the avenue of communication between the northeastern highlands and the Mesopotamian plains, between Persia and the coast of the Mediterranean.

And its high altitude, mild climate and picturesque scenery, its mineral springs and delicious fruits, would make it an ideal health and pleasure resort. Beautiful villas will replace the present tumble-down Kurdish dwellings in the midst of the fruit orchards where nightingales used to sing —are singing yet, unmindful of human woe. Splendid parks will stand where the hideous Turkish cemeteries are now disfiguring the natural beauty of the town; inspiring public buildings of the native stone and marble will set off the grandeur of the ancient castle, and vineyards will cover all the slopes of the nearer hills.

Would that this dream might come true!

Refugees on the road from Hamadan, Persia to the Bolshevik camp near Bagdad

"This to Be Said for the Turk"

In the *Saturday Evening Post* for December 20, 1919, there is an article with the above title written by Eleanor Franklin Egan. It gives an account of some of her experiences in the Caucasus last summer and is the most telling description of the situation there that has yet appeared in print. She writes:

"I had no desire to go to Armenia. I was quite willing to take anybody's word for it that conditions there were just as bad as bad could be. I now wonder at the utter inadequacy of every description I ever read or heard.

"Mr. Howard Heinz, of Pittsburgh, who was Mr. Hoover's representative in the Near East, with headquarters at Constantinople, did not believe what he was told. He thought—in a subconscious kind of way perhaps, but definitely enough as he expressed it to me—that the world was being victimized by the propagandists. He could not believe that such things could happen. He was sending flour up to Batoum in as great quantities as could be handled at the time, and in the back of his mind he had a cool-headed business man's idea that the stories he heard were highly colored to say the least, exaggerated and thrown up in lurid lights for the benefit of such people as are philanthropically inclined only when their emotions are engaged and violently played upon. He decided to go up into Armenia and see for himself what things were like. He went up into Armenia. He returned to Constantinople—and I need repeat only one thing he said. He said it over and over again:

"'Merciful God! It's all true! Nobody has ever told the whole truth! Nobody could!'

"He was shaken to the foundations if ever a man was. He insisted that I must go to Armenia.

"'You will be sorry all your life that you did go,' he said. 'What you will see will make scars on you that you will never get rid of. But, nevertheless, you must go.'

" . . . I came to a point when to look upon the things that had to be looked upon set my heart to quaking in a horror difficult to describe . . . shelterless death-stricken throngs milling from place to place; children crying aloud; women sobbing in broken inarticulate lamentation; men utterly hopeless and reduced to staggering weakness, heedless of the tears rolling down their dirt-streaked faces. Other kinds of mobs: wide-eyed,

eager, hands out-stretched in wolfish supplication; teeth bared in a ghastly grin that had long since ceased to be a smile—an emaciated, skin-stretched grin, fixed and uncontrollable.

"When I looked out on the station platform (at Kars) my heart contracted with a shock and I turned away saying to myself: 'Oh, no! It cannot be! It just is not possible under God's heaven that such things can be.'"

Armenia Aided Crusaders

From a history of Modern Armenia, soon to be published, comes interesting information regarding the aid given to the Crusaders by the Armenian nation in 1096. A quotation taken from Histoire des Croisades, which brings out this incident says:

"In 1096, when the first crusade entered Cilicia, Baron Constantine was the ruling Armenian prince. Because of the aid he gave to the crusaders during the seige of Antioch he received from the Franks the title of 'Count' and 'Marquis.' Constantine gave his daughter in marriage to Josslyn de Courtenay, Count of Edessa; and his brother, Thoros, gave the hand of his daughter, Arda, to Baldwin of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon. Thus the first bond between the Franks and the Armenians was established.

"In 1123, after a battle between the Mussulmen and the princes, Josslyn de Courtenay and his cousin, Galeran, the latter were surprised, loaded with irons and imprisoned in a fortress in Mesopotamia. The King of Jerusalem, Baldwin the Second, who had marched to their succor, was thrown into the same captivity. Fifty Armenians, devoted to the Christian princes, penetrated into the forest, slaughtered the Mussulman garrison, and raised the standard of Christ.

"Immediately the fortress was besieged by the enemy; Josslyn escaped in order to go to the Christian cities to implore the aid of the barons and knights. He was returning with a band of warriors who had responded to his appeal, when he learned that the castle had fallen into the power of the Mussulmans. The brave Armenians had perished amid torments."

Bishop Wants Cows

An appeal for 1,000 cows to restock the farms of the refugees in the District of Rhodapolis has been received from the Bishop of the Greek Catholic Church at Rhodapolis.

The basis of maintenance of life for these people before the war was the cultivation of their fields and the raising of cattle, says the Bishop. During the war they were driven from their homes, their cattle taken from them and their farms destroyed. The district comprises fifty-six villages and has a population of about 22,000.

Since the war these people have returned to their homes but are living in utmost poverty. If funds can be provided to furnish cattle with which to restock these farms, the Bishop asserts, these people will again be on a self-supporting basis and able to care for themselves.

A Madonna of the Orient

Boys going for clay to be used as soap

The Young Apprentices

"One hundred and fifty of our 200 orphan boys," said Miss Diantha Dewey, of Mardin, who arrived in New York on the Black Arrow, December 29, "are taken each morning from the orphanage and distributed among the shops of the best carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, etc., in town to learn these trades by apprenticeship. At night the same man goes the rounds of these shops, gathers up the boys and brings them back to the orphanage. Fifty of our boys are taught carpentry and shoemaking on our own premises. Two hundred boys who are fatherless, but live with mothers or relatives, come to us and work by the day at roadmaking. They are paid usually in clothing at reduced rates. Sometimes boys who have other work join this company long enough to earn a suit of clothes."

A Gateway to Turkey

"Kars is to be big; it is one of the gateways to Turkey; the work will be centered here and will broaden on every side.

"We are now feeding 4,000 daily. I have my fourth orphanage opened—about 1,500 orphans—and am busy getting ready for more. After weary work these have been clothed fairly well and regular school work started; girls are also taught sewing, knitting and some lace making.

"Oh, I want a thousand and one things for school—I won't even try to put them down; *pictures would be priceless*—but there!

"I like to think of the difference between the present and the day when we first came to Kars.

"A month ago the British left and wanted to take us women folk with them. Soon the Turks and Kurds practically surrounded Kars. We determined to stick it out but the responsibility of the orphans weighed on us; were we right in endangering their safety? We do not understand to this day why the Kurds turned back—but they did."

(Extract from letter from Miss Louise Bond, Kars.)

Armenian ruins

Turkish Beys and Their Ways

Miss Rachael North of Mardin, who arrived in New York on the Black Arrow December 29th, has been doing Near East Relief work in Diarbekir the past year. At National Headquarters she gave an account of a tour among the surrounding villages.

"The first night we stopped at Baskinki. Most of the houses were in ruins. Of the 200 vineyards perhaps a dozen had been left; the trees, of which there had been many, were all gone but a little grove. The Christians were working up their flocks and herds again. They had drifted from other regions and found a chance for work and life here.

"We next day reached Farkin, where a mere fringe of trees were left of what had been a veritable forest at the beginning of the war. I was greeted with tears and embraces by the one family in all that region that was still openly Christian. The kaimakam's wife, a graduate of Constantinople College, called, and later the kaimakam himself called and invited me to dinner. I went with my interpreter and Johnny, 'my attache' as I usually introduced him. He was a very useful accessory, for, being only twelve years of age, it was possible for me to take him into the harems with me and he could serve as a messenger between me and the men.

"At Bashleo the Turkish Bey was an interesting character. He had saved 350 Christians, not from humanitarian motives, but because he knew their worth as workers.

"The region beyond the Bahman had not been in our original plan, but we had heard of a Bey who had saved 1,500 Christians alive; we wished to meet him, verify the statements and thank him. In Zergel we visited a monastery with 200 rooms which had been thoroughly looted and the monks killed.

"The person of most interest to me in this village was a man who had been blind since his youth. He had learned the Bible from the monks, could quote it by chapter and verse, and had an equally good knowledge of the Koran. In former years he had delighted to argue in favor of the Koran, but the events of the last four years had turned him wholly over to belief in the Bible, and, after seeing

his influence with the Bey, I could readily believe it had been a great factor in the saving of the 1,500 Christians.

"Before we set out that morning my interpreter had been begged to ask me to be lenient with the Moslems and not to desire to bring upon them the destruction which they had wreaked upon the Christians.

"In Barissa, where my interpreter wished to see and help four children, we were received by the Bey, a bearded youth who had spent most of his life in prison and had just returned from a looting expedition. Garabed asked permission to see the children, but returned in fifteen minutes.

"'Have you seen the children?' asked the Bey.

"'Thanks to you, no,' answered Garabed.

"'Be seated and have coffee,' continued the Bey, but his servants were going for their guns, and Garabed told me to mount my horse. My men were looking for trouble and had their guns ready.

"At Dergel my interpreter received a letter from his friends congratulating him on his escape, and it came out that the Barissa Bey had been out on our path with thirty-five retainers. As they waited—Providence had decreed that our white mule should run away and delay us an hour that morning—the retainers were racing and one of them was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. The Bey, seeing in this an ill omen, said, 'She is innocent' and returned to his house, leaving the road free and safe for me, all unconscious as I was of the danger that had menaced."

Jottings from the Acorne

Constantinople: 12,391 garments made at the ten branches of the Industrial Department.

Mardin: The industrial work employs 796 people, 90% of whom are women; 800 children cared for; aid given 320 families.

Diarbekir: 300 children in orphanage hospital unit under Dr. Stewart, just arrived.

Konia: In the first five days this month gave out 11,113 yards of cloth in quantities of a few yards. Every one who could, paid a little.

Marsovan: The general labor department has given 1255 days' employment to men and 704 to women. The wool work employs 450 women. Children fed at orphanage kitchen, 343 per day.

Brusa: A girl shoemaker in the Rescue Home does all the shoe repairing for the orphans.

Beirut Area—extracts from report:

Total employed in industries	1,981
Garments made in one month	11,696
Yards cloth woven in one month	1,040
Number of hospitals	9
Patients in one month	316
Treatments at general clinics	8,300
Treatments at eye clinics	10,894
Number meals served at soup kitchens	5,890
Number of orphanages	14
Number of orphans	1,932

Near East Relief, which has charge of relief work in Asia Minor, has an industrial home at Diarbekir which is providing work for 300 women but funds are not available as yet to care for many others who are suffering from want. At Mardin, near Diarbekir, 600 women are given work by Near East Relief and 900 orphans are cared for in an orphanage established by the same organization. Other orphan children are supported by Near East Relief in the homes of native Christian people in these cities.

Starved Armenian Romance Fed Again in America

Out of the horror and death and misery of the Near East has come to America a pretty romance with a background of national and individual

tragedy, a romance that will reach its fruition next year when a bride and bridegroom, who escaped the fate inflicted by the Moslems upon millions of Armenians, will return to their native land to work hand in hand for the rehabilitation of their people.

In the intervals of her studies at Oberlin University, pretty Miss Hermine Dakesian and her fiancé, Nighoghos Hughoghosian, betrothed in Armenia six years ago, are taking part in the nation-wide appeal of the Near East Relief for funds to save the remnants of the Armenian people from extinction by hunger and cold, completing the work of extermination begun by the Turks and Kurds.

Their knowledge of the needs of their people is at first hand. For months the girl and her mother hid in a mountain cave, watching the Kurds and Turks pass below them on their way to raid Armenian villages. Disguised as servants to the Americans in charge of the school at Talas they had managed to escape when the school was raided and the girl students either massacred or seized.

It was only a few months before the outbreak of the War that Miss Dakesian and Hughoghosian were betrothed. Then the young man went to America to study engineering, planning to send for the girl and wed her here. The War spoiled their plans. It prevented Hughoghosian from returning to Talas; it drove the girl and her mother to hide in a cave until the Armistice.

Over here the man grieved and worried. He had no news except of the massacres and deportations. Of the fate of his sweetheart there was only conjecture.

In Armenia the girl, hiding for her life, heard nothing of her betrothed. Finally came the Armistice. The great news penetrated to the mountain hiding place of mother and daughter and they made their way back to Talas where they found the American school almost in ruins and the town filled with hundreds of starving refugees to whom they ministered as well as they could.

Then came the first contingent of Near East Relief workers and to them Hermine eagerly appealed for news of her betrothed. Letters were written, his address found and soon came a letter from him urging the girl and her mother to abandon their ill-fated land for the time being and join him in America.

The mother, old and enfeebled by her hardships, could not make the long journey, so Hermine was sent over in charge of Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, for many years a teacher in Armenia. Hughoghosian met them on their arrival in New York. In their correspondence they planned to be married here at once but the girl's tragic experience had changed her viewpoint and she pleaded with her fiancé for delay until she had gone to Oberlin for a year and equipped herself for work among her people. Hughoghosian agreed and so the girl went to her studies and he back to his engineering work. Her studies over, Miss Dakesian is to come to New York and await her fiancé. Then they will be married and go back for their life work in Armenia.

The Fourteenth Contingent

On the Henry L. Mallory, December 23rd, sailed directly to Constantinople three Near East Relief workers. Miss Clara L. Bissell, of Claremont, California, graduate of the University of California, has had seven years' experience as a teacher and has worked in Y. W. C. A. Health Center in New York. Miss Margaret Owen, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has had seven years of experience in work with "exceptional children," is an organizer of educational and social clubs and has done Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work in France and Germany. Miss Gretchen Shafer, of Saukville, Wisconsin, had her training at the National Training School and Columbia University.

Babies saved by condensed milk from America

Sold for Two Sheep

"A cousin of mine made some money in America, and returning to his birthplace, Palu, near Harpoot, built a large house for his family where all lived happily until the time of the deportations.

"Then the Turks assured him that all in his house would be left unmolested so all our friends gathered there for safety.

"But Kurds came, stole all they could carry away, beat us and drove us to Norkeugh where they tried to kill my two boy-cousins. We hid them under a mattress and sat on it, so they managed to escape. The Kurds carried away two girl cousins of mine. They threw my mother into a river and shot at her there.

"What happened to the rest of the family I do not know for I was captured by a Kurd and sold for two sheep.

"I worked for my master two years doing all the work of the house and much of the work of the fields. Afterwards I became a servant in a Turkish house in Harpoot. I had to carry heavy loads of wood, and shovel snow though barefoot. I was kicked and beaten with great pieces of wood. I was so badly clad and brutally treated that even the Turkish police pitied me and took me to a Turkish orphanage. But it was a very dirty place and I had very little to eat; I fell ill, my feet became paralyzed and three months later I was taken into the Near East Relief orphanage in Harpoot.

"I learned that my family's fine house, vineyards and orchards had been destroyed."

It's Wordy, But Expressive

Letter received by Miss M. Phillips, a relief worker.

Dear Lady:

While I wandered on the reefy path of my pilgrimage, under alien skies, with the ardent desire of learning, lamenting my barren fate, I saw your angelic hand stretched to me, as the emblem of resurrection in my life, inspiring hope to me in a reviving smile.

Believe me, that I will ever keep my tearful and grateful eyes fixed on your memory, through these few stammering lines. . . .

Your ever grateful servant,

SHNOOK KALDJIAN.

Nov. 11, 1919.

Waiting for adoption

FIELD DEPARTMENT

ALABAMA
H. T. McBroom,
607 Lyric Blg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Chas. L. Willis,
Near East Relief,
Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Edmund C. Lindsay,
15 Urquhart Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
F. R. Buckalew,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
H. N. Wells,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
J. Mont Travis,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. E. H. McDonough,
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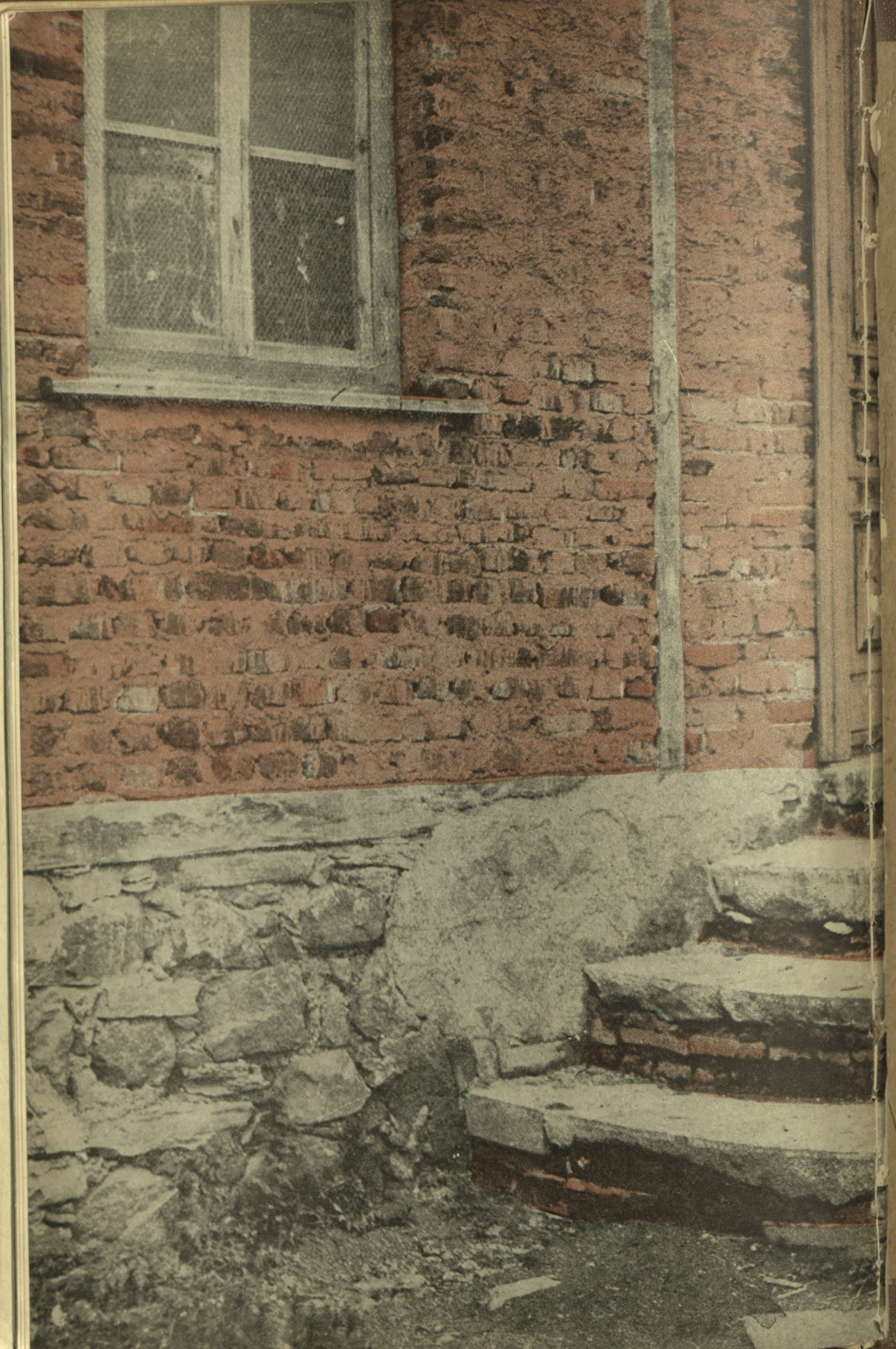

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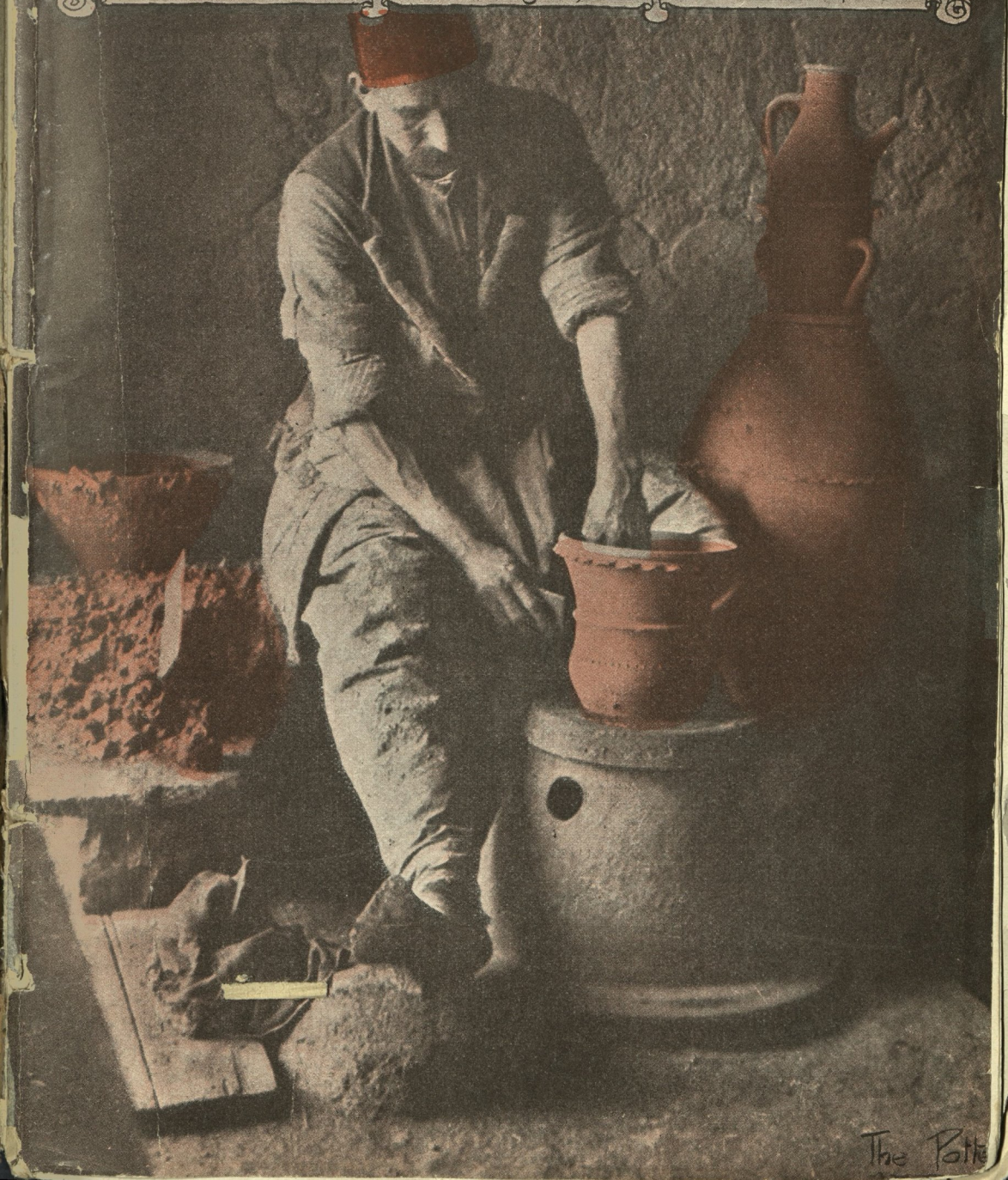

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THE POTTER

The picture on the cover of this issue of The New Near East was taken in Harpoot by Dr. Samuel Bartlett while on a recent tour of inspection for Near East Relief.

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WINTER RELIEF IN THE CAUCASUS

By Capt. E. A. YARROW, A. R. C., Asst. to Chief of Staff, N. E. R.

On the order of the Chief of Staff, I have been making a tour of the Districts where the Near East Relief is operating and the first point touched was,

THE DISTRICT OF NAKHETCHIVAN

A few months ago Nakhetchivan was within the Republic of Armenia, but one of the official acts of the British occupation of the Caucasus was to witness the violent annexation of this territory by the Azerbaidjans by force of arms, and so at the present, Nakhetchivan is within the confines of the Azerbaidjan, or Tartar, Republic. The fighting was still going on when Col. Haskell arrived, but with his influence as High Commissioner he was able to call off actual hostilities and to stabilize the situation at least temporarily. The railroad from Tiflis, Georgia, to Tabriz, Persia, runs thru Erivan, the Capital of Armenia, and Nakhetchivan, and the result of this rupture of the relations between Armenia and Azerbaidjan has been to cut off this important line of communication, which makes our work more difficult and adds to the suffering of all concerned. Both sides are now in the position of armed watchfulness and as we passed thru the lines by automobile, a pitiful picture presented itself, of little groups of soldiers on outpost duty, half starved, poorly clothed, and altogether miserable, but alert in the defense of what they considered their duty toward their respective Nations.

Stowe. Jewels. Priest

We have had work in Nakhetchivan for many months, but in the turmoil and disorder of ousting the Armenians, our small American personnel was forced to withdraw. We are back again, however, and under the energetic direction of Col. Daley, a new and larger work is rapidly being organized. Our activities there are not only necessary from a relief standpoint, but they are also diplomatically wise. There is a wide-spread feeling among the Tartars that our aid to the Armenians has more of a political aspect than economic and everything we can do to prove that our mission out here is to help those in need irrespective of race or creed, will go a long way toward gaining the confidence of all classes and helping establish a more sympathetic spirit among the three Republics. Considerable stores were being shipped to Nakhetchivan from Tiflis, and other food supplies were being purchased in Persia.

Coming back thru the "lines" again we arrived at the

DISTRICT OF ERIVAN

Erivan ought to be one of the most prosperous and happy cities in the world, but it isn't; in fact it probably represents today more concentrated suffering and misery than any other equal portion of the globe's surface.

Erivan is by far the largest district in which the Near East Relief is operating, probably representing thirty-five per cent of the activity of the Caucasus branch. The personnel is large and efficient, but seems dwarf-like in comparison to the gigantic task before them. I must leave statistics to those who are handling them, but the one figure of eleven thousand children in orphanages is a sufficient indication of the problem to be handled, especially when one realizes that probably eight-tenths of the general population is in need. The scheme of relief begins with a reception camp into which the "down and outs" pour each day, and here they are bathed and deloused and fed and clothed. Then they are sorted out, the sick going to hospitals and others being placed in quarters either in town or nearby villages, the orphans are either sent to hospitals or orphanages, and thus a steady stream is kept flowing each day. Many looms are in operation to furnish clothing, but they supply only a very small proportion of the needs. Generous supplies of old clothes and socks and sweaters supplied by the American Red Cross are the basis of this reclothing, but altho we have received many hundred bales and boxes of these materials, they are simply a drop in the bucket. We need and could use immediately many thousand additional bales and boxes, as it takes considerable material in order to go into the clothing business for hundreds of thousands of people!

The day I was in Erivan they had fed seventeen thousand individuals in the city alone and the normal population is not much greater than that! At the sub-station of Garmaloo, where one officer and one nurse are working, they are planning to increase the number of soup kitchens to about fifteen, and feed over twenty thousand; this was in addition to their orphanage and hospital activities. Etchmiadzin has an enormous refugee population which is being directed by an officer and two lady assistants. At Kanakar they have secured extensive barracks and two American girls are building up an orphan and refugee city. This is the way the work is divided up everywhere; tremendous and sometimes seemingly impossible tasks being placed on people who would never have dreamed in the States of tackling such problems, but the splendid thing about it all is that they are getting away with it!

THE DISTRICT OF ALEXANDROPOL

Alexandropol city is situated on the railway between Tiflis and Erivan. It is the "show" District of the Near East Relief, and this is due to the wonderful housing possibilities which are found in the fine Russian barracks which formerly accommodated large forces of the old Czar's troops. The Turks took this city in 1916 and pretty well messed up things, and what they left undone the inhabitants in search of fire wood, completed. We began early in the Spring to put in order a group of buildings known as Kazachee Post, and this work is now practically completed, and one can look with pride at the finished product. There are about forty substantial dignified stone houses which are surrounded by extensive fields and this "village" is located about a mile from the city. Kazachee Post is a well organized, efficiently manned, beautifully housed, and smoothly running American orphanage and hospital institution. Here as in other places, is in evidence the personal interest the workers take in their wards; hundreds of little urchins followed us about calling to the friends they knew, "Hello Colonel this or, Hello Miss that." A thousand children were brought here from Baku and nearly that number from Erivan, and there are over five thousand children in this one institution.

In the vicinity of Kazachee Post are situated the fine large central warehouses of the Near East Relief in Armenia. From this station is distributed the flour and other supplies on which the lives of so many thousands depend, and a spur track of the railroad to the very doors of the warehouses makes the question of transportation quite simple. When I was there, the Supplies Officer showed me with mournful countenance the small and rapidly dwindling supply of flour on hand, enough to last only two or three weeks and no assurance that any more was coming. I might state here that the work itself is exceedingly nerve racking, but this constant worry over additional funds and supplies adds to the burden a thousandfold.

Probably the most interesting and dramatic individual piece of work being done by the Near East Relief at present is that at the "Polygon." The Polygon is another group of barracks situated on the opposite side of the city, and these are being fitted up for a general refugee population. This is a new project, but no time could be given to get buildings in order before the guests arrived and twenty thousand were piled in with almost no warning.

The receiving hospital in the city is another splendid institution. Here the children are received off the street, heads clipped, bathed, clothed as far as our meagre supplies will allow, fed, and put to bed. They are kept for twenty-four hours and then given a thoro medical examination and later distributed either to orphanage or hospital; thus this receiving station has a new set of inmates every day and there are never any empty beds. They told me that about thirteen hundred children had passed thru this station in the few weeks it had been established.

KARS DISTRICT

Kars is about one thousand feet higher than Alexandropol, from which city there is railway communication by a branch line. Owing to the political uncertainty of the summer months, this district was not developed to its capacity, but when the Allied High Commissioner arrived, he took the stand that we should go ahead with the expectation that the decrees of the Peace Conference would be respected, and during the past few weeks there has been a greater widening of the activities at Kars than in any other one district. As at Alexandropol, there are a number of well built barracks, and these will allow of the transportation of many hundreds of orphans and refugees from congested districts such as Erivan and Karakalis.

I was there, about one thousand five hundred refugees arrived from Tiflis, and they were put into a receiving camp. This is about half the number we are sending from Tiflis. All three of the Republics are trying to get rid of their surplus alien population, and the Georgians' request for the removal of these people from Tiflis was considered reasonable, and the transfer was undertaken by the Near East Relief. There are several thousand orphans in our institutions in Kars, and buildings are being prepared to accommodate more than a thousand from Erivan. The city itself presents a very sad appearance as it has been very badly manhandled by the different armies sweeping backwards and forwards during the past five years.

Before Spring we shall probably have between thirty and thirty-five thousand orphans in American institutions in the Caucasus. These institutions will have to be continued from five to seven years, and the natural locations are Alexandropol, Kars, and Sarakamish.

DISTRICT OF TIFLIS

The central offices of the Near East Relief in the Caucasus are located in Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. At present this is the only logical location from the standpoints of diplomacy, transportation, and the relief needs themselves. The offices and dwelling of the High Commissioner are under one roof and the location is central and the building dignified. A Chief of Staff and his Assistants keep close control of all the activities of the organization. The control is divided among five sections whose heads are on the General Staff. Section one handles personnel and correspondence; section two, political and publication; section three, orphanages, hospitalization, and refugees; section four, warehouses and transportation; section five, finance. * * * *

The situation in the Caucasus is infinitely better than it was in the Spring, but no one need flatter himself that all the evils have been corrected, as anyone coming here newly and not having the background of last Spring's condition in his mind, would say that they are very, very bad. The only thing lacking now in order to complete the job is backing; backing in supplies and funds. The organization is all right and the spirit of the personnel is all right, and if there is any criticism of results, certainly those on the field cannot be held responsible.

The appointment of Colonel Haskell as Allied High Commissioner and Director General of Relief is more than justified by what has been accomplished under his regime. Among the more important results are the following:

(1) Stopping the war between Armenia and Azerbaidjan to the South of Erivan. This was still in progress while the British were in control, and the province of Nakhetchivan was wrested from the Armenians while the British were still here.

(2) Stabilizing the political situation at Kars. I firmly believe that Kars would have fallen to the Turks within a few days after the withdrawal of the British, if Colonel Haskell had not arrived.

(3) Inducing the three Republics of, Armenia, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia, to sign a treaty of peace and to come into an economic agreement, which will be of mutual benefit.

(4) Building up an efficient relief organization which will be able to efficiently and adequately deal with the situation if it received the necessary backing from America.

I have read the above statement on "Winter Relief in the Caucasus" with keen interest and consider it a fair, but conservative survey of the general situation, and the organization of the Near East Relief.

(Signed) COL. W. N. HASKELL,
Allied High Commissioner and Director Near East Relief.

Stark alone but for Near East Relief

GLIMPSES OF THE INFERNO

Conditions in Erivan, the proposed capital of the new Armenian Republic reported in cable despatches as formally recognized by the Allied Powers, were described recently by Miss Louise Chamberlain, a Red Cross nurse, who had just returned to America after ten months' service in the Near East Relief hospitals.

"It isn't too much to say that my soul was frozen within me last winter in Erivan," said Miss Chamberlain. "Time and time again we workers could neither eat nor sleep so awful was the conditions of the people, and especially the children and the babies.

"With my own eyes I have seen living children in the shelters sleeping on what I supposed were dirty mattresses in a court yard. Not until we roused the little ones did we see the mattresses were the blackened bodies of their companions, some of them dead for several days. I asked some of the children why they slept on the bodies, and their answer was they had to have something to sleep on to keep their almost naked bodies from the frozen ground.

"Emaciated, half naked little ones, their skins stretched across their bones and shriveled until with their claw-like fingers and parchment-skinned faces they looked more like mummies than human beings, they were sleeping—with the dead.

"Death was all around us. So many had died, so many more were certain to die, that the people had lost all fear of it. Some of them awaited it with almost the fatalism of the Moslem. The Armenian Government was shocked at conditions but powerless to remedy them. It gave what it had, but God knows it had only too little to give. It had no money, no credit and what food it could get from outside vanished on the way.

"Will American mothers believe me when I tell them I have seen with my own eyes babies barely able to toddle, stand for hours in the bread line at one of the first soup kitchens we established, every bone in their naked little bodies showing. Only the pressure of their companions kept them from falling. Among them were babies that by right should have been at their mothers' breast. The mother was dead, and her baby was one of hundreds among the starving refugees.

"We have seen hopeless mothers, themselves on the verge of death, beg their priests to bless their infants and then drown them that they might be spared the horrors of slow starvation.

"If you had seen children in the streets of Erivan last Winter pounding with stones the bones of animals into a rough, pasty mass and greedily

"If they got bread they ate. If not, they starved"

devouring it; if you had known that in the cemeteries bodies had been stolen and the next day seen in the cooking pots of the refugees, human bones, what would you say? Could you blame them?

"In normal times, Erivan had a population of 35,000. When I first came there I was told that there were at least 100,000 people in the city. They congested the streets, the alleys, the courtyards, ruined, roofless buildings, they huddled in the squares and fields, anywhere and everywhere that gave any promise of shelter from the pitiless, penetrating rain of the Caucasus that chills one to the bone, even when warmly clad.

"And these thousands were not warmly clad. Far from it. In rags and tatters they had wandered four years. The once rich and the once poor who had fled before the advancing Turks, were now on the same level of raggedness. The Turk had gone but he had left in his wake hunger, disease and a wretchedness that neither I nor others who have seen and lived with it can describe.

"Neither the government of the Armenian Republic nor the regular population of Erivan were prepared in the slightest for this invasion of the starving. The government did what it could. It gave an allowance of eight pounds of so-called flour mixed with ground beans to each adult.

"This allowance was to last for **five months.**

"For the children no special provision was made. If they got bread they ate. If not, they starved. In the streets thousands of them roamed restlessly around, resembling nothing else so much as hungry puppies, seeking food. Scenting a piece of garbage they would flock to it and squabble childishly over the fragments before they wolfed them down. Never were the streets of Erivan so free from garbage, for the children scaven-

gers ate everything, bones, scraps, bits of melon rind, anything that looked at all like food.

"And this was the situation when the Near East Relief personnel arrived and took charge. For two weeks we could get no supplies. We lived on what food we had brought in our trucks. We ate when the insistent call of hunger overcame the repugnance to food brought on by the horrors everywhere before our eyes and by the odors that everywhere assailed our nostrils and by the pitiful pleas from babies and children and men and women that assailed our ears.

"But the imperative call of duty overcame everything. There was so much to be done, so pitifully few to do it and so little to do it with.

"That first bread. Black it was and sour. You could see the coarse bits of chopped straw. But when the American flour came and we issued our first real bread, it came as a royal feast to these starving ones to whom bread is indeed the staff of life.

"Did they need the Near East Relief in the Caucasus? Do they still need it? Let me tell you as dispassionately as I can. Yes.

"That the situation is much improved since the relief work began is indisputable. But it is also indisputable that with all that has been done, all that has been spent, only the surface of the misery has been scratched. In Erivan alone we are feeding and caring for 10,848 orphans in our shelters, feeding, clothing and housing them. In Erivan there are fully that number more wandering aimlessly about, hungry, shelterless and half clad.

"In one, just one, of our refugee, camps are 1,600 people. We are feeding 20,000 people a day—thousands more are starving because we have not the supplies to give them food. In one camp hospital we have 200 patients. There are not enough blankets and the sick ones shiver under the thin bed coverings.

"The work cannot stop. I hope and pray with all my heart that America will heed the appeal of the Near East. I have tried to have you visualize things as they are, as I have seen them. Don't think they are exaggerated. The actual conditions need no exaggeration. You cannot exaggerate conditions when an entire people is starving and freezing and dying, where the quick and the dead have to lie together and the pitiful wails of hungry, orphaned babies sound through the long winter days and nights of the icy Caucasus."

"Death was all around us"

AN AMERICAN RETURNS TO PERSIA

Monday morning I made my first inspection of Martmaryam. It was a sad sight indeed. The big double doors opening into our yard were still there, evidently too big and too heavy to be broken down or carried away. We pushed them open and entered, first into the carriage yard and then into the residence yard. In front of us the Allens' house was a ghastly sight, the bay-window sagging and ready to fall, not a door nor window left in the building.

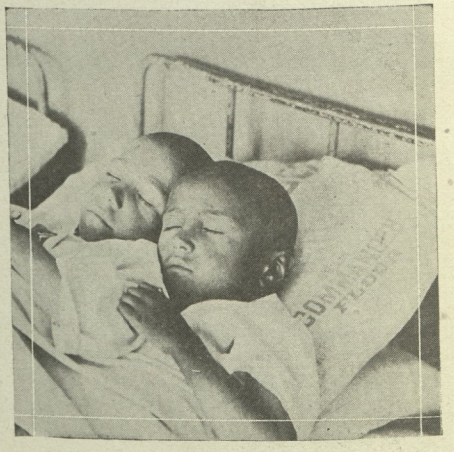
Poor Urumia is full of sick and hungry; what will it be this winter? Who will be left next Spring? I was talking to one of my old-time merchant friends on the subject of loot and the treatment the native and foreign Christians had received in Urumia. He said: "Sahib, the Moslems of Urumia have not only sold what they have looted, but they have been obliged to sell their own possessions that they have come by honestly to keep starvation from their doors."

We climbed up to the roof and we looked off to the south and east, over the ruins of Martmaryam, a maze of uncovered buildings, a wilderness of white walls looking to Heaven. The street below that used to be such a busy thoroughfare was dead and silent. One almost listened for the sound of jackals. When perchance a man walked up the street, his heavy footfall seemed almost an intrusion in the City of the Dead. This whole section had been built up by the sweat of Christian brows; and now because of their religion and because of their defense of the Allied cause, these Christians are scattered to the four winds and dare not return unprotected—some in Tabriz, some in Kasvin, many where they cannot return and from where they would not return if they could.

Then the row of Administration buildings—a sorry row it is! Fire and sword have done their worst there. I need not go into details of smoked walls and missing stairways and charred bits of paper (the remains of ten or fifteen years of work on the Concordance), of broken pieces of stove and battered safes, of blood streaks on the window sills and on the outside of the wall where the bleeding bodies had been thrown out of the windows and onto the streets. An attempt at cleaning up had been made preparatory to General Beach's visit a few months ago, but blood blotches still unscraped from the wall, tell the wicked story which I heard Kasha Yaku rehearse in June. The dead bodies had all been carried away before the great General's visit, but we were informed by more than one person that our wells were full of dead bodies.

The iron roof was removed from the Church quite systematically, so as almost to suggest that it had been done by contract, and now there is nothing left of the roof but the bare timbers. Some of the galvanized iron was used in Urumia and much of it was shipped to Tabriz, where it now exists in the form of bathtubs, buckets, etc. (Mirza Ali Agha gave us four cans of doshab (molasses)—the cans for which he had bought in the bazaar and they were unmistakably made from our Church roof iron). Two things are left in the Packard home, the kitchen range and the iron frame of the piano.

Hugo Miller.



Peace at last for two little tots

VOICES FROM THE FIELD

CABLEGRAMS

Sivas—For the first time in their lives each child in our orphanage had a happy Christmas. The little ones received toys made by the older boys and girls. On the other hand there were hundreds of children in Sivas and hundreds more in the surrounding villages and towns who spent the day, with the thermometer twenty-two below centigrade, clothed in the rags in which they returned from exile in a bare room, without fire or bed. A bare crust of bread to keep body and soul together is all the Near East Relief at present is able to supply them. An increase in appropriation would enable us to help a large part of these children and widows and rescue hundreds of young girls. Arnold.

Van, Bitlis, Ezerum — Reports received in Constantinople through Turkish official channels, indicate conditions in the large area of Turkey which lies east of Ezerum and Bitlis, including Van, points beyond which the Near East Relief so far has been unable to penetrate, are much worse than had been at first supposed. Owing to the isolation of the area and almost complete stoppage of communication by heavy snows the starving population has been reduced to such straits that cannibalism is practiced. Number of cases recorded on good authority. Winter unusually severe. People with scantiest clothing are suffering intensely from the cold. Near East Relief advised of situation by Turkish Government and is taking steps to get relief to stricken area. Obstacles are not alone extreme difficulty of transportation, but disturbed condition country making travel dangerous. Turkish officials themselves admit conditions in this area the worst in Ottoman empire, and only prompt measures will prevent thousands from starvation and exposure. Heavy snows.

Arnold.

Caesarea — Bitter cold. Transportation tied up. Scores of snowbound villages need clothing and blankets. Yesterday over five hundred Turkish refugees in city Caesarea at government gate seeking assistance. Three hundred more coming from neighboring villages. Committee has been obliged to open another building for Armenian orphans Talas, but is anxious in regard to future support. Would like to place two thousand six hundred orphans in private homes, but such homes non-existent. Industrial educational institutions only practical solution of orphanage problem. Large equipment needed. One or two years' training will prepare older boys for self-support, but for infants and other children work must continue five to ten years. We must be prepared to assist villagers with farm work in spring and summer, after which, under satisfactory peace conditions, general conditions should improve rapidly.

Arnold.

Armenia

I saw a sparrow fall today
Beside the Berlin-Bagdad way!
And didst Thou also note its fall,
O Thou, who seest, knowest all?

And didst Thou hear, in dying cry,
Thine imaged ones whose bones still lie
Beside this boasted empire path
Of exile and inhuman wrath?

—John H. Finley.

Asia Minor, 1919.

ANNUAL MEETING BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Near East Relief is now under government control, though without government subsidy. The special act of Congress by which the former "American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief" was incorporated under the name of "Near East Relief" provides that

"Each year said corporation shall make and transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings for the year ending December 31st preceding, including in such report the names and addresses of its officers, and a full itemized account of all receipts and expenditures."

In accord with the requirements of its charter, the first annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Near East Relief was held at the University Club, New York City, Thursday, January 22, 1920. The meeting was largely attended by members of the Board and Officers, including nine officers or commissioners, who during the year had made personal inspection of the problems and work in Western Asia.

The reports of these commissioners which had previously been presented in typewritten form, contained a clear survey of the task before the Committee.

In connection with the Secretary's report, stereoptican slides and motion pictures were shown, presenting graphically the need of the field and progress that has been made in meeting the need.

One of the most gratifying features of the meeting was the report of the Auditing Committee, presented by the Chairman, Mr. Edwin M. Bulkley, a summary of which will be found printed elsewhere in this issue of The New Near East.

The following statement of purpose, as taken from the articles of incorporation, was read:

"The object for which said corporation is incorporated shall be to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and reestablishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic, and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute, or dependent directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control."

The work of the organization falls into two fairly distinct divisions: (1) Physical Relief of the homeless dependent people (2) Provision for the orphans and their reestablishment on a self-supporting basis.

With reference to the physical relief of the homeless dependent people, it will be and is, the fixed purpose of the Committee to throw the responsibility for support and repatriation of the refugees upon governments at the earliest practicable moment. Unfortunately, however, it must be recognized that there is at the present time no sympathetic government who can be held responsible for these phases of relief work and the burden must remain on the shoulders of private philanthropy at least for the next few months, or until under the peace conference, some form of stable, and if possible, sympathetic government is established.

The second phase of the work, provision for the orphans and their reestablishment on a self-supporting basis, is likewise immediate and urgent as regards elementary physical relief, for the tens of thousands of widows and orphans must be kept alive during the remainder of the winter, calling for large sums for the simplest necessities of food, clothing and shelter.

But the obligation with reference to these orphans extends beyond mere provision of bread for the next few months. The following typical quotation from a cablegram from Caesarea suggests the problem. The workers on the field feel this keenly.

"We would like to place 2,600 orphans in private homes, but such homes are not existing. Industrial and educational institutions are the only practical solution. One or two years' training will prepare older boys for self-support, but for infants and other children, work must continue five to ten years."

Some provision must be made for these orphans for a longer period of time than is necessary in the case of the adult refugees.

Near East Relief will make every effort to place the financial responsibility for these orphans upon government, religious, secular and other agencies who are willing to give them protection. The support and education of these orphans, constituting in large measure the hope of the future for the "New Near East," compose the second and perhaps most important phase of the work of Near East Relief, and a work in which the co-operation of all other sympathetic agencies is desired.

The business transacted at the annual meeting, included the reelection of the following trustees, for the three-year term ending January, 1923:

Mr. Charles E. Beury
Dr. John B. Calvert
Dr. Charles W. Eliot
Hon. Myron T. Herrick
Hon. Charles E. Hughes
Mr. Frank W. Jackson
Dr. Charles S. Macfarland
Hon. Vance C. McCormick
Col. Wm. Cooper Proctor
Bishop Philip Rhinelander
Hon. Elihu Root
Mr. George T. Scott
Mr. Harry A. Wheeler
President Ray Lyman Wilbur
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

and also the election of the following new trustees, all of whom have recently returned from important service in the Near East:

Dr. John H. Finley
Mr. Howard Heinz
President Henry Churchill King
President John H. T. Main
Professor E. C. Moore.

Dr. Finley recently travelled thru the Near East as Red Cross Commissioner: Mr. Heinz as American Food Commissioner: President King as a member of the Mandate Commission appointed by President Wilson: and Professors Main and Moore as members of our own Commission sent out last January.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

Dr. James L. Barton
Mr. Edwin M. Bulkley
Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge
Hon. Abram I. Elkus
Mr. Harold A. Hatch
Mr. Alexander J. Hemphill
Mr. Arthur Curtiss James
Mr. William B. Millar
Hon. Henry Morgenthau
Mr. Walter George Smith
Mr. Charles V. Vickrey
Dr. Stanley White

The following officers were re-elected:

CHAIRMAN
Dr. James L. Barton

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Hon. Henry Morgenthau

SECRETARY
Mr. Charles V. Vickrey

TREASURER
Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Mr. H. C. Jaquith

ASSISTANT TREASURER
Mr. E. C. Miller

HURDMAN AND CRANSTOUN

Certified Public Accountants

55 Liberty Street, New York City

January 20, 1920.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We have audited the financial records of the **NEAR EAST RELIEF** to December 31, 1919, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments.

As the Near East Relief incorporated under a Federal charter approved August 6, 1919, continued the work of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, we have prepared the accompanying statements in coordination with our report previously rendered to June 30, 1919.

The following is a comparison of general and individual relief contributions, appropriations and payments:

	Total	General Relief	Individual Relief
Relief payments	$30,666,247.01	$30,269,585.88	$396,661.13
Balance of Relief Appropriations	2,721,192.79	2,216,502.70	504,690.09
Relief Appropriations	$33,387,439.80	$32,486,088.58	$901,351.22
Relief Contributions	31,556,822.33	30,655,471.11	901,351.22
Excess of Appropriations over Contributions	$1,830,617.47	$1,830,617.47	
Relief Fund Balance December 31, 1919	890,575.32	890,575.32	
Relief Fund Deficiency	$940,042.15	$940,042.15	

The amount of the appropriations shown above included $1,350,000 for use in the Near East during January, February and March, 1920.

In the domestic field a uniform system of accounting with provision for periodic reports and audit of receipts and disbursements from headquarters in New York is now in operation. A traveling auditor in the permanent employ of your organization has made possible a very close control over finances handled by agents in various parts of the country.

A system of advices from representatives in the Near East, whereby information is received in New York of all drafts drawn by them, has enabled us to submit in this report a complete statement of the appropriation accounts and to provide thereon for all drafts drawn as per the last advices received from abroad.

During the course of our audit proper vouchers in support of all disbursements were submitted and examined by us.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HURDMAN & CRANSTOUN,

Certified Public Accountants.

THE HONOR ROLL

The scythe of the great reaper was busy during the entire period of the world war, among the American workers in Turkey. When the record is finally written, signal honor will be paid to those who at the call of duty elected to remain in this country when they were officially advised to leave, and who laid down their lives a sacrifice for the good of this land. In ample time before the break of diplomatic relations with Turkey, the American Ambassador sent word to every American in the country, warning them all that it would in all likelihood soon be impossible for him to afford them any degree of protection, and that his official advice to them was to come to places of safety. Those who remained at their posts did so with the full realization of the risks they ran. But the majority of those who fell were not victims of violence, but of disease, which they caught while ministering to the sick and suffering. In two cases there is distinct indication of foul play; but the various epidemics that have ravaged the land spared no nationality or creed. Here is the roll of those who passed away in 1915: Dr. H. H. Atkinson, of Harpout; Mrs. Daniel Bliss, of Beirut; Miss Charlotte Ely, of Bitlis; Rev. George P. Knapp, of Bitlis; Rev. Francis H. Leslie, of Ourfa; Prof. Frank T. Moore, M. D., of Beirut; Mrs. George C. Raynolds, of Van; David Sandler, M. D., of Constantinople; Fred. D. Shepard, M. D., of Aintab; Dr. and Mrs. D. M. B. Thom, of Mardin; Mrs. Clarence D. Ussher, of Van.

The roll for 1916 is just about as long, and includes: Mrs. A. L. Andrus, of Mardin; Rev. Daniel Bliss, D. D., former President of the Syrian Protestant College; Rev. J.F. Clarke, D. D., of Sofia; Miss Mary C. Fowle, of Sivas; Mrs. McDowell, of Persia; Mrs. W. S. Nelson, of Tripoli; D. McKenzie Newton, M. D., of Smyrna; Mrs. M. P. Parmelee, of Harpoot; Mrs. W. G. Shedd, of Persia; Dr. Andrew Watson, of Cairo; Dr. S. G. Wilson, of Tabriz.

Only three of the workers on the field ended their courses in 1917: Miss Frances C. Gage, of Marsovan; Miss Esther S. Maltbie, of Samokov, and Mrs. Henry H. Riggs, of Harpoot. But in 1918 there were quite a number: Rev. O. P. Allen, of Harpoot, who died in Constantinople; Rev. L. S. Crawford, D. D., of Trebizond; Rev. C. A. Douglas, of Teheran; C. F. Malbon, D. D. S., of Constantinople; Professor and Mrs. William T. Ormiston, of Robert College; Rev. William A. Shedd, D. D., of Urumia, and Mrs. C. V. A. Van Dyck, of Beirut.

The record for the year just closed is not complete, perhaps, but the starred names include those of Mrs. Charles Anderson, of Robert College; Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, of Mardin, and Mr. Paul D. Peltier and Miss Edith M. Winchester, of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

Testimony from the Maronite Region of Kessrowan

To the Near East Relief:

As we deem it a duty on all who consider themselves of human kind to offer the thanks and praise due to the members of this Committee, we, the inhabitants of Jubail who were most severely dealt with by this terrible war, and were most efficiently succored by your sublime Committee, who was to us as a loving kind mother who did not draw a line of distinction as to racial and religious differences.

Deserves the thanks as all the members who are noted for their honesty and fidelity are of a high rank among their countrymen.

This is what we deem a duty and we beg that you accept our thanks and also beg to draw your attention to the more pressing need of the poor in this vicinity.

(Signed) Simaan Tawa,
Butrus Mansoor Sfair,
Maroun Elias Awais,
A priest from Jubail,
Dr. Nakily.

THE BURDEN BEARERS OF THE NEAR EAST

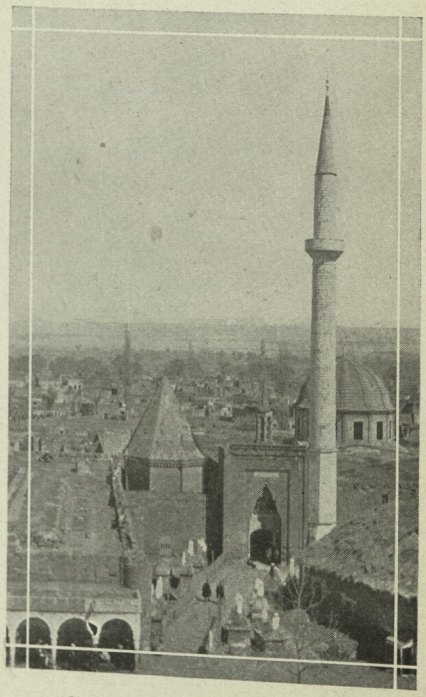
CAESAREA

Caesarea, one of the most important centers of the Near East Relief, has in modern days many advantages in its valleys and hills. It is now the first stop of the Relief automobile trucks running from Oulou Kishla, a railroad station on the plain south of the Konia and north of the Cilician Gates where half of the transportation men have their lonely headquarters, through Sivas to Harpoot, 300 miles as the crow flies, but 500 over the Roman roads. From earliest times Caesarea was on the road of travel, trade and war. Along the hills there is sufficient to show that here was an old Hittite capital. As Mazaka in the olden days, the city was on the trade route from Persia through Konia, 200 miles then west to Sardis on the Mediterranean. There are still bits of the Roman roads following north the same route through which the conquering armies marched. Later a trade route of the Greeks went from the Euphrates river through Mazaka and Angora, 200 miles northwest, to Sinope on the Black Sea.

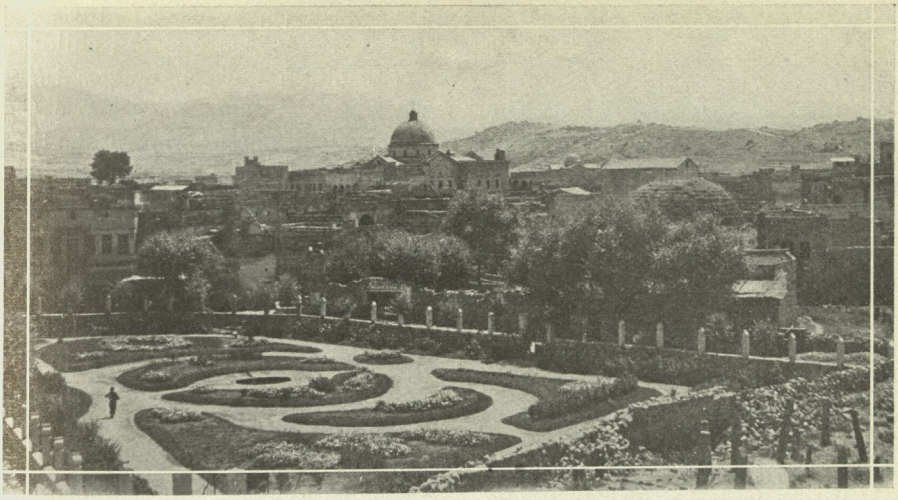
A later city was on the foothills of Argaeus, the last outpost of the Anti-Taurus Mountains, rising 13,000 feet above the sea, and 9,000 feet above the plain to which the city was moved by the Greek Bishop Basil in the 4th Century A. D. It was here that Gregory, the Illuminator, the founder of the Christian Church, was born, in that same century, and the cave dwellings near Urgup and Soghanlidere to the south show evidences of having been used as monasteries at this time, though the caves themselves must date back much further. Before this the city had been the capital of Cappadocia, had been conquered in turn by the Armenians and Romans, and destroyed by the Persians in 260 A. D.

The name Caesarea was probably given it by Claudius. Justinian built the citadel in the moat of which are grown today the finest watermelons in the country. In 1064, the Seljuks, the predecessors of the Osmauli Turks, took the city and made it their capital. The city has a fine Seljuk mosque and all along the road to Konia and north to Sivas, are their great khans with enormous arched stables where caravans of camels could rest on their journey over the old Roman roads.

Caesarea has been in modern times a market for Persian rugs and the center of a modern rug industry. The yellow-berry, used in making dye, was one of the chief exports of this region until the cheap aniline dyes drove the more expensive old ones out of the market. On the rocky hillsides grow many varieties of the finest grapes, and the plains to the north provide one of the great wheat-growing centers of the country.



Seljuk Mosque, Caesarea

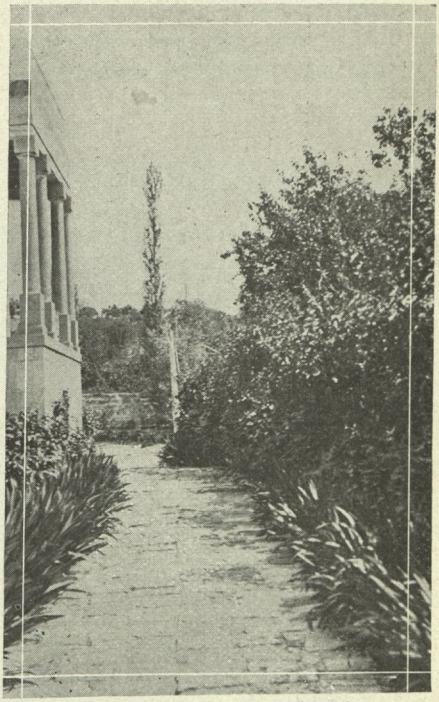


Caesarea as she once was

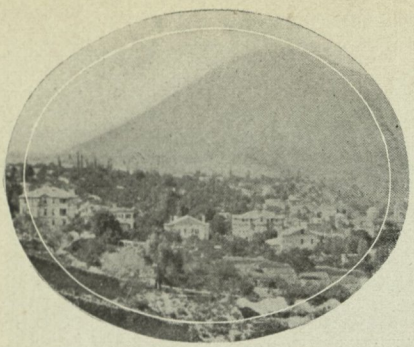
Here in 1854 came the first missionaries of the American Board, Dr. and Mrs. Farnsworth, three of whose grandchildren are now working for the Near East Relief, and one of whom, Miss Mary Fowle, gave up her life during the war. The missionary work grew fast, and in 1914 there were out-stations in 30 villages in the farming districts of the north. The city then had about 70,000 people, 10,000 of whom were Armenias, as many more were Greeks, and the rest were Turks of the most fanatic type. Through 70 years of missionary work, thriving churches had grown up, village schools throughout the out-stations, and a central plant located at Talas. 500 feet above the plain there is a hospital, a dispensary, and boys' and girls' school built of volcanic rock, the boys' school on the brow of the hill, the others below.

The hospital was closed soon after the beginning of the war, and in 1916 all the other institutions were seized by the Turks to be used as Turkish hospitals.

In 1917 the Americans were forced to leave and the only relief work for two years was done by a Greek woman, the daughter of an old Protestant pastor, with her Armenian husband, had been holding together an orphanage in Zinjirdere, another neighboring village. In April, 1919,



Walk before Girls' School, Talas

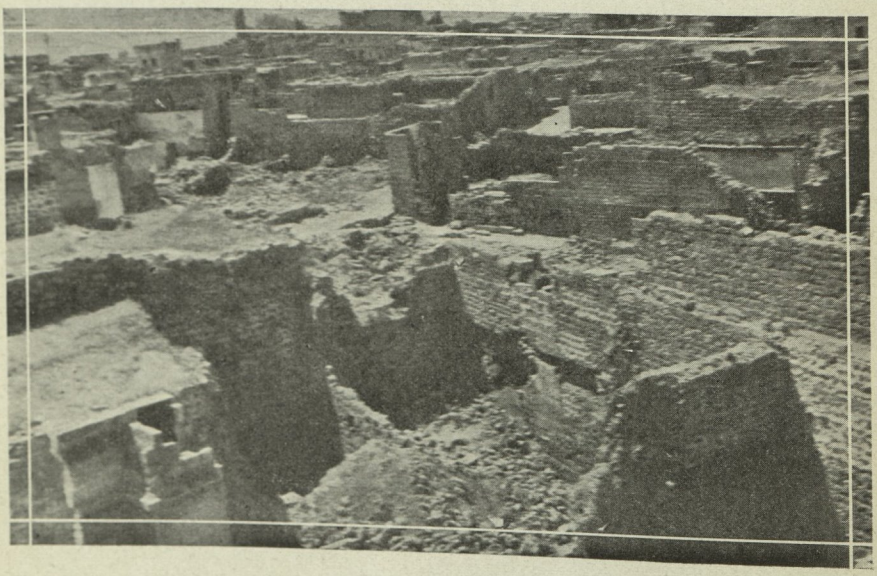


Compound at Talas, Ali Dagh

when Mr. Irwin, who had remained with his family in Constantinople during the two years of exile, came in with the first of the relief workers, he found the place had just been evacuated by the Turks in an indescribably filthy condition. It took three months of hard work to make the buildings habitable.

It will be years before the high schools can be brought back to their old basis, and for the present emergency, the Board has given first place to the urgent needs of the Near East Relief. As promising children appear in different orphanages, there will surely develop once more the training schools of the past, that have provided so many workers now employed by the Committee.

With modern farm implements and irrigation, the devasted region to the north will flourish as never before. The clear mountain torrents in the foothills of Argaeus will furnish water and electric power for Caesarea, Talas and the nearby villages where heretofore there has been one water course, partly above ground, carrying water to fountains in the different quarters of the city, or to irrigation ditches in the gardens, while most of the water ran to waste on the plain. The railroad will bring travelers and archaeologists from all over the world, and Caesarea will once more be one of the great centers of Asia Minor.



Caesarea as she is today

Two Americans Killed in Near East

Two American Y. M. C. A. workers, James Perry and Frank Johnson, have been killed at El Mali, fifteen miles south of Aintab, Western Asia. The meagre information comes through the State Department from the Vice Consul at Beirut:

"James Perry and Frank Johnson, representatives of the Y. M. C. A., were the Americans killed in the recently reported attack by Turkish brigands on a convoy of American relief supplies near Aintab in Syria, the State Department was advised today.

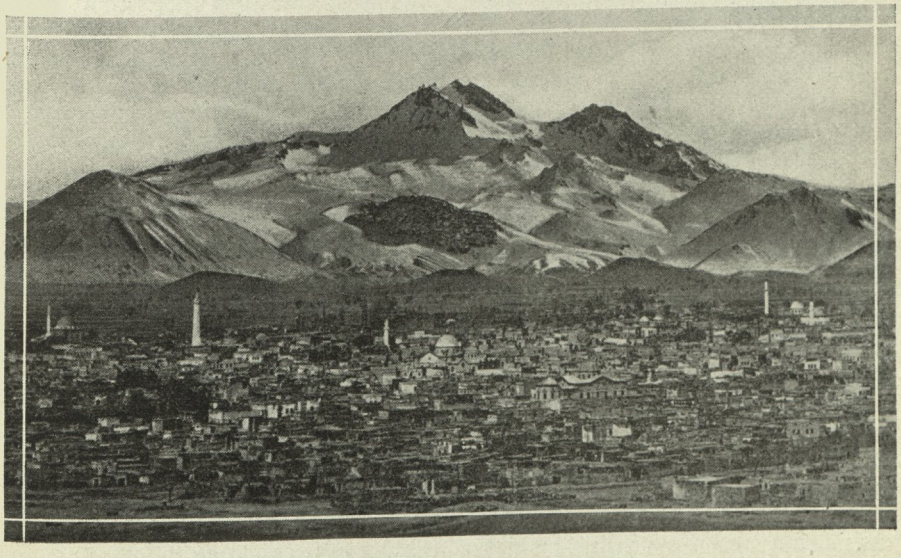
"Previous dispatches reported three Americans were killed, but later messages indicate only the two named were victims of the brigands. The bodies have not been recovered.

"The attack occurred at 3 a. m., February 2, at a point fifteen miles south of Aintab and not far from Aleppo, according to information received by courier at Beirut from Aleppo and cabled to the State Department. The Turks later repulsed a French force of 150 dispatched to the scene of the murder."

These two young men, enlisting with the Y. M. C. A., and doing relief work, have offered their lives on the altar of unselfish sacrifice. They might have enjoyed the security of home. They chose the service abroad in a ministry of mercy. These names have been written with D. Miner Rogers and the other American heroes into the Near East.

Such incidents arrest the attention. Were these two Americans merely the victims of brigands, irresponsible wayfarers, disassociated individuals or were they attacked by armed Turks directly or indirectly influenced by the Turkish reaction to French occupation? The French flag was fired upon early in December at Marash by Turks and Marash is not many miles north of Aintab and El Mali.

What will be the political significance of two Americans killed in what is ostensibly French territory? Will there be a concerted movement in the spring on the part of the French to push from the Mediterranean northward to the Black Sea and an attempt to enforce order under French authority? Will the French be asked to become the guarantors of Armenian security? Will the Allies exact from the Turks any penalty for not protecting the citizens of the Allies in Turkish territory? Such questions as these naturally press for an answer.



Caesarea and Mt. Arjish

Campaign News

Virtually every state in the Union will start its campaign on schedule. The first three weeks of February will witness a simultaneous presentation of the needs of stricken Armenia in every part of the United States. No recent national campaigns have been launched with greater promise of success.

Every state in the Union has its chairman and state organization.

The month before the campaign fourteen hundred counties were fully organized and ready to start operations. In one of the southern states, ten counties have already raised their quota.

The co-operation accorded by various influential organizations is one of the big factors making for success. Practically every prominent woman's organization in the country has promised its support. Chambers of Commerce and business mens' clubs are backing our movement in an earnest way.

The Christmas mail appeal cleared one million dollars above expenses. The greatest campaign expert in America regards our special Christmas drive as the most ambitious and successful mail appeal ever undertaken in this country. For the attending newspaper and magazine publicity, we are indebted to the Literary Digest in New York and Mr. Charles Swift, in Chicago.

One of the unique outgrowths of this year's campaign is the publication of a campaign bulletin in every state, modelled after the national "Twinkler." There have appeared among other state publications the New Hampshire "Echo," Ohio "Camel," Michigan "Sparkler," Albany "Dipper," New Jersey "Star," Connecticut "Nutmeg," Arkansas "Booster," Louisville "Kentuckian." The far-reaching influence of these state bulletins in disseminating information and purveying inspiration is illimitable.

Harry Lauder Sings for Near East Relief

That a comedian's heart is open to the cries of the suffering all over the world is proven by the response of Sir Harry Lauder to the appeal of the Near East Relief for aid in its effort to save the survivors of the Armenian massacres and deportations from extermination by hunger and cold.

Lauder is the latest recruit to the number of stage people who have helped in the generous work of the Near East Relief. Since his only son lost his life fighting with the British in Flanders, the Scotch comedian who has made millions laugh, has been devoting much of his time to philanthropy, and the desperate plight of the remnants of the Armenian people appealed to him so strongly that he visited the conference last week of Western State Chairmen of the Near East Relief at Milwaukee and spoke strongly on the necessity of prompt and generous aid by the American and Canadian people.

"We all know America won the war," he said in a brief address. "We all know there are other situations to be righted. The sooner we get at it the sooner will we make comfortable situations. Anything we leave undone we are responsible for.

"The Armenians have suffered cruelly and they have asked us to help. There is nothing better we can do at this time. Let's do it."

No Individual Packages Sent to Near East by Near East Relief

It is not possible for Near East Relief to accept packages for individuals in the Near East. These may be sent through the American Express Co., by other commercial channels or by mail.

PERSONALS

J. Wylie Brown of Brown, Welles & Co., export and import manufacturing agents, sails for Constantinople on February 16th.

Albert Staub, Executive Secretary for Robert College and American Christian College at Beirut, has recently arrived in Constantinople after spending several months at the College in Beirut. He will spend the next three months at Robert College before returning to America.

Major General Watson, Chief Administrator of O. E. T. A. (S), has been appointed Inspector General of Service Troops in India, and has proceeded to England on a short leave. His successor, Major General Sir Louis Bols, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., formerly Chief of the General Staff of the E. E. F., has arrived and has taken over his duties.

Field Marshal Lord Allenby left Cairo for the Sudan on January 5, via the Red Sea. Lord Allenby was to meet King Hussein of the Hedjaz at Jeddah.

Sir Edwin Pears died at Malta on November 27th. He was returning to London from Constantinople which he had made his home for forty years. He was perhaps the greatest living authority on Constantinople and its history, and was the author of the book entitled, "Turkey and Her Peoples."

Major M. P. Lane, associated with Major Arnold in Constantinople, recently left the Near East for America.

Major Arnold recently visited the regions of Aleppo and Syria.

Mr. Fred Ells is sailing for Constantinople. He is connected with the Standard Oil Company in New York, and his address in Constantinople will be in care of the Standard Oil Company's office in Constantinople.

The following personnel have returned from the Near East:

Aitkenhead, William C.
Bailey, Charles
Bishop, Troy A.
Carr, Gladys L.
Chamberlain, Louise Hannah
Culler, A. J.
Davis, Major G.
Drummond, Anna C.
Dunham, Chester F.
Gilchrist, John
Graham, Margaret B.
Harding, Fred D.
Hibben, Paxton
Higgins, Thomas S.
Janney, Cornelius M.
Kent, E. M. Violet
MacGeehon, Seldon Ezra
Mitchell, Edwin Knox, Jr.
Morresette, J.
O'Grote, Walter P.
Partridge, Ernest C.
Patterson, W. B.
Peabody, Stephen Clough
Phillips, Carl J.
Rhea, Col. J. C.
Richards, George L.
Richards, Mrs. George L.
Robinson, Leslie H.
Rumsey, Morris V.
Salman, Harry Bennett
Steves, Major Frank W.
Warden, David Royal
Weinberg, Louis L.
Willson, Richard Tyler

Mgr. Dolci, Papal Delegate to the Sublime Porte, has received the award of Commander of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services to French prisoners of war and civilians in Turkey during the war.

Rev. E. A. Yarrow, of Van, who for several months has been connected with the Near East Relief at Tiflis, Russia, has been decorated by the Russian government with the Vladimir Cross for his work among Russian soldiers in the early part of the war. He has also more recently been decorated by the Russian Red Cross. (The Orient, December 24, 1919.)

The Speech of Premier Venizelos to the Greek People

I am happy that after such a long absence I am once more in your midst. Perhaps nothing else could express better how intensely I desired to return as soon as possible than the fact that three hours after the signing of the Bulgarian Treaty I left Paris for home.

If, however, we celebrate with good reason our national success, I know that anguish is created in you by the delay of the realization of our national claims and the anxiety which such a delay calls forth and which will be ended with the signing of the Turkish Treaty. I think, however, that my fellow countrymen can share the optimism with which I am filled returning from the seat of the Conference.

The exclusion of the Bulgarians from the Aegean and the occupation of the Western Thrace evacuated by her in part by the Greek and in part by the Allied armies, constitutes the beginning, as I have good reason to hope, of the recognition of our national claims over or upon Thrace, a claim which is supported by all the great powers excepting one, whose disagreement is not due to any unfavorable disposition, but rather to an error concerning the actual conditions under which the national question of Thrace appears, and which disagreement we hope we shall see removed as soon as this error is dispersed.

It is natural to come from Dodecenese to the question of western Asia Minor. You know that towards the end of April last, the Supreme Council asked Greece to undertake the military occupation of Smyrna, including the great section of the Villayet of Aidin, and to insure order there. The final fate of the occupied territory was left to be regulated in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey. It is plain, however, that we did not go to Smyrna, neither were we invited to go, for the same reason for which we went to Southern Russia, that is for the performance of simply police duties for the more general interest of the Allies. I had already submitted a signed statement before the Supreme Council in February last and explained orally our national claims. The Supreme Council had referred the examination of these claims to a committee which in March had set forth the report in which they proposed the acknowledgment of these claims of ours even over regions wider than what is included now in our occupation. Consequently, when the Supreme Council at the end of April invited us to occupy this territory it was impossible that they should entrust this mission to us, had they not in their conscience already decided substantially the granting of this territory to Greece.

Therefore, with unshakable confidence, I consider our military occupation there as the prelude of the final confirmation of this territory to Greece after a short time

I do not by any means undervalue the greatness of the work before us. Yet this work does not surpass the powers which the nation can dispose. Having, as I have, confidence in the Greek people and knowing what this people can do when well led, and knowing also that I can rely on the confidence of the greater majority of the nation for the carrying out of this great work, I feel sure that in a comparatively short time this work will be fulfilled through which the Grecian State will be the means of the establishment of the new political status in the Near East, that will result from the treaties, and also the factor of a radiatory power of the liberal spirit therein. And although I am already on the threshold of the Old Age, I hope to live long enough to see this work started, if not fully carried out, so that I may be able to say like Simeon: "Nunc Domine

Armenia and Turkey—(Near East News, Jan. 9, 1920.)

The Manchester Guardian of January 5th discusses in a leading article the Turkish Treaty generally. It says:

"There can scarcely have been anything on which opinion, in this country at least, was more agreed, than that the successful ending of the war would mean the disappearance of the Turk, complete and absolute, from the regions in which he misgoverned a variety of subject races, and above all, from Armenia, the stage upon which he had finally demonstrated, on a vast scale, the atrocities of which he is capable. To most people it would come with a shock of surprise and disgust to think that, under any circumstances or with any ostensible safeguards, the Turks could again be tolerated in Armenia, yet for some time it has been reported that certain Continental politicians, anxious for the purposes of their own diplomacy to keep the Turks alive, were disposed to recommend that Turkish authority should be maintained in Armenia. We should like to think that no British government would even consider so infamous a proposal, and that if it did it would soon end its own life as a Government."

Konia Needs Clothes

Major Arnold, who is in charge of the distribution station for the Near East Relief at Derindje, quoted a message from Konia which says that the intense cold is the most severe since 1917 and that exorbitant prices for fuel, food and clothing are putting these necessities entirely without the reach of the poor and causing untold suffering, especially among the refugees who are illy clad and without means.

Little children, barefooted and with only a few rags to partly cover them, are begging in the snow-filled streets, the message to Major Arnold reads. The price of meat has doubled, while that of bread has been increased fifty per cent. The intense cold has put out of commission one of the Near East Relief flour mills, which runs by water power, making it difficult to get flour.

Major Arnold adds that warm clothing and bedding would mitigate the situation, but that these are almost unobtainable. The influenza is raging, he adds, making the situation worse than was anticipated, and medicines are so scarce and so high-priced, that they are absolutely out of question for the poor, whose needs are being met as far as resources will permit by Near East Relief.

A C. R. N. E. Relief Worker traveling in state

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

Our Exchanges

THE NEAR EAST NEWS is published in Tiflis by the Near East Relief. The ACORNE is a multigraphed typewritten bulletin sent from the N. E. R. headquarters at Constantinople to all the relief workers. THE ORIENT is published by the American Board in Constantinople. Established in 1909, it was suppressed during the war and has just resumed publication.

From Near East News

Erivan to Confiscate Speculators' Supplies

Slova: Because of the increased prices, the Mayor of Erivan has asked the Minister of Supplies to permit the municipality to requisition goods of speculators who increase the price of goods or are hiding them, also to fine merchants who sell for higher prices than those established by law, 3,000 roubles or one month's imprisonment.

New Alexandropol Electric Light Station

Slova: At the request of the Alexandropol municipality the Council has decided to supply the materials necessary for a new electric light station.

Persian-Azerbaidjan Conference

From Vosrojdenie: On Friday, December 5th, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Baku, the first sitting of the Persian-Azerbaidjan Conference was held. Three commissions were appointed, viz: political, commercial-industrial and judicial.

Glass Factory in Azerbaidjan

From Vosrojdenie: The first Azerbaidjan glass factory has opened under the firm name of "The Caucasus Company of Glass Factories." The new Caspian Co-operative Union has given to the new factory an order amounting to more than a million roubles.

Seed Asked for Armenia

From Slovo: The Armenian National Council in Georgia, and the representatives of the peasants in Akhalkhalaki have petitioned the Georgian and Armenian Governments, and the American Near East Relief, for the necessary seeds for sowing, or for a sum of money to purchase such seeds.

Baku Oil

From Slovo: An official commission has been appointed by some oil firms in Baku, to go to Batum and negotiate with the British authorities on the regulation of the pumping of oil through the pipe line.

The reservoirs are overflowing, and great reserves of oil have accumulated, and the owners of oil storage houses are demanding very high prices for storing, often exceeding the price of oil.

Quinine Industry in Batum

From Znamia Truda: A new industry has been inaugurated in Batum. For the first time eucalyptus leaves are being harvested for quinine. The leaves will be worked out at the first factory specially built for the purpose.

Foreign Exchange, Constantinople, December 30, 1919.

Dollar	$0.95
Pound sterling	3.71
20 francs	1.91½
20 lire	1.56
20 drachmas	2.80
20 leva	0.42½
20 marks	0.52
20 kronen	0.14½
Gold lira	4.39

Exchange on American checks, Russian Caucasus (Near East News, December 9, 1919).

English pounds	775	780
Francs		23
Turkish gold		600
Turkish paper	236	240
Dollars		285

Caucasus — American Embassy announcement yesterday Peace Conference recognized Azerbaidjan and Georgia as de facto governments resulted in wild enthusiasm.

Haskell.

Azerbaidjan Cabinet — (Near East News, December 9, 1919)

From Borba: The Azerbaidjan Cabinet is as follows: President and Minister of the Interior, Nasibek Ussebekoff; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Khau-Koicky; Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry, Mamed-Kasan-Hadjeusky; Minister of Ways and Communications, Post and Telegraph, Mamed Aslanoff; Minister of War, Mechmandaroff; Minister of Justice, Khas-Mamedoff; Minister of Public Health, Charity and Agriculture, Rasieff; Minister of Education and Labor, Karlanoff.

Over one hundred cases of Spanish influenza were reported in Constantinople during the week of December 23rd. The municipality has ordered the closing of its schools for a period of ten days. Many of the cases have been fatal.

In connection with the information we published last week regarding the Busrah-Baghdad Railway, Reuter states that the latest news is that it is proposed that at first there shall be a daily passenger service between Busrah and Baghdad, doing the journey in twenty-eight hours, while the goods service will take forty-eight hours. Later, with necessary improvements, it is hoped to reduce the passenger service to twelve hours. (Near East)

Swiss technicians are being enlisted by the Persian government for employment in government railways, telephones and telegraphs. (Near East)

Mr. James Rothschild has given £500 for the purpose of instituting the Deborah Prize for Hebrew poetry at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. (Near East)

The Emir Faisal, a Busrah message states, has intimated that those responsible for the recent outrages at Deir-er-Zor will be punished as rebels.

Paris-Constantinople Trains—(Near East, Jan. 2, 1920)

The following memorandum on the train service between Paris and Constantinople has been forwarded by the British High Commissioner at the latter city:

A train leaves Paris (Gare de Lyons) and Constantinople (Birkedji) daily. It contains six wagon-lits and one restaurant car, each wagon-lit being numbered. The restaurant car runs to Bucharest, via Brodi, but there is no restaurant car service between Belgrade and Brodi. There is no direct wagon-lit service between Constantinople and Belgrade, but there is a wagon-lit service from Constantinople as far as Sofia only, three days a week, and the usual daily train leaving 14-15 hours on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and from Sofia to Constantinople on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The first-class fare between Constantinople and Belgrade is approximately £10 sterling, including wagon-lit accommodation as far as Sofia. Between Belgrade and Paris the first-class fare is 600 francs, wagon-lit charge 207 francs extra.

Civilians traveling through Serbia must have their passports viseed before leaving the frontier towns of Belgrade or Tsaribrod. These must be vised by: Serbian Prefecture; (2) Serbian G. H. Q. Civilians traveling Belgrade to Paris must have their passports viseed by (1) Serbs; (2) Italians; (3) Swiss. The same applies for journey between Paris and Belgrade. The journey takes two days between Paris and Belgrade and three days between Paris and Bucharest. Owing to the lack of rolling stock and bad conditions of track, there is an improvised service between Tsaribrod and Pirot, consisting usually of one ordinary box truck and the engine. Passengers are thus obliged to transfer their baggage, etc., into the improvised train for the short journey before joining the connecting mail train at Pirot. This journey takes half-an-hour only.

Congressional Record, January 23, 1920

Why do we not recognize some of these other countries, as, for instance, Armenia and Georgia? There are two Christian peoples who stepped of their own accord into this war and declined all offers from the enemy and fought on our side. One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians were engaged in this war on our side. When they were pouring back from the Russian front with the rest of the Russian army, the Armenians came by train to Baku, from Russia, and could get no farther, and found themselves surrounded by a horde of Moslem Tartars. The Armenian Bagroutoni, who had been Kerensky's chief of staff, organized them and took possession of Baku. They fought for several weeks and conquered the Turks and Tartars there, and held Baku for months and months. We did not know, nobody knew, what had happened at the time. A great victory had been won for the Allies. Central Asia had been taken for the Allies.

The leader in that movement, Gen-Bagrotouni has been here for weeks and no hand extended to welcome him. This one-legged hero of the Caspian—he should have recognition here, and his nation should have recognition. How does it happen that Armenia and Georgia are not recognized as well as Poland and the Czecks? We have cheered in our galleries several splendid soldiers of European nations, none of them more worthy of our applause than the Armenian. He is as much entitled to recognition as any other hero of the war. There is Gen. Androvik, the mountain chieftain, who fought the Turks to a standstill and actually won Armenia's independence on the field of battle. It was agreed that Armenia's existence should be recognized by the Turks themselves. Why does not our government recognize it? Androvik has a record not surpassed by any in all the stories of forlorn hopes for freedom.

When Allenby beat the Turks below Damascus, 8,000 Armenian veterans were with him and 100,000 Turks were away fighting Armenians toward Ezeroum, where Androvik had become one of the Orient's resplendent and chivalric figures, a nation's hero. Let us welcome him and Bagrotouni by according Armenia recognition and a minister. Is this a Christian nation? Then let us recognize in this bill the oldest Christian people, over whom the Star of Bethlehem swung over nineteen hundred years ago. If the President can recognize one nation, we can appropriate the money for another.

—Congressman Little of Kansas.

On the way from Alexandropol to Erivan

Arab Kingdom

It is inevitable that occasional conflicts should occur as a result of the transfer of responsibility from the British to the Arabs on the one hand and the French on the other. The Baalbek incident and the raid on Deir-Zor by the desert Arabs seems to have called for a proclamation from the Great Prince, recently issued at Damascus.

PROCLAMATION

Owing to the recent withdrawal of the British troops from our Oriental zone our affairs have entered in a new phasis which is the first step toward free life, because our Arab government has become in charge of the maintenance of the public order in this piece of sacred land of the Arab liberated territory for which we are doing our best efforts to secure its political independence and its unity, basing ourselves on the promises of our Allies.

It goes without saying that the patriotic duty requires nowadays from the men of our government to exert energy, prudence and zeal in the execution of the affairs of our country more than before, in order to prove to the whole world that the Arabs are worth to be trusted with free life and absolute National Independence which is the only coveting of each member composing our nation, and for which we have entered this terrible war for four years on the side of our Allies. Thereupon, in my quality of representative of my brother the Great Prince "Feizal" recommend all the officials and responsible men of the government to do as follows:

This is the proclamation of His H. the Great Prince which we publish for the notice of the people, and conforming ourselves to the wish of His Greatness, we invite the population to observe the following:

1. To obey the orders of the government in all the acception of the world.

2. To avoid whatever successible to disturb public order.

3. To denounce to the government all propagators of false news, disturbers, and trouble-makers who wish to trouble the public order for their own benefit, and who will meet with their deserts.

4. To avoid manifestations and public meetings without the authorization of the government, because it comes to the government to plead the cause of the nation.

5. Not to use any kind of arms within the towns.

6. To help and assist each other in anything referring to the benefit of the country.

7. To tighten the relations of friendship and concord among all the denominations treated on a scale equal with regard to their rights and duties toward the country in the eyes of the law.

The government declares its decision in the carrying out and putting into vigor—the proclamation of the Great Prince Feizal, and that with great exactness and energy in a measure not less than that of the nation in safeguarding the rights of the sacred country. Anybody who dares to disobey this proclamation will meet with the severest punishment, and any calumny compromising the aspirations of the nation will be met with the greatest energy and God is Greatest of All.

General Military Governor of Syria,
Aly Rida El Kikaby.

List of Steamers as Sailing for Near East

Siboney	McDonnell & Truda	Feb. 27th	Constantinople
Henry Mallory	McDonnell & Truda	March	Constantinople
Canada	Fabre Line	March 11th	Pireaus
Pannonia	Cunard Line	March	Pireaus
Black Arrow	American Line	No Date Set	Constantinople

The New Near East assumes no responsibilities for this information

All dressed up and no place to go

CAMPAIGN FIELD DEPARTMENT

ALABAMA
H. T. McBroom,
607 Lyric Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Chas. F. Willis,
Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Edmund C. Lindsay,
15 Urquhart Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
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San Francisco, Calif.
J. S. Wells, Camp Dir.,
332 Mills B'dg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
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Los Angeles, Calif.,

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Denver, Colo.

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Hartford, Conn.,
(P. O. Box 1342)

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1111 Flatiron Bldg.,
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IDAHO
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ILLINOIS
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Chicago, Ill.

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8th and Pleasant Sts.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
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Central Nat'l Bank,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Miss Beth Higgins,
Speed Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA
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Near East Relief,
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New Orleans, La.

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2?0 Midd'e St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND
H. F. Pellegrin,
453 Title Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS
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838 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN
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110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA
Nels Martinson,
303 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

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MISSOURI
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MONTANA
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Bailey Block,
Helena, Montana

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Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA
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SOUTH DAKOTA
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TEXAS
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South
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VIRGINIA
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Seattle District
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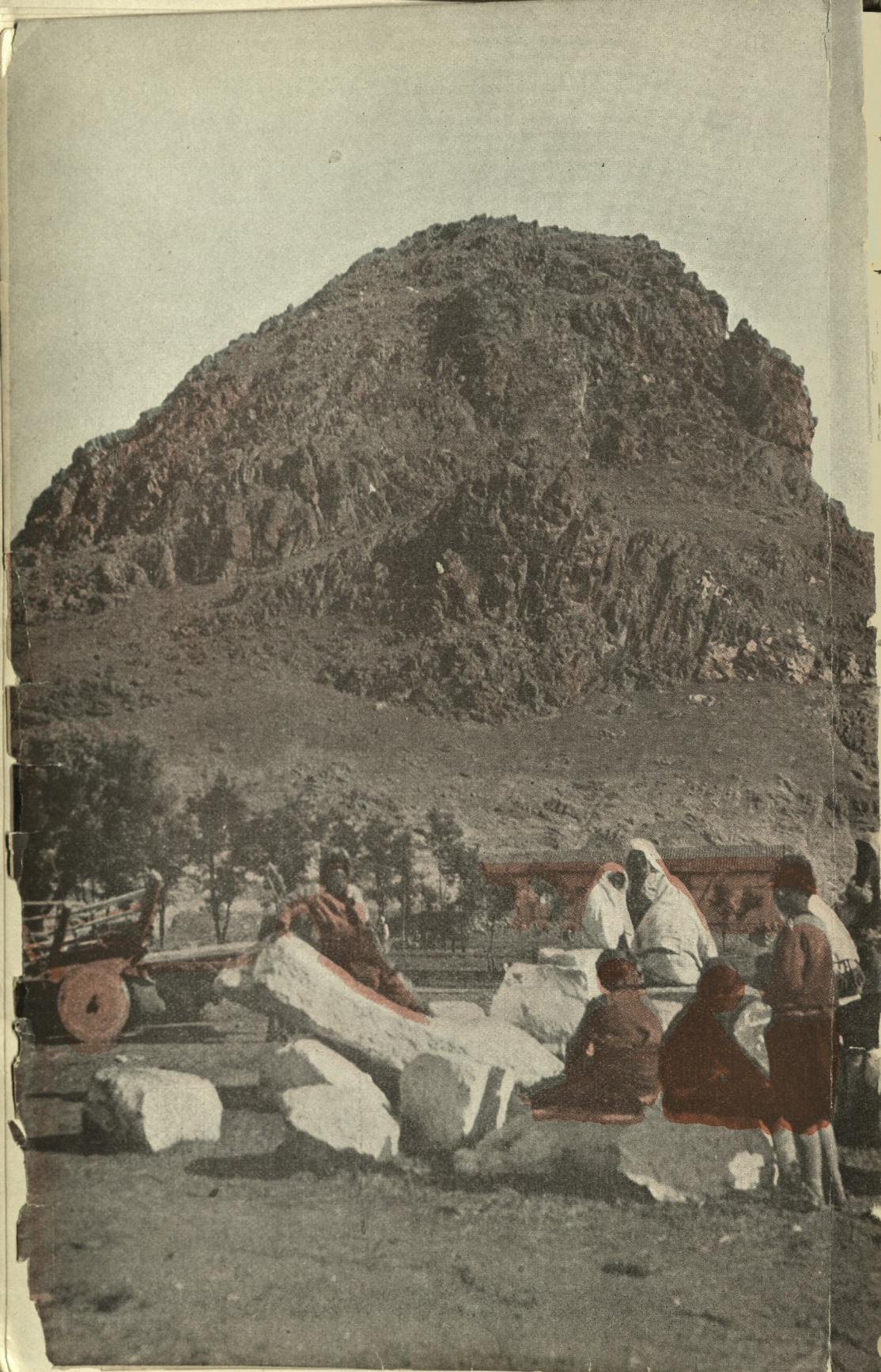

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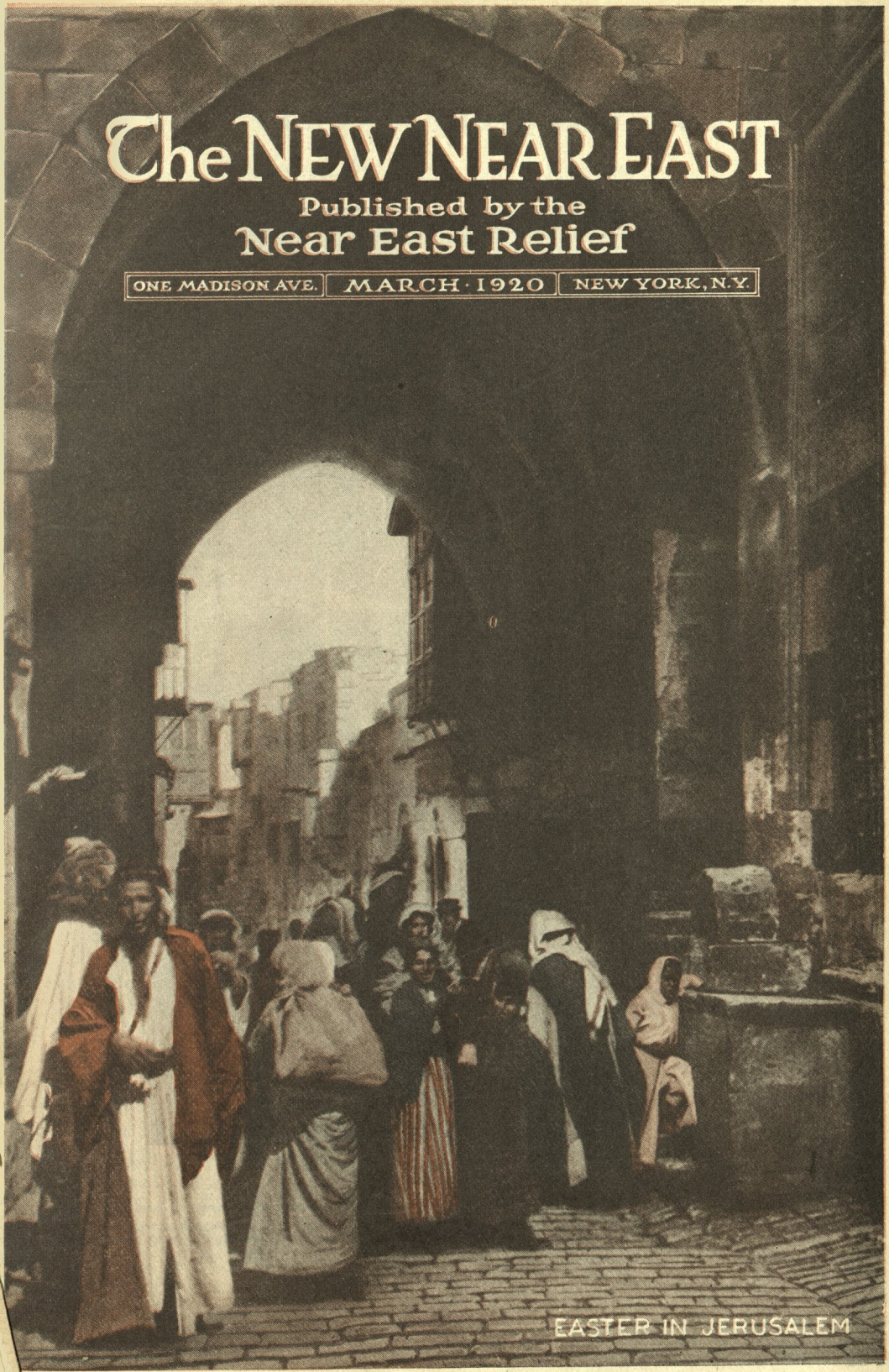

EASTER IN JERUSALEM

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SEALED GOLDEN GATE OF JERUSALEM

Here Christ made His triumphal entrance into the city

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

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Holy Week in Jerusalem

"OUR feet are standing within thy gates, O Jerusalem." We echoed the words of Israel's poet-prophet on the Wednesday of Holy Week, and for many of us the dream of years was fulfilled.

We had come from Cairo by the railroad that General Allenby laid over the desert sands. A ramshackle train brought us across the plain from Ludd and up the Sorek valley to Jerusalem. We reached the Holy City about eleven and were welcomed by the American relief workers who accompanied us to the Grand New Hotel just inside the Jaffa Gate.

It was an ever new delight to compare the city of expectation with the city of reality. The lure of the old crowded streets caught us in its grip. All day long a string of men and women—children, too, for childhood is burdened in the East—bearing loads on their heads, entered and left the city by the Jaffa Gate passing under our windows. The whole of the ancient city could be put on the map of New York City below Fulton Street.

But this was Holy Week in Jerusalem. The Mohammedan had his Nebi Musa, the Jew his Passover and the Christian his Easter. Religious rivalries and political ambitions were brought to a focal point during this week of celebrations in the Holy City. The military control of the country was in the hands of the Christian power. The Jewish population were jubilant because of the possibility of a New Jerusalem, and the Mohammedans returning from their visit to the tomb of Mohammed were defiant and resentful at the apparent success of the Jewish population. In spite of this tense atmosphere not a single ceremony was omitted, each sect and denomination, and each individual, crowded into the well-filled week some religious observance.

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Thursday a long line of faithful Mohammedans and fanatic dervishes paraded into the city from the south, in an orderly fashion because of British troops that were present. Thursday evening a communion service was held in the American Church. In the court outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre the patriarchs of the Greek Church had their own particular celebration known as the ceremony of the washing of the feet. The surrounding space was not sufficient to accommodate all of the curious who desired to attend.

On Good Friday with the crowds we retraced the traditional route from Pilate's Judgment Hall to Calvary. It made little difference whether the over enthusiastic guide pointed out the very hole in the wall made when the cross fell from the shoulders of the Christ, or that the actual facts were obscured by the accumulation of superstition. The great crowd of pilgrims, of which we were a part, were actually in the city of Jerusalem and walking over the streets made historic by the life of the prophet of Nazareth.

We too went to traditional places and tarried with the other pilgrims in the rambling Church of the Holy

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CATERING TO THE WORSHIPPERS

Beginning on Palm Sunday services in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre succeed each other in such rapid succession that the pilgrim remains worshipping for hours and is forced to buy food from the many peddlers who crowd the entrance to the church

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SEEKING THE HOLY FIRE

Pilgrims from all over the world struggling to reach the Holy Fire lighted each Easter in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre

Sepulchre. All the branches and some of the twigs of the Christian Church reverently hang their lamps over the sacred scenes and station priests to guard their interests. The reverence for the place in the attitude of the poor and devout pilgrim, the associations of the centuries and the gifts of the grateful made the church sacred.

It is well known that every prophet

in the Holy Land has at least two tombs and every historical event, two sites or more. Calvary, the place of crucifixion, is not an exception to this axiom, and Gordon's Calvary, just outside the city wall atracted many to its summit on Friday afternoon. Little groups were seated on this eminence, many of them reading the story of the hill "without the city wall" and looking alternately at the Garden of Gethsemane in the valley below and the Garden Tomb under the shadow of the hill.

Through the courtesy of the American Consul seats were secured in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre for the ceremony of the Holy Fire on Saturday. Beneath the high dome in the center of the rotunda was a small chapel with a convenient aperture on each side. Two priests, one representing the Greek Church and the other the Armenian Church, entered and after an appropriate interval fire appeared from either side of the chapel. Expectant multitudes eagerly awaited the appearance of the fire and the first recipient, like the Greek runners of old, bore the torch to his respective bishop. In former days the Russian pilgrims carried this fire back to their steppes of the north. A few moments after the first sign of fire appeared, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was aglow with lighted

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Jerusalem, as the traveler first sees it

candles and burning lamps, and in spite of the crudity and attendant superstition, the observer could not but be filled with the contagion of enthusiasm.

On Sunday morning most of the Americans sought out the Garden Tomb and later climbed the Mount of Olives to view "the kingdoms of the world" stretching from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, the desert on the south and following the long thin line of the Jordan toward the Sea of Galilee.

What a city it was! A bit of the ancient world overlaid by a religious stratum from the ends of the earth. It lived on pilgrims and tourists; it is a city of cemeteries and institutions. In this city the streams of the three great religions of the world find their source. It was a Jewish city, and yet the Christians and the Mohammedans claimed it as their own, and the Mosque of Omar stood within the temple area.

The patriot-poet of Israel wrote of the glory of Jerusalem. Some of this was apparent, but much of it was absent, but the spirit of a New Jerusalem, clean, prosperous, tolerant, was finding a new birth under British tutelage.

CAUCASUS REFUGEES IN ARMENIA

A TASK, and by no means an easy one, undertaken by the Near East Relief, has been to determine accurately the number of refugees of various nationalities and native poor in all of Armenia. The following data, for the month of November, 1919, has been furnished the Near East Relief by the Minister of Refugees in Armenia. The total number of refugees in all of Armenia, according to his figures, is 324,247. Of this number 284,947 are Turkish Armenian refugees, 39,300 are Armenian refugees from other provinces. The refugees are found as follows:

ARMENIANS.

Erivan, circulate	Turkish	53,000
	Russian	14,000
Etchmiadzin, circulate .	Turkish	22,000
	Russian	30,000
Kars, circulate	Turkish	57,000
	Russian	
Alexandropol, circulate.	Turkish	115,000
	Russian	2,000
Karaklis, circulate	Turkish	13,000
	Russian	
Novo Bayazid, circulate.	Turkish	6,610
	Russian	2,000
Dilijan, circulate	Turkish	8,260
	Russian	300
Daralageurs, circulate.	Approx.	10,000

The Armenian Government reports that 365,655 of the native poor of Armenia are receiving relief. The native poor are divided as follows:

Erivan, circulate	30,000
Etchmiadzin, circulate	85,158
Kars, circulate	42,849
Alexandropol, circulate	143,087
Karaklis, circulate	11,250
Novo Bayazid, circulate.....	31,711
Dilijan, circulate	11,600
Daralageurs, circulate	10,000
	365,655

Other nationals receiving relief are: 2,877 Greeks; 540 Kurds; 81 Tartars; 151 Persians; 766 Russians and 13,000 orphans. The principal source of relief, is, of course, the flour distributed by the representatives of the Armenian Minister of Care, under the supervision of the Near East Relief. Practically all of the medical relief, for the general public in Armenia, is carried out through the medium of Near East Relief hospitals or ambulatories.

The Minister of Refugees reports

that the total number of orphans in Armenia is 35,000. It is stated that Armenia itself has taken care of 13,000 of these children. The Near East Relief, has, at present, approximately 22,000 orphans in its own institutions.

Caucasus Monthly Report

NEAR EAST RELIEF

Consolidated Monthly Report of Relief Activities

DISTRICTS	Number of Orphanages Operated	Number of Orphans Cared For	Number of Hospitals Operated	Number of Beds in Hospitals	Average Daily Number of Hospital Cases	Number of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Average Daily Number of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Refugees in Camps, Bks., Etc., Receiving Relief	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread, Flour and Soup Daily	Number Vaccinated, Smallpox and Tetra Vaccine
Akhalkalaki	3	954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	856	.....	.....
Alexandropol	1	3,761	3	1,316	1,115	3	797	20,680	.....	132,553	.....
Baku	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	3,080	.....
Erivan	47	11,504	14	1,944	1,856	3	458	5,598	.....	46,506	.....
Karaklis	3	1,180	2	903	63	3	110	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Kars	5	2,140	1	244	310	1	103	.....	.....	92,871	1,733
Nakhitchevan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	1,550	.....
Tiflis	8	1,908	1	108	3	6	447	.....	.....	37,769	4,884
Total (a)	67	21,447	21	4,515	3,347	17	1,950	26,278	1,118	314,329	7,617

Industries

DISTRICTS	Tailor Shop	Weaving Wool Washing	Warping and Spooling	Tinsmith	Dye Shop	Laborers	Masons	Cylinder Shop	Carder Shop	Plasterers	Total Number Employed in Industries
Akhalkalaki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandropol	139	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799
Baku	.....	12	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292
Erivan	541	325	.....	2	7	191	10	4	57	3	3,964
Karaklis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kars	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555
Nakhitchevan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Tiflis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	680	573	72	2	7	191	10	4	57	3	8,630

BRIEF BITS FROM THE CAUCASUS

From Slovo: The Marseilles merchant Mirsaian has given 100,000 rubles to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of opening an agriculture school for the people. He also promises further assistance in the future. The school is to be opened at Alexandropol.

* * *

From Slovo: The Council of Ministers has decided to place the telegraph line gratis at the disposal of

the Near East Relief for a certain number of hours daily.

* * *

On December 27, Princess Tamara Bagration Moukhransky was married to Lieutenant Norman Whitehouse, formerly of the U. S. Engineers. The bride's attendants were Princess Dadiani and Princess Nina Dadiani. The groom's attendants were Lieutenant Commander Hamilton Bryan, U. S. Navy, and Mr. Doolittle, American Consul, Tiflis.

The bridal pair will leave for Constantinople going directly from their to Paris, and thence to New York, where they will make their home. Lieutenant Whitehouse was a member of the Russian Field Mission.

* * *

March 1: Rate of Exchange, Roubles — American dollars, 200; English pounds sterling, notes 870—900, checks 840; German marks, 10; Persian tomans, 280; Italian lire, 18; Turkish lire, 235; francs, 24.50.

* * *

From Slovo: Major Holloway, the American representative in Etchmiadzin, has opened a hospital in Vagarshapat for 100 beds. There are also baths for the use of the sick and refugees.

* * *

Refugees from the Aresh and Nukha districts will be settled in villages of the Etchmiadzin district.

* * *

From Borba: A new American Consul, Mr. Charles Moyer, will arrive in Tiflis early in January. From 1915 he was Consul-General in Kharbin.

* * *

From Iskra: The cooperative idea is rapidly spreading in Armenia. The peasants buy what they need through these Cooperative Societies, and also are enabled to find a market for their goods.

* * *

From Slovo: It was decided at a sitting of Parliament yesterday that the Armenian language would be the Government language, obligatory among troops and in Government offices. All Government offices are to see that the Armenian language is officially proclaimed in six months' time.

During November sixty-five tanks of mazoot and oil were received at Sanain for Armenia, and 425 cars of flour, 4 cars of soap, 5 cars of wheat, 1 car of rice and 1 car of milk were received in Armenia.

* * *

From Slovo: The Erivan Duma has allotted five acres of land to the "Erivan Boy Scout Society" for vegetable gardens.

* * *

From Iskra: On December 22 the new cabinet, headed by Mr. Ussubekoff, made its declaration in Parliament. Considering that a raise in wages would be of but little assistance to the workers, the Government promises to take steps to supply cheap products. The cabinet considers it advisable to allot lands to the peasants. The new Government sympathizes with the struggle of the Mountaineers against the Volunteer Army for their independence, and wishes to see all Caucasian people united upon the basis of a federation.

* * *

From Trudovoe Znamya, Baku: After the declaration of the new cabinet was read in Parliament, the dele-

Reviving their old games, Sivas Orphanage

gates of the Mussulman and Socialist factions voted confidence in the new Cabinet. Malkhegov, in the name of the Armenian delegates, declared that they could not support the new cabinet, feeling that it would not protect the interests of the minority. The priest Kravtchenko, in the name of the Slav-Russian faction, declared that they could not support the new cabinet, and added: "The Slav-Russian faction, on entering Parliament, firmly announced that its platform was one whole and undivided Russia." This speech caused great excitement, and many shouted, "Away with him, go to Rostov. He is Denikine's agent." When the President had re-established order, he said to the priest: "Parliament is working for co-operation with the Government. There is no room in the Parliament for a person holding such views, and Parliament demands that you leave." Then the whole Russian faction left the room. After some other speeches the following resolution was taken: "Having heard the declaration of the Government, Parliament expresses its confidence in the new cabinet and continues work." This resolution was adopted by 59 to 8, with applause from Parliament and the gallery.

NEWS ITEMS

Major E. L. Dyer, of Erivan, has arrived in Tiflis for a few days' stay.

Major Daly, R.W.F., has relieved Captain Hulls as Liaison Officer. Captain Hulls is demobilized and is leaving for Bombay, India, to go into business.

The following assignments of recently arrived personnel have been made:

Miss Eileen Smith.....Erivan
Miss Olive Grak.....Headquarters G-5
Miss Dora Chilcott.....Kars
Mrs. William Hunter.....Karaklis
Miss Mary T. Steel.....Erivan
Miss Minnie C. Robinson
Headquarters G-3

Constantinople

TREBIZOND

Report for December, 1919

Persons in soup kitchens and bread lines		3426
Shoes given away		111
Persons given clothing		1329
Blankets given away		365
Garments given away		5161
Garments given for work		577
Persons receiving soap		244
Babies receiving milk		149
Beds given away		466
Industrial—		
Men plowing farm	62	
Men breaking stone for roads	25	
Men cleaning streets	15	
Men in shops	3	
	—	105
Boys in shoe shop		10
Pairs of shoes finished		65
Pairs of shoes repaired		112
Boys in tailor shop		10
Suits made for orphan boys		19
Boy in barber shop		1
Total boys in industrial work		21
Women in sewing rooms		135
Garments finished		4313
Suits made for orphan boys		40
Women spinning and combing		37
Women knitting		106
Stockings knitted		587
Sweaters knitted		7
Total women in industrial work		278
Total men, women and boys in industrial work		404
Orphanages—		
Children in Greek orphanages	525	
Children in Armenian orphanages	714	
Children in Turkish orphanages	350	
	—	1589
Greek orphans clothed by N. E. R.		300
Armenian orphans clothed by N. E. R.		83
Turkish orphans clothed by N. E. R.		238
Financial aid to orphanages	*Ltqs	2546
Girls in Rescue Homes		26
Medical—		
Cases in Greek Clinic	784	
Cases in Armenian Clinic	215	
Cases in Turkish Clinic	620	
	—	1619

Remarks—Work done in three vilayets, Trebizond, Erzoom Sivas. Number in personnel, 12.

* Ltqs—Turkish pounds.

FACTS TO REMEMBER ABOUT TREBIZOND

Trebizond is the largest Turkish city on the Black Sea.

Trebizond is larger than Adabazar, Harpoot, Marash, Mardin, Marsovan, Samsoun, or Tarsus.

Trebizond is the Black Sea port of entry for the four vilayets of Trebizond, Erzoum, Bitlis and Van.

Trebizond suffered from the retreat of two armies.

Trebizond suffered from Bolshevism (occupied by the Russian Army during the Russian Revolution).

Trebizond was the first Turkish port to receive refugees from Russia.

Trebizond has a large Christian population that suffered bitterly from the war.

Trebizond is the metropolis of a large commercial and agricultural district.

It is NOT industrial.

Trebizond has an immediate problem —the clothing and feeding of thousands of *bona-fide* refugees.

Trebizond now feeds 2,650 refugees in soup kitchens.

THE POWER OF GIVING LIFE

"I could see the flag the moment we swung into the wide main street of Etchmiadzin, because it flamed and rippled red against the row of low houses, bleak in color, like the bare plain beyond," writes Hugh S. Miller. "It hung protectingly above a wide doorway, before which were a score of refugees, pitiful in their poor rags, waiting to enter. Inside the room were other refugees. At a plain wooden table at the farther end, engaged with an interpreter and a little group of mother and children, was a tall young man in olive drab. He was so engrossed with his work that he did not look up, and I waited a moment, watching him.

"Beyond a glance of curiosity that the other occupants of the room gave

when I entered, they paid no attention to my coming; all hung on this young man's words, his every act. In his hands lay their destiny; his was the power to clothe and feed them; without him they would die. It was, in reality, a tremendous scene—simple, yet tremendous. There was something medieval about it.

"My mind went back to days when men sat in high places and gave life or death to their fellow men as they willed; and then to the thought that the power vested in this man's hands was the most beneficent power that human energy can exert—the power to give life and maintain it; that it came to him from a land half way around this enormous globe, across thousands of miles of continent and sea, and with an emphasis that in no way was weakened by the fact that it was somewhat trite and shopworn, there struck upon my consciousness almost with the fascination of a refrain, the thought that the helping hand of America was long, exceedingly long, to reach from its homes and firesides to this bare room in helpless, faraway Etchmiadzin. . . Presently the young man looked up and saw me, and jumped to his feet. 'Hello!' he said, cheerfully; 'I didn't see you come in. Welcome to our city.'"

ACORNE GROWS TO OAK

With the New Year our type-written and mimeographed exchange, the "Acorne," becomes a printed four-page weekly, thus extending and making more permanent its usefulness.

In its second number it gives the following complete list of stations at which American personnel is carrying on the work of the Near East Relief:

ADABAZAR
ADANA
- Hadjin
- Harounia
- Mersine
- Tarsus

BARDIZAG
BRUSA
CESAREA
CONSTANTINOPLE
DERINDJE
HARPOOT
- Malatia
- Arabkir

ISMIDT
KONIA
MARSOVAN
OULOU KISHLA
SAMSOUN
SIVAS
SMYRNA
TREBIZOND
- Ardou

CONSTANTINOPLE BAKERY ENLARGED

The following interesting statistics are given on the amount of bread supplied by our bakery to the orphanages and investigated needy families in Constantinople between December 8th and 22nd:

Number of orphanages, 46.

Number of orphans, 8,474.

Number of cases, 7,000.

Number of loaves per day (average), 13,646.

Number of loaves for past two weeks, 191,049.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, JANUARY 13th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.20
Pound Sterling	4.20
20 francs	2.25
20 lire	1.75
20 drachmas	2.95
20 leva	42.50
20 marks	0.55
20 kronen	0.14
Gold lira	5.40

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

The Director of Railways has notified the Managing Director that a 25 per cent. reduction will be made hereafter for the Near East Relief on all passenger and freight rates.

ROBERT COLLEGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

America's humanitarian activities during and since the World War have amply shown the noble achievement resulting from the endeavor of good men and women, eager to serve, backed by good dollars. But the combination is not new. It was during the days of the Crimean War that Cyrus Hamlin, brother of the Vice-President during Lincoln's first term, came to believe that Christian education was the great need of the Near East. He was a Maine Yankee of infinite resource, who used his genius to further his ideals of service. So it was that his little school on the Bosphorus was the center where the first telegraph instrument in the Ottoman Empire was set up; where ovens were developed to bake bread for the British sick and wounded in the hospitals, where Florence Nightingale was rendering the noble service which became the beginning of Red Cross work in time of war. It was again Hamlin who developed rough laundry apparatus where he received the vermin-infested clothing of the soldiers of the Crimea, and sent it back clean and wholesome, meanwhile supporting and educating his students in this practical way.

Hamlin was the good man, eager to serve. Then there appeared the dollars through the medium of Christopher R. Robert, a Christian business man of New York City. In the face of obstacles of all sorts these two men persevered, and during the American Civil War days, Robert College opened its doors to all the students of the Near East. Its progress has been uninterrupted since that date, and now it is an institution which would compare favorably with what we call the small New England College, and its eight large buildings and numerous smaller ones occupying the finest site on the Bosphorus, are worthy symbols of the best of Americanism in the historic center of the Near East. From the campus one looks across the Bosphorus to the Asiatic shore half a mile away, and within a stone's throw of its property rise the picturesque castles used by the Turks as their military base when they crossed the Bosphorus and advanced to the siege of the imperial city five miles away.

During the recent war the college continued its work uninterruptedly in spite of difficulties of all sorts. It now faces the future with reputation enhanced and opportunity broadened.

The demand for education on the part of all nations in the Near East is so insistent that the college is overcrowded. Six hundred and thirty-four students were this year admitted, and makeshifts of all sorts were necessary to enable the care of this number. Applications for admission were over 1,500, this in spite of published announcements weeks before the college opened that no further students could be received.

The Greeks lead in the number of students and there are large groups of Turks, Armenians, Bulgarians and Jews. In all, twenty nationalities are represented in the student body this year. Although it is a time of tense political feeling, and the future of many Near Eastern peoples is involved, nevertheless within the college walls the traditions of friendship and mutual respect have held sway. The young men of these nations eat together, study together, and play together in a spirit of mutual esteem.

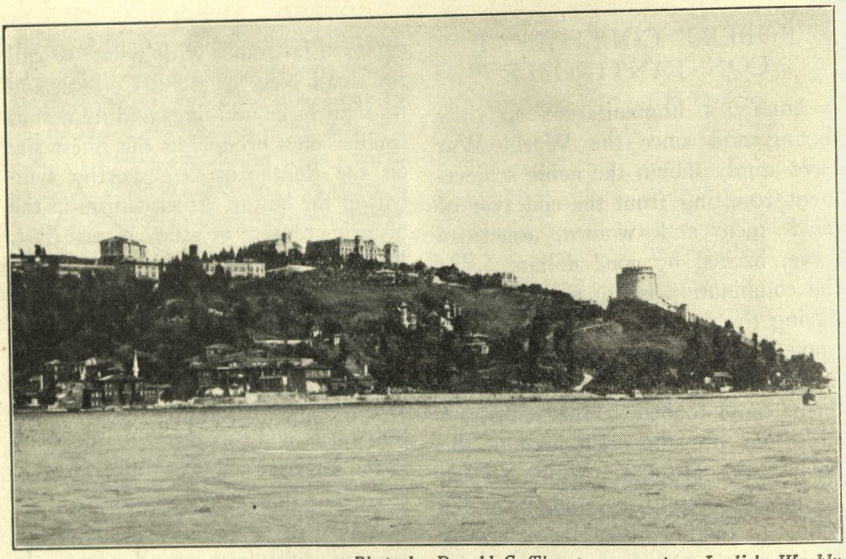

Photo by Donald C. Thompson, courtesy Leslie's Weekly

Roberts College, Constantinople

What better training can there be for the leaders of these nations than the formative years thus spent while they study the general and technical principles which fit them to understand themselves and the problems which they are to face?

The great future economic development of the Near East is reflected by the number of students crowding into the engineering departments. Opportunities of lucrative employment are so numerous that the college has difficulty in holding engineering students to the end of their courses. Foreign engineers and capital will flow into the Near East, but there will always be demand for the technically trained persons of the Near East who know the languages and people and who must be the real leaders in the development of the territories from which they come.

Future plans for Robert College include great developments and expansion with the preparatory department removed from the college, and with agricultural and commercial schools developed under faculties of their own. So this university will continue as a beacon light of western education in eastern lands, its ideals being ever to impart the best that modern education knows, together with that moral teaching and emphasis on character, based on the belief that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and that Christian character is the highest of all human goals. To meet the new opportunities before this college and its sister college in Beirut, there has been organized at 19 East Forty-first Street, New York City, a joint office of the Trustees of Robert College and of the American University of Beirut. This office invites correspondence from all interested in these colleges and is eager to seize opportunities of addressing churches, clubs, and groups of all sorts with reference to Near East conditions, political, economic,

and educational. Returned professors from both these colleges are almost always available, and at the present time President Bliss and President Gates are both in America in the interest of their institutions.

Great as has been the past of Robert College, nevertheless its trustees, its faculty, its students, its alumni, and its friends believe that its future is still greater. It is hoped that its principles of personal integrity, of service to one's own nation and to all nations will ever be more generally accepted until the time comes when wars may be no more and when nations can dwell as neighbors, with mutual respect giving place to mutual animosities.

Constantinople College for Women and the Beirut Christian College, deserve to be better known in America. The story of these and other American Educational Institutions in the Near East will be recorded on these pages from month to month.

NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANS PRINT DAILY PAPER

The first issue of the "Jerusalem News" appeared on December 9th, 1919. It was printed by the orphans of the Syrian Orphanage, and is the first daily in Jerusalem to be printed in the English language. The Syrian Orphanage, which has been under the direction of the Near East Relief Committee for over a year, was founded in 1856 by a German missionary. It has the best equipment for industrial training of any orphanage in the Near East and over 200 boys are now learning trades in the various workshops. A very interesting account of the work of this orphanage by Miss Mabel D. MacIntosh, the former director, appears in the second and third issues of the "Jerusalem News."

THE SON OF HOLMES

Has any one told you of my Doonian family? There were so many children who had forgotten their names, and the names of their family, that I created the Doonian family, Doonian meaning as near as it could in Armenian, *the son of Holmes.* The first one was wee David (pronounced Dah-veed) who was found crying in the churchyard. He was filthy and covered with lice and sores. He was perhaps two years or two and half old, and when I came, he was trailing about clad in a rather large piece of rag, sleeping in a corner when night overtook him, unloved and uncared for. After his first bath, there was a transformation of a very dirty boy into a sweet, wholesome lad. We cured the sores and the itch, we dressed him in clean garments and kept him clean, and he began to be a real child and not a little waif belonging to no one. I will send you his picture as soon as I can get some printed.

We gave him a sister, little Aznif, who has been fought over in the Turkish Courts by a Moslem woman, and I won, as I could prove her age which is four and that she was an Armenian, by one of my girls who was with her mother when she died. Please interest people in my Doonians. I want them to have an exceptional chance in God's world. They are a large family now, some thirty or forty.

Excerpt from a letter written by Mary Catherine Holmes, a Near East Relief worker at Urfa.

(Caroline)

FROM THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA TO THE CHILDREN OF ARMENIA

Cesarea Unit Near East Relief

DECEMBER REPORT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

DEC. 1 to DEC. 31, 1919

Receipts—

Cash Balance, December 1		£T. 367.04	
Amt., Head office, through Ottoman Bank, Dec. 8		2,000.00	
Amt., Head office, through Ottoman Bank, Dec. 15		8,000.00	
Remittance account, through Ottoman Bank, Dec. 30		5,000.00	
Sales from Stores		3,839.94	
Total Receipts			£T. 19,206.98

Expenditures—

Headquarters Expenses:			
General:			
Native flour for N. E. R. bakery	£T. 965.31		
Food and water for general use	336.58		
Equipment	67.45		
Exchange, telegrams and postage	64.88		
Salaries of native workers	132.00		
Wages of hammals, etc.	139.72		
		£T. 1,705.94	
N. E. R. Salaries (separate sheet)		60.00	
Garage: Iron work		12.10	
			£T. 1,778.04
Household Expenses			276.51
Local Transportation:			
Road Expense		25.60	
Equipment		1.13	
			26.73
Medical Department:			
Hospital		478.33	
Expense of Cesarea Clinic		.92	
			479.25
Orphans (separate sheet)			5,757.98
Direct Aid (separate sheet)			686.00
Women's Home, Talas:			
Food		6.65	
Materials from Wool Dept. and other supplies		19.38	
Salaries and labor (carpenter, watchman, etc.)		37.15	
Direct aid to travelers		18.93	
			82.11
Red Cross (separate sheet)			20.00
Oulou-Kishla account			841.80
Cash balance, Dec. 1	1,145.47		
Debit items	841.80		
Balance due Oulou-Kishla, Dec. 31	£T. 303.67		
Remittances (separate sheet)			2,139.00
To Miss Richmond (Managing Director's order, Dec. 1)			57.60
Total Expenditures			12,145.02
Cash Balance, Jan. 1			£T. 7,061.96

(Signed) HENRY E. WINGATE,
Director, Cesarea Unit.

Persia

WHAT THE WORKERS TELL

Extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Frances Bayley Packard, stationed at Tabriz, Persia.

The trip from Tabriz to Urumia even in these days when the world is full of tales of heroism, is one to cause thrills in the hearts of those who hear it. I wish that Mr. Paddock's bravery and skilful diplomacy might be widely known and appreciated in America. It was an undertaking full of risk and danger and requiring endless patience and wisdom as well as personal courage.

* * *

I heard one young man telling a friend, while tears streamed down his face, "They say that my poor old mother was cut into bits, that they shredded her flesh; oh, how can I bear it?"

* * *

The phonograph and my dear piano (a hard-worked-for gift from my husband the first year we were married, when we were living in a little Colorado mining camp) meant more of comfort, joy, and real spiritual ministry than anybody knows. If our government gets indemnity for our losses (a hope we hardly dare to cherish) we may have another piano, but if we never do have one again, I shall thank God for the joy the old one gave us for seventeen years, and look forward to playing on a better instrument in heaven, where Moslems "do not break through nor steal."

* * *

I cannot depict the scene here in Urumia (writes another worker). I went into the yard first to try to get the gates shut and looters out, but returned to our reception room to be near the telephone, where I could communicate with the governor, and appealed to him again and again to send men to guard the place and prevent further disorders and loss of life, for the killing had begun before the last word was given to the governor. The beginning of the butchery sent frightened Christians to the room in which I sat. I moved into the next room, which was larger, and tried to calm the terrified Christians. This was a futile effort, for the murderers were pressing into the doors from both sides. Some, quite a number, seemed determined to kill M. Clorace, a Hollander of the Catholic Mission of the French Lazaorists, and me; but a restraining hand, mightier than theirs, prevented it. Some tried to protect us and some tried to pull us out and drag us to our death. Kasha Yako, who was in the same room, was in the same condition. It is a marvel that any of us escaped. M. Clorace had his watch snatched and his pockets emptied. I had the buttons of my coat and vest torn off and my collar was crumpled and I was fearfully disheveled.

* * *

A number of the government men demanded money, and I told Kasha Yako to give word that I would give an order on Tabriz for 5,000 tomans if they would close the business and protect those who remained. He was told that money was no consideration, "what they were doing was from patriotism." Many with guns and daggers pressed in. Frequently guns were pointed at me. One was

fired so near to my head that the deafening of my ears and a strange rushing of blood in my head made me feel that I had been shot and would quickly succumb. The poor Christians had crowded in until they were trampling each other to death. Finally after what seemed a long time, a government man came in and knocked the crowd about and opened a way and took me out with M. Clorace, and we supposed, judging from what we had seen, that we were certainly being taken out to be killed. Not less than seven had been killed in the room up to the time of our leaving it, and as soon as we reached the hallway, the shrieks and frequent shots told that still more bloody work was being done.

We were seated in a corner, and the government man who brought us out undertook to protect us and told us that there was no danger for us. In our treasury room, the door of which had had the lower panels knocked out, I could see quite a number of corpses, but could not recognize any acquaintances among them. In the yard I could see a great crowd of looters, who were now watching the dragging out and killing of young men, especially, and the shooting of any who tried to run away.

* * *

What has the future in store? Will anarchy prevail here so that Christians must continue to live in captivity, if their lives are spared, whether they are native or foreign, or will a stable government be established, and Christians returned to their homes? The fear of the Christians here is that they must all leave, if a way opens, and this is the belief of the French missionary here, who says that we must shake the dust from our feet and leave these needy, benighted peoples to their fate and go away? He thinks that after 100 or 200 years it may be possible for missionary work to be undertaken in Urumia, but we cling to the hope that a stable government will be established. The Catholic missionary, who has been living in our yard for more than a month, says that he does not believe that their mission in Salmas will be opened now, even if the people return from exile, and he also thinks that it is very unlikely that the work here will be reopened soon. This increases the necessity for us to put forth still more earnest efforts to minister to the shepherdless flock in this desperately needy field.

The Urumia Station has had an impossible situation to face, but we have believed that God was preserving our compounds as a refuge for the remnant, and as a starting point for the work of rehabilitation, with the repatriation of the exiled Christians. Now that a portion of the remnant has been massacred, those who remain can be comfortably cared for in Sardari, our city Moslem Boys' School Yard, which has been unmolested so far; but we cannot be sure that that yard will be spared from the hand of the destroyer.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS IN BAGDAD

Bagdad suggests pictures, opulent in color and a city that is winsome because somehow it is different. From this city we expect nothing but delightful tales of Oriental life. Even war and poverty cannot erase these indelible impressions. Not so with Bakubah, a refugee camp, established

by the British, just north of the city. The fifty thousand refugees are homesick—they weep by the waters of Babylon. Nestorians long for their mountain homes; the Christians of Urumia look eagerly forward to their return to pleasant pastures and safe places. And the Armenians, where shall they go and to whom shall they turn for new life in old habitations? Repatriation is at present a far-off event. Meanwhile, the British continue to feed, clothe and shelter these exiled peoples. America has an interest in this camp because of the industrial work and schools under the direction of Doctor McDowell. It is right that the larger measure of appreciation should be given the British, whose splendid achievements have often passed unnoticed, in America.

We reprint a letter full of human interest from the "Near East":

Our brother men, sisters, wives and the children of the nation.

It is just one year now that we have received the beneficences and favors in Baqubah, through the kindness of the most excellent British Government. Therefore, since we cannot make repayment by money, let us raise our voice and proclaim our gratitude for this goodness as much as, letter by letter, we can possibly remember.

Firstly.—Do you remember the time of our arrival, sick and exhausted? We were accommodated in large white magnificent tents, arranged by generous officers, and how many were put into each tent. This is the wonder we saw. How these sections, in each from fifty to sixty tents, were arranged, the camp being fashioned like European towns, their suburbs the sections; and how long it took us to learn their names and situation.

Do you remember how we were instructed not to drink water from the canal, but only from that which was brought in pipes; how we were murmuring, saying, "We cannot drink this, for it has the taste of medicine"; and how these pipes had been put under the earth of the desert, ready when we arrived? You saw how this work reached completion in every section. Again, when we arrived here the latrines were ready and the workers thereof received good payment, under the care of a kind British soldier, who was always burning the refuse, lest bad odors should affect us. How all men were ordered to go to one place only. You saw all this work done perfectly in every section. Bathing places were arranged by the canal, and all men once a week were ordered to take soap from the stores and go to wash themselves, while hot water was prepared, under the care of two British soldiers—all this in order to keep us clean.

You remember that others were put to sweep the section, to remove all rubbish, empty tins, and all poisonous and dirty matter, and to cast it into a pit dug in each section specially for this. This digging of pits was a continual work, and the constant cry was heard, "Come on Jaldi Chair" ("Come on quickly to the pit") to the workmen of the section. The headman of each tent was made responsible for the cleanliness of his tent, both inside and out, for which duty he received pay.

The officer in charge of a section nearly every day visited each tent in the section to see if it was clean and in order. Often he inspected the sanitary condition of the latrines, the trenches (drainage), the open spaces round the section, cookhouses, etc.

Every morning a soldier visited each tent asking, "Is there any sick?" and should anyone sick be found, he was sent to the hospital on a stretcher; after which a Red Cross motorcar visited each section to collect the sick.

Orders were issued that washing water, when finished with, should be poured in a special pit. Should any trace of disease ("contagious") be found in a section, the person was sent to a disinfecting bath, and if it occurred in a tent then all the occupants and their belongings were disinfected. If a man happened to die in a tent, the head man was imprisoned and the tent's rations were reduced for a long time.

The honorable majors in each area used to visit the section, inspecting the sanitary conditions. General Austin and Colonel Cunliffe-Owen often used to walk through our camp, seeing to the order and cleanliness.

The visit of the doctors to the sections was a continual one, in order to discover any germs of disease.

When the weather was wet great care was taken to open and close the tents. "Makhi li qunjeeta" (put it to the corner) was a common expression on every tongue at seven o'clock in the morning, and those whose tent sides were not rolled back to the corner their ration ticket was taken away. Always the officer knew from where the wind blew, and that side towards the wind was closed. The same was done in closing the tents.

Sweeping out the flies in the morning, when they were benumbed by the cold, was an order. The flies were gathered in a rug and thrown into the incinerator.

The first step before entering a section was that of "segregation," as you know.

In all these ways, and more, that the British did their object was to protect us from disease and by these means we were kept clean, and as a result we are living now.

Secondly.—Two large hospitals for curing our sick people were arranged—one for males, the other for females. In cleanliness and good order they were set up. Rail couches were provided for every sick man or woman, furnished with clean, white sheets and bedding. The clothes of the sick were always changed, those people of the same disease being located in the same line or lines of tents. Thus the patients were transferred from ward to ward, from place to place, until they were cured, when they returned to their section. Food also was provided to suit the kind of disease, and according to the strength or weakness of the person. Many times a day medicines of different tastes, sour or sweet, were given to the patients. They were looked after under the gentle care of Mrs. George and the major of the General Hospital. We thank the Indian doctors and employees for their love and sympathy towards our patients. They have astonished the Assyrian mind. Besides these two general hospitals, they arranged tents for dispensaries—one for each two or three sections,

to distribute medicines in the morning and afternoon for slight illnesses. Motor-cars in the morning and afternoon used to come and collect the sick, should there be any, and take them to the general hospitals. These dispensaries every day were visited by the chief doctor.

Instructions were issued that should a woman be in child-birth she should report at once to the dispensary, in order to be taken to the hospital, where the baby would be taken care of. On returning to the section she took a note to the effect that the baby should be provided with milk and a feeding bottle, etc.

Thirdly.—Water.—This was another great thing by which we remained healthy. Water was brought from the river, twenty minutes away, through large pipes, and to the sections through smaller ones. The water was cleansed by being disinfected with medicines at its source (the engine), where it was drawn from the Diyalah river. Two large tanks were placed in each section, and they were filled with water from the pipes which ran up to the top of the tanks. A brick house was built round them in order to keep the water cold during the hot weather of the desert of Bagdad. To each section chatties were also given to keep water clean and cold. Policemen were appointed to see that the supply of water should be in order. The more we drank of this water, so much more were we healthy.

Fourthly.—Rations.—While we were on our way we did not think it would be possible to supply us with sufficient bread; but when we arrived here they gave us in sufficient quantity flour, salt, rice, beans, peas, *ghee*, oil, tins of bully beef (often fresh meat) and vegetables. Almost all these were issued daily. A British soldier and a policeman took round to the tents milk for the babies, coffee and tea for the people.

Fifthly.—Wood and Cookhouses.—The wood which we burned in Baqubah came from India, and was issued to us daily. Cookhouses and ovens in sufficient quantity were built in each section.

Sixthly.—Soon after our arrival at Baqubah the British provided us with material for clothes for every person, together with cotton, needles and buttons. Everyone was given a blanket. At the end of May a shawl was given to us, which we called "mandeela," to wrap round our heads. Everybody received from four to eleven yards, and we were instructed to wear it on the head as a protection against the sun.

Seventhly.—Two cookhouses, long buildings running from east to west, were built in each section. Between the two a space was left in which was made a water soakage pit. There was enough open ground also for sufficient ovens to be built for the baking of bread for all the section.

Eighthly.—Cooking and frying pots were given to each section. They were called "kattelook."

Ninthly.—Trenches were dug before every line of tents (for drainage), and small canals flowing into a central one and again into a larger one at the end of the section.

Tenthly.—Orphanage.—This was a great act of charity. A section was arranged for the orphans of the nation, and all who were without protection, males and females, were gathered together and put in charge of a British superintendent and an Assyrian supervisor, with women as mothers over the children. Teachers were appointed for their education, and they were provided with clothes and rations, etc.

Eleventhly.—Schools were opened and almost all the children were accommodated. A part of these schools was paid for by the American Mission.

Twelfthly.—Recruiting and training of the two battalions of the Assyrians. This was the best and kindest act which the British did for us. They told us that this contingent would be trained and prepared for use, both at the present time and for the future of the nation, until the latter should be settled in its own places. The first battalion has now been sent on with the British Army to punish the treacherous Kurds, our old enemy. The second battalion is still remaining to guard us here.

When we turn our memory back we remember that from Hamadan to Baqubah stages were appointed for the daily parties or batches. We received rations for ourselves and for our animals too, and we were safeguarded under military escorts from Sain-Kala to here.

Partly from our own knowledge, and partly from the tales of our fathers, we all know that we lived in Kurdistan under the protection of the British Government since seventy-five years ago, on account of their influence in the Turkish Empire. It was they who caused Bedr Khan Beg and Nur Allah Beg to be punished by being exiled to Crete, because they destroyed a part of our Ashirate. Since that time to the beginning of the general war the instructions of the late Queen Victoria never ceased to be carried out.

The Government from which we have received so much good, and still are, how shall we repay it, O! Assyrian Nation? Reply: We have nothing to repay it with but thanksgiving and complete obedience.

Let us pray God to increase it, and make it more victorious. Amen.

QUASHA YOKHANNAN ESHU,
Secretary, National Assyrian Committee.
December 2, 1919.

NEW STATION OPENED

We have just received the first report on work at Arabkir, a station recently opened in the Harpoot District. Mr. J. Herbert Knapp is in charge of the work and his associates are Miss Tannen of the Y. M. C. A., orphanage worker, and Miss Murdock, nurse. The orphanages are under the joint management of the Near East Relief and the local Armenian Board, Mr. Knapp handling the funds contributed by the Armenian Board. There are 223 orphans at present in the orphanages.

Most of the industrial work in Arabkir and the surrounding villages is the spinning and weaving of cotton. This industry, which now furnishes employment for 500 women, will soon be entirely self supporting.

The suffering in the outlying dis-

tricts is being greatly alleviated through remittances to individuals, which have been arriving from America, partly through the Near East Relief and partly through other channels.

Arrangements are now being completed to transport into this region part of the grain given the Near East Relief by the Turkish Government. This grain will be distributed to the poor of all races.

Report from Syria

ALEPPO DISTRICT

The following comprehensive report has been sent from the Syria-Aleppo District.

	Alep-po	Ain-tab	Ma-rash	Urfa	Mar-din	Diar-bekir	Alexan-dretta	Total
Number American personnel...	25	12	11	8*	9	3	2	70
Number native employees.....	160	100	112	50	40	10	.....	472
Number buildings occupied....	20	14	13	8	14	3	2	74
Number hospitals.....	3	1	2	1	1	†	†	8
Number hospital beds.....	163	75	95	45	40	†	†	418
Number clinics.....	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	15
Number orphanages.....	1	3	5	2	3	1	†	15
Number rescue homes.....	1	1	1	1	1	†	†	5
Number garments distributed..	15,481	n. r.	2,864	n. r.	.....	n. r.	1,188	19,533
Number blankets distributed..	1,612	n. r.	560	n. r.	.....	n. r.	201	2,373
Number medical treatments in hospitals and clinics.....	9,153	5,002	6,288	8,584	7,399	.....	405	36,831
Number different persons helped by means of hospitals and clinics.....	2,357	1,019	2,317	1,492	1,611	.....	405	9,201
Orphanages.....	536	1,119	938	1,021	850	200	†	4,664
Rescue Homes.....	289	280	65	80	183	†	†	897
Employment.....	1,027	500	507	1,375	864	100	n. r.	4,373
Clothing and blankets.....	6,263	n. r.	958	n. r.	520	n. r.	583	8,324
Food.....	†	†	†	n. r.	60	n. r.	†	60
Money.....	850	†	2,509	n. r.	267	n. r.	746	4,380
Total.....	11,330	2,918	7,294	3,968	4,355	300	1,734	31,899
Grand Total.....								31,899**

n. r. No report.
* Includes two Swiss.
– Included in Mardin report.
† British funds.
** Includes about 5,000 duplications.

APPROPRIATION FOR SYRIA

(January, 1920)

	Egyptian Pound*
Syrian Orphanage	1,100
Sidon Station	1,600
Shuf Station	1,500
Antioch Station	1,000
Ladakia Station	1,000
Tripoli Station	1,250
Kearwan Station	1,000
Ghazir Orphanages	1,000
Zahleh	800
Brummana	400
Shweir	90
Beirut	2,500
Administration-personnel transport	450
	13,690

*Egyptian pound, $4.00.

Campaign

Eleven millions have been raised and the National Campaign is progressing satisfactorily. This is the last word from the field department. In the face of probably the worst February the weather man has ever chronicled, with the flu raging in many States, roads impassable, and public meetings forbidden, the campaign effort has made remarkable headway.

One of the most encouraging features of the campaign returns is the fact that every section of the Union is participating. While the great Empire State of New York leads with two million and a half, Pennsylvania reports over half a million, and New Jersey speaks up with three hundred and fifty thousand on the credit side of the ledger. Little Arizona and Idaho report five thousand each.

Last campaign the big cities of the country fell down on the job and failed to show returns commensurate to their wealth and population. This year, however, while the National Campaign is not yet in full swing, the big centers promise to carry their full share of the national obligation. Detroit met its appropriation from its war chest. So also Minneapolis Rochester, and Cleveland. On the coast San Francisco and Los Angeles are hard at it, going neck and neck, each with eighty thousand to its credit. Providence, R. I., has registered fifty thousand dollars. Seattle is organizing for victory, and when Dr. Sherman Devine, the chairman of the Inter-Mountain Committee, was in New York recently he beamed optimism and talked only in terms of success concerning Spokane, Salt Lake and the whole Northwest. In Baltimore, instead of one chairman, a committee composed of John L. Alcott, Robert Garrett and Dr. J. M. T. Finney will manage the campaign. All of these men are first citizens of the city and leaders in every good work. A similar plan has been adopted in Pittsburgh. Everyone familiar with the great steel city will recognize in Messrs. Mellon, Heinz, and Lockhart a group of business and civic leaders of highest rank. This campaign committee has accepted for Allegheny County a quota of a million dollars. There are men who have never failed in any project.

South of the Mason-Dixon Line campaign fires are burning with peculiar brightness. In Texas they have raised two hundred thousand dollars and are confident of going over the top. Florida is fortunate at this particular time of the year in having a great throng of wealthy visitors at her coast resorts. Chairman for the hotel colonies is Mr. John Love, of New York, and it goes without saying that large results are being obtained. North Carolina has two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to its credit, and United States Marshall Bellamy, our State chairman, writes in to National Headquarters that there is no doubt whatever of the State doing much better than its quota. North Carolina enjoys the honor of being the first State over the top.

Dr. Sisson in Maine didn't wait for the north country to thaw itself out from a rigorous winter but drove its

campaign right through the snow and ice. He now has forty thousand dollars raised.

Buffalo, N. Y., began its campaign in the midst of the severest snowstorm the city yet has ever known. The first day thirty thousand was reported, and now with the campaign only half over they have one hundred and ten thousand.

In Oregon our chairman is Samuel C. Lancaster, the builder of the Columbia River Highway, the world's premier roadway. Mr. Lancaster says he regards this campaign as the biggest job he has ever tackled. A wire from Portland advises that they are about to reach the goal.

Our Canadian friends have done magnificently. Dr. Pierce has done splendid work as a leader and the Canadians have confidence that this year's results will far surpass any previous effort.

Iowa doesn't wait for a campaign. Iowa's gold to feed starving children in Armenia is not the product of a hot, intensive, effort, but rather a River of Income that flows steadily and constantly. Dr. Kirbye, the secretary of Des Moines, has the right idea.

In West Virginia Governor Cornwell has taken off his coat and gone right into the campaign with energy—one hundred thousand dollars has been raised. Indications are that it will be the best campaign ever.

No one will deny that the States deserving of the greatest praise are not the big States that have done the most, but are the little States like Montana, New Mexico and North Dakota—States of small population and scattered community—States that have themselves suffered tremendously by drought and unfortunate crop conditions. The generosity of these States that have known adversity is a challenge and an inspiration to every part of the Union.

We cannot mention every State but have simply tried to furnish a few scattered glimpses of the situation from the car window of the fast-running Near East campaign express. Every state merits a reward. Those which have not registered are sure to do so. The returns grow every day. Mr. C. P. Burgess, the National Campaign Director, together with Mr. Mace, the assistant, and Charles Sumner Ward, campaign counselor, feel that their confidence in final success is well founded.

NEWSPAPER ENTERS CAMPAIGN

The president of the Toronto Globe Company, Mr. Jaffrey, was greatly stirred by articles written by Rev. I. W. Pierce on the Near East situation and conceived the idea that the Canadian people should do more on behalf of the Armenians.

With the hope of raising a hundred thousand dollars he proposed to inaugurate a newspaper campaign for popular subscriptions. Some of his co-workers believed that this was quite impossible and thought if twenty thousand dollars could be reached it would be the maximum that could be obtained.

Under the direction of the editor, Mr. Lyon, the Toronto Globe devoted liberal space to general propaganda and report of contributions with the result that in about four weeks' time the people voluntarily contributed in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars.

Cablegrams

BEIRUT, MARCH 5, 1920.

NEAREAST NY

FULL DETAILS MARASH SITUATION REACHING YOU OFFICIAL CHANNELS. CRATHERN AND MISS DOUGHERTY ARRIVED BEIRUT TWENTIETH. DOCTOR ELLIOTT, SHULTZ AND POWERS IN ADANA. DOCTOR AND MRS. WILSON, TROSTLE, BUCKLEY, KERR, SNYDER, OF NEAREAST REMAINED MARASH WITH SIX MISSIONARIES, LYMAN, BLAKELY, HARDY, AINSLIE, LIED, SALMOND. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BEIRUT AND ALEPPO INTERRUPTED THREE WEEKS. CRATHERN PROCEEDING NORTH VIA HAIFA AND DAMASCUS. NO TROUBLE TO PERSONNEL REPORTED ELSEWHERE.

NICOL

Cablegram received March 8, 1920, via Commercial

CAIRO

NEAREAST NY

ALEPPO FEBRUARY 23 REPORTS RECEIVED FROM SHEPARD AND MERRILL REGARDING ATTACK ON NEAREAST AUTOMOBILE FEBRUARY FIRST AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS AINTAB INDICATE ATTACK MADE BY ORGANIZED BRIGANDS DIRECTED BY TURKISH NATIONALIST LEADERS STOP PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION IS OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MILITARY OCCUPATION AND KILLING OF CHRISTIANS STOP CAR ATTACKED WHILE STOPPED FOR WATER STOP JOHNSON AND PERRY SHOT AND KILLED INSTANTLY STOP NATIVE DRIVER AND ASSISTANT ALSO KILLED STOP NO NEAREAST PERSONNEL INVOLVED STOP ELEVEN WAGONS TAKING NEAREAST SUPPLIES WITH MOSLEM DRIVERS STOPPED BY SAME BRIGANDS BUT NOTHING TAKEN STOP FOUR WAGONS WITH ARMENIAN DRIVERS FOLLOWING AUTOMOBILE LOOTED DRIVERS FLED STOP BODIES JOHNSON AND PERRY TAKEN AINTAB FEBRUARY FOURTH BY TURKISH GENDARMES BURIED AMERICAN CEMETERY FRENCH MILITARY HONORS STOP AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING AFFAIR STOP AMERICANS AINTAB SAFE STOP ROAD BETWEEN KILLIS AND AINTAB INFESTED WITH BRIGANDS STOP FRENCH REPORT SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO CONTROL SITUATION AFTER CLEARING ROADS WHICH ARE IMPASSABLE ACCOUNT SNOW STOP AT LEAST TEN DAYS GOOD WEATHER NECESSARY TO OPEN ROADS STOP SERIOUS FIGHTING MARASH ABOUT JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH BETWEEN FRENCH AND LARGE FORCE TURKS STOP FRENCH REPORT TURKISH SECTION CITY PARTLY DESTROYED AND TWO THOUSAND TURKS KILLED STOP FRENCH AND ARMENIAN CASUALTIES MUCH SMALLER STOP NO LETTERS FROM MARASH SINCE JANUARY TENTH BUT FRENCH GIVE ASSURANCE ALL AMERICANS THERE SAFE STOP SITUATION AINTAB MARASH IMPROVED SINCE ARRIVAL AEROPLANES STOP COMMUNICATION WITH URFA MARDIN DIARBEKIR CUT OFF SINCE JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH ACCOUNT DAMAGE RAILROAD BOTH SIDES EUPHRATES STOP FEEL SURE AMERICANS IN THESE PLACES ARE SAFE STOP NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED MARDIN AND DIARBEKIR WHICH ARE OUTSIDE ZONE FRENCH MILITARY OCCUPATION STOP PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REMAIN AT STATIONS UNTIL SAFETY OF TRAVEL IS ASSURED STOP THERE HAVE BEEN NO DISTURBANCES IN ALEPPO.

LAMBERT.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

Steamer	*Operated by*	*To Sail*	*Destination*
*Pannonia	Cunard	March 31st	Patras Dubrovnik Trieste
*Canada	Fabre	March 13th	Palermo Pireaus
*Madona	Fabre	May 15th	Palermo Pireaus
*Black Arrow	Int. M. M.	April	Constantinople
*Henry R. Mallory	McDonal & Truda	June	Constantinople

The Bedouin

The Bedouin wears a mantle that conveniently obscures the occupant of his black and white goat's-hair tent. His stories will savor of the dry desert air more frequently than of the fragrant moist oasis.

Time blots out the date stamp on all his tales. Wandering to and fro over the face of the earth, his ears catch the whisperings from innumerable market places, and his eyes longingly follow the passing caravan.

The Bedouin invites the reader to travel hopefully on in his companionship. Wherever the Bedouin raises his tent, he bids you to be the guest, and when he treks across the desert, he invites you to journey with him, but before you set out in his company remember he is deaf.

* * *

The English journalist is in Palestine. Was it not the same writer who objected to visiting America because he might have some of his illusions dispelled by actually seeing the West? We wonder if he expects to be immuned in the Holy Land, or does he expect to demonstrate his famous lecture "Sight-Seeing by the Blind." The unwritten literary law of the land demands that a prospective author confine his observations to ten days or else erect his tent and tarry ten years. We are confident this journalist will find at least nine of the ten days superfluous. Time writes history. Gilbert Chesterton writes books and there's the difference.

* * *

The printer's mistakes suggest a multitude of things; some suited to reproduction and others not. A hurried effort to set "Near East" resulted in the proof reading "Near Eats." Textual criticism of the manuscript suggests that the compositor set this line about noon.

The printer has condensed the first objective of the Near East into two words; Near Eats, from famine to fullness. The second objective is like unto the first and suggested by the eccentric compositor—Relife, for relief.

* * *

R. T. O., O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., N. T. O., and scores of other letter puzzles made the alphabet popular some months ago. The only surviving member of this particular stenographic code is H. C. L., and in the East even this remnant is about to pass into history unless all signs fail.

While wandering thru the streets of Jerusalem last year during the Passover season, the Bedouin chanced to observe a certain member of the community leisurely approach a barber shop, comfortably seat himself upon the steps and prepare to shave himself. Others might enter and listen a few moments while the barber unravelled his latest tale and leave impoverished. Not so with our Black Knight of the H. C. L. tournament. He was content to shave himself in the atmosphere of the barber shop. He could truthfully say he had been to the barber's, and he need not tell his wife he had resolved, henceforth, to shave himself. He was content to reduce H. C. L. to its lowest terms in some obscure street in the city of Jerusalem.

DR. GEORGE C. RAYNOLDS

On the fourteenth of February Dr. George C. Raynolds, one of the first Near East Relief workers in the Caucasus and, previous to that experience, for forty-five years a missionary of the American Board in Van, Turkey, died in San Francisco after an operation.

He had made his home in Berkeley for the past year; the funeral services were held in the First Congregational Church of the town and were attended by a large Armenian delegation, and representatives of the American Board, Near East Relief, Red Cross and G. A. R. Dr. Raynolds had been a surgeon in the United States Navy during the Civil War.

Dr. Raynolds had been the pioneer missionary in Van; all that the fact involves in the way of hardship, loneliness, opposition and actual peril had been his portion. Of special interest to Near East Relief workers of today is his record as head of an orphanage where a thousand children orphaned by the massacres of 1895-1896 were at one time or another under his care.

"Think of a man distributing relief all over the plain, keeping the accounts involved and sending the reports required; keeping up preaching services in two places four miles apart; carrying on medical work, and superintending the care of five hundred orphans and four hundred day pupils; the five hundred not only cared for physically, but taught trades and given schooling. All the cloth used is woven by the children; the skins of the sheep and oxen eaten are cured on the place and the boys make them up into clothes. Carpentering and blacksmithing are also done and all the food needed is prepared by the orphans, thus training up another corps as bakers and cooks."

Mrs. Raynolds died in 1915 during the evacuation of Van by its Christian inhabitants. In 1916 Dr. Raynolds went to the Caucasus under the N. E. R. and helped organize the relief work there, his special care being an orphanage where boys of promise were given a training that would fit them to become leaders of their people.

COUNTESS BENOIST D'AZY

One who knew well the record of the Countess Benoist D'Azy, who has died recently in the service of Near East Relief, wrote of her: "No one has died in the cause more heroically, and few, if any, had an equally distinguished record in the war. She was decorated by the French Government and cited for gallantry under fire. She was an American lady, the widow of a French nobleman. She went to the East with the same high motives that took her to the French front and died like a soldier."

SIVAS WORKSHOPS

Carpenter Shop:
- 700 pairs of wooden shoes.
- 87 pieces of furniture.

Blacksmith Shop:
- 50 stoves.
- 272 lengths of pipe.
- 40 iron tools.
- 30 jobs or repairing.

Shoe Shop:
- 700 pairs of shoes strapped.
- 25 pairs of shoes made.
- 231 jobs of repairing.

Tin Shop:
- 41 articles.

Moulding Shop:
- 49 articles.

PERSONNEL WHO HAVE RETURNED SINCE FEB. 1, 1920

Addison, Sarah, 135 E. North Avenue, Baltimore, Md. Returned February 17th.

Brown, Mary M., 21 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, Mass. Returned February 4th.

Brown, William A. Returned February 9th.

Brownell, Dr. and Mrs. M. E., Sebewaing, Mich. Returned February 12th.

Chance, Claude, Graymont, Ga. Returned February 16th.

Chilton, Mrs. Rose, Rock Island Railway, Little Rock, Ark. Returned February 17th.

Fredericks, William, St. Matthews, Ky. Returned February 9th.

Mack, Margaret L., 61 W. Seventy-third Street, New York City, N. Y. Returned February 16th.

Mittleman, Harry, 2301 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Returned February 9th.

Rousseau, David, Eldora, Ia. Returned February 9th.

Sedgwick, Catharine, 1727 S. Twenty-second Street, Lincoln, Neb. Returned February 11th.

Shafer, Dr. Irving E., Salisbury, N. C. Returned February 9th.

PERSONALS

The command of the British troops in Mesopotamia will soon be taken over by General Sir J. A. L. Haldane.

The Presbyterian Mission in Persia loses one of its younger members through death from pneumonia of Rev. Frederick N. Jessup.

Mr. John M. Newell has been appointed director of the work at Oulou Kishla to succeed Mr. Farnsworth.

Miss Gretchen Schafer, Y. W. C. A., who arrived from America January 9th, has gone to Cesarea to take charge of the Near East Relief Committee's refuge home.

Misses Mary L. Bissell and Margaret Owens of the Y. W. C. A., who arrived in Constantinople January 9th, have gone to Adana to open a Service Centre.

Miss Annie T. Allen of Brousa has been presented with a gold cross by the Armenians of that district in recognition of her devotion to their suffering countrymen.

Robert College loses one of its faithful teachers and well-known scholars in the sudden death of Professor Elliou, notice of which was recently received from Constantinople.

Harry P. Packard, M.D., and family, Miss Edith D. Lamme of Persia, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Todd left Constantinople the early part of January on their way to America.

Miss Margaret E. Dixon and Mr. Wendell W. Brown, both of the Sivas Unit, were married January 15th at 5 o'clock at the residence of Dr. Frew, Constantinople. The following members of the committee were asked to the ceremony: Misses Maybelle Phillips, Nancy Benson, Esther Baugh, Rose Wilson and Mrs. Heizer. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will leave immediately for America.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendel Cleland sailed on the Duca d'Aosta for Naples en route to Cairo. During their six months' furlough in America Mr. Cleland pressed the claims of a future Cairo University on every possible occasion.

The project fathered by Charles R. Watson looks forward to the establishment of a higher educational institution of learning at the "center of the Mohammed world."

The death of two Y. M. C. A. workers, Mr. James Perry and Mr. Frank Johnson, early in February, was recorded in the NEW NEAR EAST last month, and the following paragraph is noted from the "Orient" on January 14th:

"At the Sailors' Club there was a very important little reception to Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Johnson, who have so charmingly and faithfully given their time and effort for the American Marines and Sailors in this port. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have left on their way to India. They are under appointment of the Foreign Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., to work with the India National Committee. On their way down through Asia-Minor they will remain for several weeks at Marash in view of the possible organization of some relief Y. M. C. A. work.

EASTER IN JERUSALEM

The cover of this issue was produced from pictures taken by Dr. Samuel Bartlett on a recent trip to Jerusalem.

Learning to care for their own

Campaign Field Department

ALABAMA
H. T. McBroom,
624 Chamber of Com., Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Chas. F. Willis,
Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
F. R. Buckalew,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.
J. S. Wells, Camp Dir.,
332 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
H. N. Wells,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
J. Mont Travis,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. E. H. McDonough,
31 Hartford Tr. Co. Bldg.,
Hartford, Conn.
(P. O. Box 1342)

DELAWARE
Near East Relief,
H. F. Pellegrin,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Mrs. Cabot Stevens,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
B. M. Shive,
504 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
F. V. Dennison,
1111 Flatiron Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
H. G. McPike,
316 Yates Bldg.,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
P. J. Byrne,
19 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA
Mead A. Kelsey,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Rev. J. B. Kirbye,
8th and Pleasant Sts.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Phil Eastman,
Central Nat'l Bank,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Miss Beth Higgins,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
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The NEW NEAR EAST

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Near East Relief

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THE FIRST SIGNS OF SPRING

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

One Madison Avenue, New York

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The Massacre of Marash

The first detailed story of the recent massacres in Marash, Syria, the retreat of the French force that had attempted to occupy the district, and the flight of some of the American relief workers from the beleaguered town, has come in a letter from Miss Minnie E. Doherty, of Holyoke, Mass., to Miss Marion Morse, of Syracuse, N. Y. The account Miss Doherty gives is a simple recital of moving events. The Armenians, caught between French and Turkish Nationalist troops, were the victims, and the Near East Relief compounds their sole refuge. Ten thousand of these Armenians are dead. Some of the American workers have left, but others have already taken their places. The work goes on.

"It has always been said that Americans would be protected," Miss Doherty writes; "but on January 20 the American auto, running between Marash and Aintab was fired upon by the Turks, even while they were waving an American flag. On the 21st firing began in Marash. There were about 2,000 French in Marash. They occupied American buildings and we were right in their lines. Big guns were on the grounds near us and Turkish bullets flew through our doors and windows. We were on the highest part of the city—next the mountains overlooking it. The Turks were, for the most part, inside their houses and mosques, firing from minarets, generally invisible. The French bombarded the city and thought they were going to have an easy victory, but they found themselves with insufficient food and ammunition.

"The French fired Moslem quarters and the Turks responded by setting fire to Christian places. Then they started massacring Armenians. Some people escaped to the American compounds. In the college

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compound and buildings around we were feeding 2,000 people including our orphans. The French gave us three mules a day to kill, we had rice and wheat, our two hospitals were full of French and Armenian wounded; Turks from over the mountain believed we were trying to get in and the French shelled the mountain passes. The French Senegalese soldiers, on outpost duty on the mountains, would creep in with frozen feet. We all kept working, I had sand bags in my bedroom windows, moved in sewing machines and kept girls busy making outing flannel shirts for the hospital, clothes for new-born babies, sand bags and other things, and had refugee women knitting socks which were distributed to the soldiers and needy refugees. Hundreds and hundreds of the latter sat on the floors of our available rooms, sleeping in forlorn heaps on what blankets we could give them. There was no wireless, all communication was cut. Couriers were sent by night disguised. Some brave Armenians from the mountain villages of Zeitoun came into Marash for arms and ammunition, returning, five were given duplicate messages calling for help; they said they would get the messages to Hadjin: "Carry it to the death." Three died on the way in the snow, two got to Hadjin and the news was wired to Adana. Finally, on February 6th, a French aeroplane and a force of 4,000 with cannon appeared on the plain outside the city, and began to bombard and encircle the city with trenches. For two days, 7th and 8th, we watched from our dormitory windows. The French officers were with us. The Turks began to take to the hills, many were killed as they tried to escape. A letter and messenger under white flag came from them asking Americans to help get a conference to arrange terms. They were ready to give up. On Monday, the 9th, the French from outside got in touch with these inside and delivered orders from Adana saying *all French* were to withdraw from the city by midnight.

"The Armenians in our compound were frantic. We urged delay, and the French agreed to postpone going for twenty-four hours, until the evening of the 10th. They offered to take the Armenians out with them, on the afternoon of the 10th, five of us decided to come; about 3,000 Armenians planned to leave at the same time. At other places in the city, where thousands were shut in churches, they knew nothing of the withdrawal. The missionaries thought they could trust the leading Turks for protection.

"On the evening of the 10th Dr. Mustapha Bey, Turkish leader of Nationalists in Marash, came up under the white flag. He met our American and the French staff. He did not know the French were withdrawing. They arranged terms, parties were to lay down arms, massacring was to stop at 10:30. He was escorted back through a trench to the American hospital, en route to the Turkish quarters. As he stepped into the hospital he was shot dead by an Armenian who did not understand why he was there. The man carrying the white flag was also killed by the Armenian. That is the last I know as to the Armenian. In the morning 2,000 Armenians shut in a Protestant church looked out and saw the Turkish flag on the barracks, and knew the French had left. They de-

cided to run for the plain, where the French were marching out. Only 25 or 30 reached there. Some of the richest and most influential died that way. We left under care of a French lieutenant. We had to go behind the city and around through the mountains; marching from 9:00 until 2:00 a. m. over stones, tangled vines of vineyards, across ravines. I could not have done it if a French soldier had not helped me. They took out many mules and horses. After we joined the army on the plain we rode in wagons until noon of the next day. Wednesday and Thursday nights we slept in a small tent with blankets. They estimated about 6,000 military and from 2,500 to 3,000 refugees—a line 5 miles long. The front column had to fight scattered bands of Turks. Some were killed. There were mounted patrols in lines on the hills on either side and long lines of camels loaded with ammunition. All the villages passed were set on fire. We left Marash behind us a mass of flames.

"The multitudes of refugees spilled over the hills and valleys in splotches of color, some riding, most walking—'sheep without a shepherd.' Generally, we had something to eat once a day. Not always. We did not wash or comb for five days. On Friday the 13th we woke to a terrible blizzard, the worst in twenty years. I will not try to describe that day in detail. We were 14 hours going perhaps 25 miles. The people gave up and died all around us until at least 1,000 were sleeping in the snow. 100 soldiers died (50 black Senegalese). We were wedged into a cart with babies and exhausted soldiers—couldn't move hand or foot. The mules had not been fed and threatened to give out; we had to keep stopping. Refugees would climb on and had to be pushed off. I covered my head with a blanket but could not shut out the sounds. We finally reached Islahie on the Bagdad road, 75 miles from Marash. There was nothing there for the people, and many died after reaching there. We came to Adana in a car with wounded officers, and stayed at the American school. I found they were expecting a battle there, had a chance to come here and took it. The other three women have not yet come from Adana. A Y. M. C. A. man who came with us has gone on to Egypt. The Adana people are starting relief work for the Marash survivors, but the French said they had not transportation facilities enough to bring them over from Islahie, so stuff is being sent there. A secretary from the American embassy has come and gone around by Damascus to try to get to Aleppo as the road from here is closed. He is to investigate the killing of two American Y. M. C. A. men, Perry and Johnson, on the Aintab road, February 1st, while trying to reach Aintab in our American auto. He will also try to raise a force of Turkish gendarmerie strong enough to get Americans out of Aintab and Marash. Miss Elizabeth Harris is probably in Aintab now.

"We left in Marash five American board missionaries, six A. C. R. N. E. workers and one British woman. Miss Frances Buckeley, from near Watertown, was in a boy's orphanage in Moslem quarter, away from the others. They were safe on the 10th of February.

"I expected to wait here a few days until some of the others came and

then probably start for America. I left all my things behind. People have been donating clothes for me. Please forward this to Miss F. S. Walkley, Blue Hills, Maine, and then to my brother A. J. Doherty, 144 Walnut St., Mt. Holyoke, Mass.

Affectionately yours,

M. E. DOHERTY."

* * *

I rejoice that I could have been of some slight service to the personnel of the A. C. R. N. E. in Marash in the great crisis. Before I close I want to say a word about the splendid work and heroic services rendered by every member of the A. C. R. N. E. Dr. Wilson, through all the weeks of the crisis, has been one of God's gentlemen. He has worked with unfaltering faith and courage through all the tragic days, giving ungrudgingly every ounce of energy and every shred of nerve in the operating-room, in the hospital and in the council chamber of the general staff, besides being a tower of strength to all the members of the household and the mission compound.

Mrs. Wilson has shared with her husband the cares and duties of the official family and endeared herself to all by her winsomeness and efficiency. Dr. Eliot and her staff have done noble work in a trying and dangerous situation. The hospital was special mark for the Turks nearby and many a narrow escape each one had in the line of duty but none wavered or complained. They were a band of heroes and might have become any moment a band of martyrs. Kerr and Snyder were a royal couple and by their daring bravery they proved that they were true blooded Americans and worthy of the highest encomiums. They were equal to any task imposed upon them and were volunteers for any hard service the times demanded.

Miss Trostle, Miss Doherty and Miss Shultz, in their own quiet and helpful ways, with unwavering patience and long-suffering devotion, gave themselves daily to the service of others and won love's great reward.

CRATHERN—(Y. M. C. A. Worker)

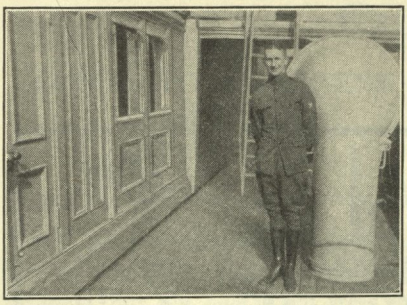
* * *

I do not think too great a tribute can be paid the personnel who stuck to their posts when the French withdrew. They were in a very dangerous position, not only because they were Christians, but because they had been associated with the French.

You know, of course, all about the conclusion of peace between the Turks and Armenians the day after the French left, the terms being arranged by the Americans. There is no question but that the 10,000 Armenians that stayed behind owe their lives to the presence of the Americans.

When the people at our stations nowadays get orders from our Headquarters and government officials not to take any risks, and to use every effort to get out of the danger zones, it should not be surprising that the advice or orders are not always heeded, since many of us who came out to do relief work feel that we would show ourselves unworthy of the task we had undertaken if we ran away the moment any danger appeared, when by taking a few risks we may be able to save the lives of hundreds and possibly thousands.

R. A. LAMBERT.



William M. Gilbert, Jr.

NEAR EAST RELIEF WORKER SAVES 2,000 ORPHANS FROM FIRE

The heroism of William R. Gilbert, Jr., of Yonkers, New York, saved 2,000 orphans from an incendiary fire started by the Turks in the American Orphange at Harouniji on April 7. The entire village was destroyed.

William Morris Gilbert, Jr., who saved the orphans, is the son of the Rev. W. M. Gilbert, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Yonkers. During the latter part of the war he was an ensign in the navy, and at the close of the conflict joined the field service of Near East Relief.

FIRE AT KONIA

The N. E. R. headquarters and hospital building at Konia was nearly destroyed by fire on February 13th. The fire started in the building next door, occupied by the British Control Officer, which was completely destroyed.

It was necessary to move all the patients from the hospital to the orphanage infirmary. All the furniture of the building was removed, also, and was piled in a vacant square opposite, where the boys from the orphanage protected it from theft by forming a cordon, hand in hand, about the goods.

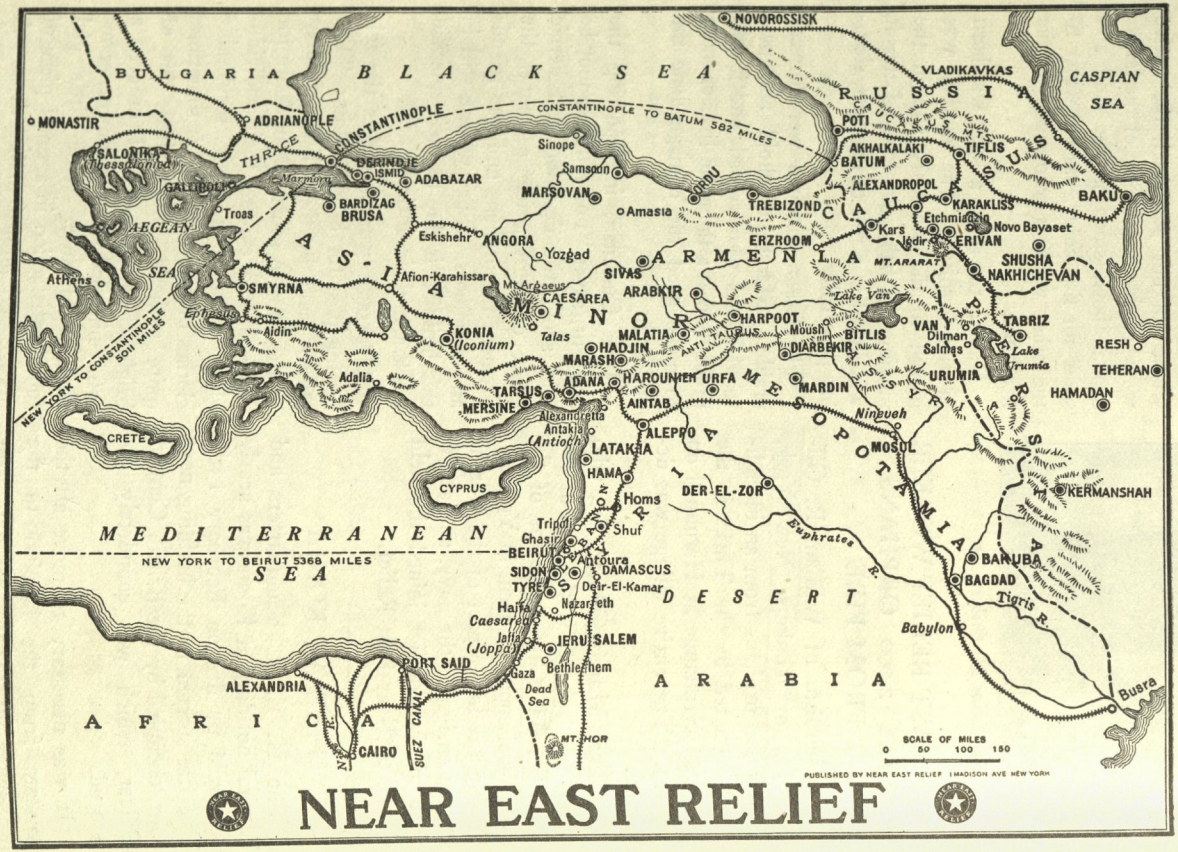
A bucket brigade, made up of the women of our personnel, the native women helpers and some of the larger orphan boys, stood in the cold and snow for five hours, passing water to the other workers who stood on the fire line.

During the night a baby was born in the hospital. The mother was moved to the infirmary and in the moving the baby got lost. Later it was found in a roll of blankets, sleeping peacefully.

The losses sustained were considerable. Many household and personal effects were ruined, and it will probably cost a thousand liras or more to make good the damage done the building.

Miss Cushman, in reporting the accident, says: "Too much cannot be said about the devotion and heroic efforts of the American personnel, the firemen, the orphans and our friends and neighbors. That we are still in this building is due to their splendid work and their untiring zeal.

This same worker makes the following plea for bright colors: "The efforts made by these little children of the East to satisfy their desire for color and to express their individuality, dressed in their serviceable clothes of gray and tan, is sometimes quite pathetic. Some little bit of bright cloth, a blue bead, or even a safety-pin used as an ornament, seems to give pleasure. One little girl found satisfaction in a small piece of orange peel pinned to her dress. A few bright ribbons would help immensely in brightening up the lives of the little folks."



NEW MAP OF THE NEAR EAST

Caucasus

APPEAL TO ARMENIANS IN GEORGIA

General Voluntary Tax

(From *Nor-Ashkhatavor*—Georgian)

We give explanations as to why we do not help our orphans and refugees, but not one which frees us from blame in the eyes of the world. It is a fact that everyone can give something. Those who have much can give much; those who have less can give less. The principal thing is to give *something* to our orphans and refugees.

This appeal has appeared several times in our papers, but without result. Last Summer an appeal was made in the papers for support for our orphans and refugees. We held meetings, and it was stated that we already had a Committee of three persons, organizing the work, thus it was unnecessary to have a new committee.

Now the same matter is about to be put before the public again. We notice that the greater part of the millions which are being spent for our refugees and orphans is collected from the common people, from laborers and skilled workmen, copeck by copeck. Most of these can hardly support themselves and some of them are cutting their daily rations to be able to help Armenian refugees and orphans.

It happened that one man sold all his property and presented the money to the Armenian Relief Committee in America. We refer to this act with the deepest feeling of gratitude, but we feel ashamed of what we have done as compared with this act of humanity.

The matter is again before the public. There is only one conclusion to draw from these facts: on every Armenian who lives in Georgia should be imposed a voluntary tax to give as much as he can to the Armenian National Committee in Georgia for the American N. E. R.

I address myself to Caucasian Armenians, especially to those who live in Georgia. Only a monthly self-imposed tax can deliver us from censure and disgrace in the eyes of the civilized world. No other act and no other way can justify us.—*Near East News,* Jan. 29, 1920.

AKHALKALAKI ORPHANS

(From *Slovo*—Armenian)

The following wire was received by the editor's office, January 12th, from Akhalkalaki: "Great frosts in Djavakheti. The situation of orphans not received in American orphanages is insufferable. It is quite probable that they will all perish. The Armenian National Council in Georgia, Armenian Charitable Institutions, the Armenian Diplomatic Representative in Georgia and Akhalkalaki Local Associations are requested urgently to give assistance to Armenian orphans. President of Association, Priest Byartzian."—*Near East News,* Jan. 24, 1920.

TRANSCAUCASIAN CONFERENCE

(From *Slovo*—Armenian)

At a conference in Tiflis of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Azerbeidjan, Armenia and Georgia,

the following resolutions were passed, which each Minister will present to his Government for approval:

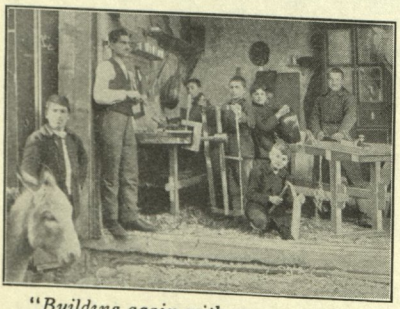
(1) To confirm once more that all disputes between the republics must be decided by agreement or arbitration. All three governments must take energetic measures to carry out these decisions.

(2) The independence of the Transcaucasian republics must be protected and they must assist each other in the event of any attempt against it.

It has been ascertained that interests of all three Transcaucasian republics demand closer relations for the purpose of avoiding misunderstandings and disputes and for better coordination. The conference therefore finds it advisable to institute regular meetings of delegations for all three governments, to be held in turn in the three capitals.

* * *

As provided in Paragraph 1, Memorandum No. 9 of September 29, these headquarters, the rate of exchange to be used in selling commissary supplies during the month of February is fixed at Two Hundred Seventy-five (275) Caucasian roubles to the dollar.



"Building again with worn-out tools"

NEAR EAST RELIEF AIDS RUSSIAN REFUGEES

EIGHT hundred refugees were landed on the Island of Proti from the ship *Navajo* on the night and morning of February 11 and 12. In a blinding blizzard, with a gale of wind and a high sea, refugees from Odessa, many of them sick and wounded, were lowered into small boats and brought ashore. Twenty American workers, under the direction of the Near East Relief Committee, who had arrived from Constantinople the day before on the flagship *Scorpion,* worked all night feeding and housing these weary, hungry, storm-beaten war sufferers. The *Navajo,* fighting its way through the Black Sea, with oil running low and fuel exhausted, in one of the worst storms of the winter, after three unsuccessful attempts to get into the Bosphorus, finally anchored near enough the island to send ashore in small boats the passengers who were able to walk. The wounded and sick were brought off the next morning when the storm had abated.

Insufficient food had left the passengers in a weakened condition with little resistance. Typhus had broken out and several cases of typhoid developed. The wounded, members of the Volunteer Army, were in a pitiful state; many with frozen feet and hands as well as serious wounds, were on the verge of collapse when they reached the hospital.

Three Hospitals in Twelve Hours

Three empty buildings were immediately converted into hospitals, one for contagious diseases, one for surgical work and one for the medical cases. Owing to the storms

and heavy seas, tugs from Constantinople and Derindje carrying surgical and hospital supplies had great difficulty in getting through. The unloading, the distribution of supplies, the assembling of the necessary instruments, beds, blankets and clothing for the hospitals taxed to the limit the insufficient force of volunteer workers. The first day was a hard one, but saw the installation of three fairly well-equipped hospitals. Patients were bathed, dressed and made comfortable for the first time in days. Many of them had not been out of their clothes for weeks, or had a hot meal. Several members of the Russian Red Cross who were on board offered their services and are being used as operating-room assistants and nurses. Officers are doing the work of orderlies and a well-known business man from Kieff is a cook in one of the hospital kitchens.

Monastery Houses Five Hundred

All the able-bodied were sent to a large monastery on the hill, about twenty minutes' walk from the dock up a slippery, stony, practically perpendicular incline. This was the only available building on the island large enough to house the five hundred remaining refugees. Here kitchens were gotten ready, unused bath rooms put in order, delousers installed, storerooms stocked with provisions. Police and sanitary squads were organized and an infirmary opened. The silent monastery with its quiet gardens has become a busy village. Children play in the courtyard and mothers sun their babies on the wide balconies. Life is becoming normal and memories of panic-stricken people fleeing before the Bolsheviki are fading.

Passport Bureau Established

A bureau has been opened on the island under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. for the investigation and issuance of passports. All cases will be carefully considered where there is any doubt of the authenticity of passports and papers will be examined. Many of the refugees have money or friends and relatives to whom they can go as soon as released. When the quarantine is lifted a clean bill of health will be given these people and they will be allowed to leave the island. Most of them are from Kieff and Odessa, and in many instances families have become separated and only one or two members have succeeded in getting out of Russia.

Baby Causes Consternation

Amusing as well as tragic incidents filled the first day when stretchers were arriving at the hospitals faster than beds could be prepared, and distracted orderlies and nurses were rushing about trying to make room for more patients. The surgical hospital was packed when another stretcher was brought up the walk and deposited at the foot of the steps.

"But we can't take any more," said the agitated nurse. "Who is it?"

"Je suis une femme," said a quavering voice.

The nurse rushed down and lifted the blanket. "Good heavens, it's a baby, a day-old baby!"

And it was. A tiny, scowling, wrinkled morsel of humanity asleep on its mother's arm, totally oblivious to the distressed doctors and nurses and grinning orderlies. The unconcern of that Russian mite swept in

by the Black Sea on a storm-tossed, typhus-infested ship was ludicrous. For the first time that day we all laughed.

Needless to say the baby found a home and a good one on the Island of Proti.

WORK ON ISLAND OF PROTI CONTINUES

American relief workers on the Island of Proti, who have been caring for the thousand refugees from Odessa and Kieff, have had a busy time the past two weeks. Another hospital has been installed at the monastery, under the direction of Dr. Victor Shields, U. S. N. Owing to the evacuation of the American Red Cross hospital in Odessa, the work of hospitalizing a large number of the refugees who are unable to care for themselves has been a serious problem. The contagious hospital which is housing the typhus cases is still admitting new patients, but the cleaning up and delousing of all the refugees makes the danger of future infection comparatively small.

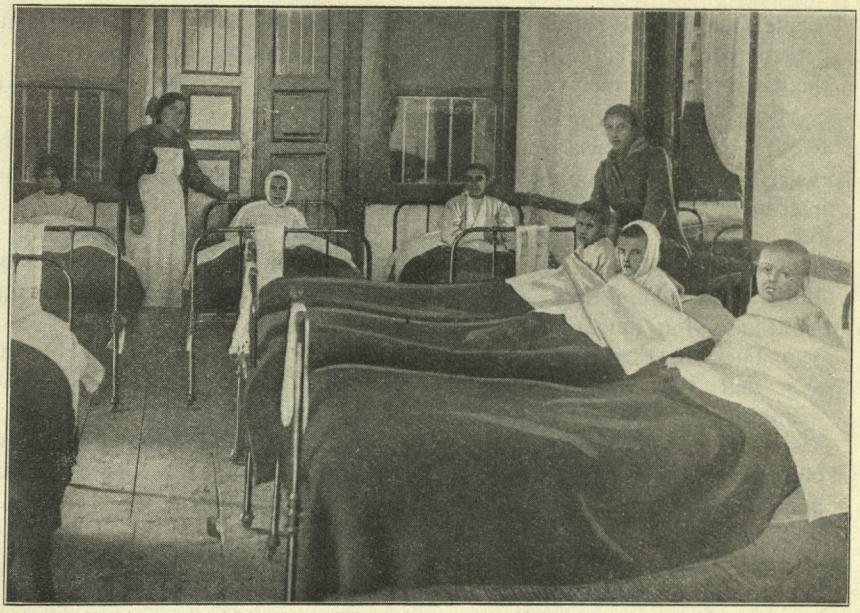
The early arrival of American Red Cross supplies, which were destined for Russia but diverted to meet this emergency, has greatly facilitated the work. Large quantities of drugs, bandages, operating-room equipment and medical supplies have been sent to each of the four hospitals which are now in operation.

As far as possible Russian personnel is being used in the hospitals and other branches of the work. A large playground has been provided for the hundred or more small children and a Russian recreation leader is in charge of the work.

The delousing plant and Turkish bath are the most necessary, if not the most popular places, on the island at present. But the delousing plant is the scene of many near-tragedies. Nothing coming out looks quite as it looked going in. Wigs particularly. A gentleman of Teutonic accent and quite beautiful silky brown hair was one of the first callers at the bath the other morning. He told the assistant that he wanted his clothes, all of them, to go through the machine (meaning the delouser). In the meantime he would take a bath. After the allotted number of moments necessary to annihilate all evidences of animal life had elapsed, the delouser was opened up and the clothes returned to the owner. There was a moment of dead silence and then a series of queer guttural yelps from the bath cabinet, a great pounding and knocking. The assistant opened the door to find the distracted gentleman (not a hair on his head) in an apoplectic frenzy, wrapped in a Turkish towel, with a wisp of silky brown hair poised on his little finger. His beautiful brown hair had been a wig, and the wig had shrunk—shrunk completely and irreparably. Shrunk to the size of a doll's head.

And the day was a cold one.

The Executive Committee has appointed Colonel J. P. Coombs Managing Director to succeed Major Arnold who left Constantinople on March 6 for America by way of Paris and London. Colonel Coombs has been acting as Assistant Managing Director for several weeks and is already known to many of our personnel, and was highly recommended by the administrative committee in Constantinople.



A modern Near East Relief Hospital in a place full of sickness and death

INDEPENDENCE OF ARMENIA

(*Congressional Record,* March 10)

Mr. King: Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Presiding Officer: The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 332) was read, as follows:

Whereas, The affairs of the Armenian people, and particularly their relations to the Turks, have reached a critical state which can only be relieved by the proper arming of the Armenian people for the defense of their political liberties and ancient territorial rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States recognize the independence of Armenia under the Government of the Armenian Republic, having its seat at Erivan, in Russian Armenia; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Allied powers and the United States forthwith furnish to the Armenian Republic adequate arms, munitions, equipage, and military stores to enable the Armenian Republic to raise and maintain an army for the defense of the liberty and independence of Armenia, the protection of the Armenian people, and the recovery and occupation of the territories from which the Armenians have been driven by the Turks; and be it

Resolved, further, That it be the sense of the Senate that the proper and historic territories of Armenia be preserved in their integrity for the use and occupation of the Armenian

people and for the support of their national life, and that all projects for the partition of Armenia be rejected.

Mr. King: Mr. President, just a word. As long as it was believed that the United States would take some interest in the Near East, in Turkey and in Armenian affairs there was a cessation of the atrocities which the Turks were committing against the Armenians, but now that the Ottoman Turks have reached the conclusion that the United States has withdrawn from world affairs, there has been a recrudescence of the murders and massacres which have for so many centuries characterized their treatment of the Armenian people. Only recently, upon the withdrawal of some French troops from one of the cities in Cilicia, more than 16,000 Armenians were butchered. There is a determination upon the part of the Turks to destroy the Armenian race, in order that their lands and possessions may become the property of the Turks. They know of the superior virtues of the Armenians, of their capacity to build and govern, and of their own incapacity to organize a government or build a civilized community. Fearing the ultimate freedom of the Armenians and their permanency in western Asia and Asia Minor, the cruel, barbarous Turks seek their extermination. I propose to keep before the Senate and the public the awful conditions in Armenia, and the failure of the civilized nations to do their duty toward a people who for centuries were an outpost protecting Europe against Asiatic hordes, and who in the World War battled bravely with the allied nations for the cause of freedom and the overthrow of the autocracy which Germany sought to impose upon the world.

Mr. Jones of New Mexico: Mr. President— —

The Presiding Officer: Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. King: I shall consume but a moment more, so the Senator can reach his matter before the morning hour expires.

Mr. Thomas: Does the Senator intend to ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. King: No; I intend to ask for its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NEWS ITEMS

The Archbishop of Canterbury had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace on March 9, and presented to his majesty the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, who was accompanied by the Armenian Bishop of Manchester.

A memorial has been placed before the Supreme Council asking that the Assyrian nation dwelling in Asia Minor may become independent under a mandatory of the League of Nations. These people, who prefer to be called Assyrian-Chaldean, say that under the present arrangement between the French and British they will be divided—part under French rule in Diarbekir and Mardin, and part under British rule in Mesopotamia—a division which would be injurious to their nationality.

* * *

During March appropriations and individual remittances are to be paid at the rate of 114 Turkish piasters to the American dollar.

GENERAL ORDERS

CAUCASUS

All distribution of flour and bread in Armenia is made by the Armenian Government under the supervision of the Near East Relief. The country is divided into numbered districts, as shown on map furnished each District Commander. Each District has a Regional Supply Committee, presided over by a chairman, acting under the instructions of the Minister of Supply in Armenia. These Regional Supply Committees are responsible for the proper distribution of flour and bread in their districts. They will furnish all necessary data as to the number of people to be supplied, amount of flour required and the localities where it is needed. This data must be submitted to the American representative of the Near East Relief issuing flour to their district.

District Commanders will keep an accurate record of flour received and issued by them. Where possible bakeries will be established by the Near East Relief and bread issued in place of flour. Accurate record will be kept of amount of bread baked and issued. These bakeries so established will be under the exclusive control of the Near East Relief.

It is the policy of the Near East Relief to issue flour only upon the written request of the Regional Supply Committees. Therefore, in issuing flour for the use of the Near East Relief orphanages, soup kitchens, or similar activity, the chairman of the Regional Supply Committee will be required to make same application as for any other purpose, the necessary data being furnished by the proper American representative.

In accordance with the policy of the Armenian Government flour is intended for gratuitous issue to the army, the poor, refugees, orphans and hospitals.

There are two flour and bread rations:

(a) Standard Ration—Daily Allowance:

CLASS	FLOUR		BREAD	
	Funt	lb	Funt	lb
Army	1.10	1.00	1.50	1.33
Refugees (Working)	1.10	1.00	1.50	1.33
Refugees (Not Working)	.55	.50	.75	.66
Orphans	.55	.50	.75	.66

(b) Emergency Ration—Daily Allowance:

CLASS	FLOUR		BREAD	
	Funt	lb	Funt	lb
Army	.75	.65	1.00	.90
Refugees (Working)	.75	.65	1.00	.90
Refugees (Not Working)	.40	.35	.50	.45
Orphans	.40	.35	.50	.45

Flour will be figured at thirty-six (36) pounds to the pood.

All flour storehouses will be controlled absolutely by the Near East Relief.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES

Aleppo makes the following report on Individual Remittances. They have been able to pay a large proportion of the money forwarded from New York up to January first. Most of the unpaid remittances were received during December and reports have not yet come in from the outstations:

Received to January 1, $76,091.66 for 2,590 persons; paid out to January 1, $51,936.86 to 2,013 persons; checks cashed to January 1, $14,730 to 257 persons, making a total of $66,666.86 to 2,270 persons.

In addition, about fifty inter-station remittances have been paid.

A CHILD FOR EVERY STATE

Types of children allotted to each State in the campaign to save 250,000 homeless little ones of the Near East

Syria

ORPHANS IN SYRIA-BEIRUT

Number of orphanages.....	14
Boys received during month...	41
Boys dismissed during month..	12
Total number boys end month.	1,090
No. of girls rec'd during month	57
Total number girls dismissed during month.....	11
Total number of girls at end of month	1,001
Total number of orphans.....	2,151

Classified by Religion

Roman Catholic	109
Protestant	236
Armenian	83
Nitwali	44
Unclassified	19
Druze	38
Moslem	115
Greek Catholic	10
Maronite	650
Greek Orthodox	789
Syriac	46
Jews	2
Latins	9
Copt.	1

ENGLISH OF THE EAST

To Dr. Tenner.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, being a poor Armenian deportee have medicined about four months and operated my eyes many times. I am very much thankful of you and of your kindness. Now I heard that you will go some day.

I pray you and I very, very much beseech you that let me have the last opperation by your hands before you go away, because unless any opperation by your hands, my youth will be lost forever, but if I have the opperation you will be the keeper of my youth and I'll pray you forever, and I again beseech you that let me have this opperation as soon as possible, because I afraid that some day you will go suddenly.

Thanking in advance and excuses of my troubles,

Your most respectfully servant,

(Signed) HAGOP YEGHYAYAN.

Hungry boys' appreciation of soup is somewhat overpowering

Eye Report

DR. MORTON BROWNELL, Beirut, Syria

Personal Treatments	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Beirut	2,669	4,531	5,136	5,692	4,881	6,619	7,748	7,030	5,464	49,770
Anteura	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Junieh	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65
Siden	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Tyre	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	19
Damur	....	....	....	....	....	55	....	....	....	55
Totals	2,707	4,596	5,136	5,692	5,900	6,674	7,748	7,030	5,464	49,947

Treatments Under Supervision	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Beirut	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	738	900	1,633
Anteura	13,259	11,702	10,081	5,400	5,710	2,336	1,524	728	...	50,740
Junieh	114	847	637	....	....	....	....	....	...	1,598
Siden	848	4,871	6,109	7,080	7,330	7,220	7,488	3,808	...	44,732
Ghazir	....	....	202	1,260	1,160	2,158	1,277	1,131	...	7,188
Deir-el-Kamer	....	....	480	1,744	2,600	3,256	3,966	1,950	...	13,996
Suk-el-Gharb	....	....	390	1,205	1,112	831	972	....	...	4,510
Tyre	....	....	....	1,680	4,351	4,420	2,840	1,300	...	14,591
Damur	....	....	....	....	....	1,168	1,620	780	...	3,568
Tripeli	....	....	....	....	941	2,761	3,708	2,132	...	9,542
Batroun	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	195	...	375
Totals	14,221	17,420	17,899	18,369	22,904	24,150	23,575	12,762	900	152,498

Operations	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Beirut	46	108	107	126	76	74	163	147	90	937
Anteura	10	39	38	...	..	..	...	...	..	87
Junieh	..	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	1
Siden	5	36	88	40	7	4	...	...	..	180
Tyre	..	...	...	12	..	..	...	...	..	12
Totals	61	184	223	178	83	78	163	147	90	1,217

Grand Totals	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Beirut	3,891	5,270	5,679	7,009	5,605	7,456	9,089	8,873	7,053	59,925
Anteura	14,747	12,102	10,289	5,400	5,942	2,647	1,596	728	...	53,451
Junieh	262	1,014	670	....	....	....	....	....	...	1,946
Siden	1,181	5,600	6,770	7,453	7,681	7,248	8,141	3,808	...	47,882
Ghazir	....	....	365	1,322	1,185	2,452	1,497	1,131	...	7,952
Deir-el-Kamer	....	....	630	1,892	2,600	3,718	4,062	1,950	...	14,852
Suk-el-Gharb	....	....	586	1,223	1,133	853	976	....	...	4,771
Tyre	....	....	....	1,842	4,548	4,450	2,840	1,300	...	14,980
Damur	....	....	....	....	....	1,343	1,750	780	...	3,873
Tripeli	....	....	....	....	1,126	2,986	3,986	2,132	...	10,230
Batroun	....	....	....	....	....	....	192	195	...	387
Totals	20,081	23,986	24,989	26,141	29,820	33,153	34,129	21,635	7,053	220,249

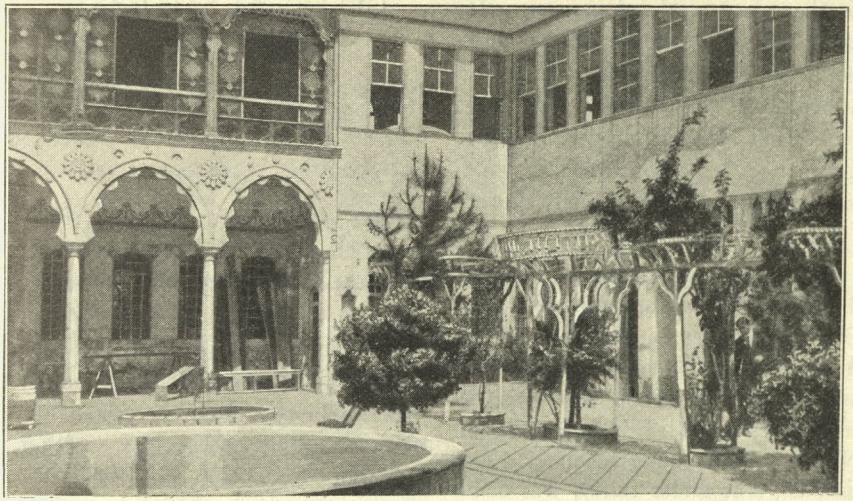
Damascus and the Arab Kingdom

AN Arab crossing the blistering desert, parched and sunscourged, suddenly beheld from the height of a sand-beaten hill the vista of an enlarged and infinite oasis. Instinctively he associated Damascus with Paradise, but an American today would hardly be tempted to draw such a comparison.

History snatched at the coat-tails of the traveler and demanded a few moments consideration. The question can well be asked, "Was there ever a time when Damascus was not?" The student of things ancient can give no certain answer for this city on the Abana was mentioned in the earliest records. Abram passed through on his way from Ur to the Promised Land. Of all the innumerable events clustering around this spot perhaps none have had more significance than the incident in the life of Paul. The wayfarer was shown the places tradition has attached to the Biblical story, and led through the street which was still called Straight. But history only intruded occasionally into the present for few monuments remained of the past; six Roman columns, the Great Mosque built over the site of the Christian Church of St. John and the tomb of Saladin.

An Arab might have called the city heavenly, but the casual observer described it as "eastern." It smelt of the arid wastes. It teemed with oriental life in all its fascinating contrasts and color.

The interest in the city focused upon the bazaars. Syrians, Greeks, Jews, and Arabs zealously guarded their stalls of cloth, food, beans, spice or fruits and looked expectantly for a possible customer. Covered alleys called streets were lined for miles with shop after shop. To the traveler the setting was attractive and to the customer the experience was unique and enjoyable. In buying silk you were not sure whether it were spun in Syria, Lyons or Paterson, whether the colors were fixed or transitory. Yet that made no difference because there was no price attached to the goods. The shopkeeper must first have an opportunity to look at you to ascertain your knowledge of silk and to ask your dragoman regarding your rating in Bradstreet. If then you insisted, the guardian of the cloth would hesitatingly fix a price to the article and tell you he was letting you have it at a great sacrifice because this particular piece of goods had been made before the war. Now it would cost twice the figure quoted to weave the same goods. If perchance you persistently disagreed he offered you a cup of coffee and you then recalled the courtesies due a host and almost felt ashamed at having even thought of the possibility of his original price having been anything but wholesale figures. You had almost surrendered to the spirit of the bazaar and were about to open your pocketbook when you suddenly recalled the annoying injunction of the Baedeker: "Don't pay the amount first demanded, bargain, bargain." Reluctantly you asked him a second time the number of pounds and piasters for which the silk could be purchased. His unfailing eastern memory required him to repeat the identical figures. You suggested the possibility of making it even pounds. He



"The House of Shemie," the finest home in Damascus, now an orphanage of Near East Relief

protested, but as a special favor, acquiesced. You remembered the unfortunate experience of a friend at Constantinople in purchasing rugs, when he carried a superior work of art all of the way to New York only to have the customs official tell him it was made in England. You resolved not to be imposed upon and ask for a further reduction. The polite native offered you a second cup of coffee, better even than the first, but carefully evaded your question. You surrendered without demanding an answer, bought the silk and thanked him for the privilege.

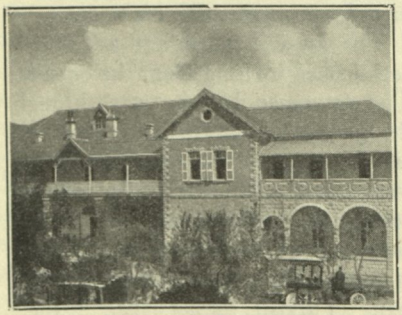
You are perfectly satisfied. You have been shopping, entertained, and feasted. You had reduced the original figure. Therefore you had a real bargain and are thoroughly convinced that you were the one person who ever bought such an exquisite bit of native silk at cost price. Even when you thought of the possibility of its having been manufactured in America you consoled yourself by assuming that every other traveler had met with the same fate, and if it were true you resolved to charge it up to experience or some other inexhaustible account.

The city was divided into quarters, sections, or something where those who wouldn't fight with each other were segregated. The Jews were below the street called Straight and the Christians above it or vice versa, and the Arabs everywhere else. Into this oriental tangle of alleys, lanes, streets,—railroad trains, trams and electric lights had intruded. Djemal Pasha had even run a boulevard through an old quarter of the town in order to perpetuate his name.

The day was warm and a Turkish bath looked inviting from the outside. The dragoman led the way through the gorgeous marble-lined rooms, of varying temperature, until the owner was found. He heroically refused permission to foreigners to use his baths as they were accustomed to do in former days, for he remarked too many Turkish soldiers had bathed there and the bath was too Turkish

for the safety of the Americans. If not a bath, at least the eastern dust should be removed from the shoes. A bootblack was easily found. He fetched out his tools, drew up a chair and motioned for you to stand while he, comfortably seated, slowly moved a cloth over your boots.

A Thousand and Two Nights was the new title of an old story for Colonel Lawrence and the recent Arab movement had added another tale to the collection of romantic adventures recorded in the Arabian Nights. This young scholarly Englishman, still under thirty, was delving into the buried cities of the east for archæological treasure, and at the same time orientating himself in Arabic literature when the war broke out. The story of his early efforts with Hussein, sherif of Mecca, of his growing friendship with the sherif's third son, Faisal, of his living with the Arabs in order to win their confidence, of the first military victory over the Turks at Jedda on the Arabian Gulf, and of the gradual movement of the Arab forces northward through Akaba to join the British troops south of Gaza, has frequently been told, nor does one tire at the telling.



Hospital in Damascus

GREEKS AT SALONIKI

Salonique le, Jan. 30, 1920.

To the Secretary of the Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor.

My Dear Mr. Xenides:

I am sorry to be so late in writing to you about the $500 that your committee so kindly voted for our Macedonienne Creche. It is only about a month ago that we received the above sum from the consul of the U. S. of America in our town, to whom our treasurer has given a receipt, which I hope you have already received.

On behalf of our committee I convey to you and to your committee our hearty thanks for the interest with which you have looked upon our work, as well as the gratitude of the innocent little victims to whose faces your kindness has spread a sweet smile in spite of the long distance that separates you from them.

Your kind help has helped to increase our orphans from forty to fifty-five, the fifteen being refugee orphans; also we were able to give new shoes and dresses at Christmas season and helped Santa Claus to be more generous to the little kiddies.

Mrs. Mihitsopoulos is leaving in two weeks' time for England to accompany twenty Macedonienne orphans, which the Bible Land Mission's Aid Society has, at my suggestion, undertaken to educate in England. With much love from all of us to you all.

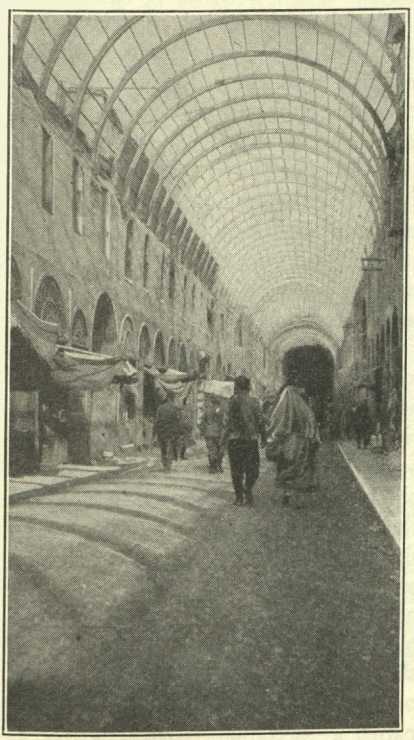
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. MIHITSOPOULOS.

TRANSPORTATION BY ARABA

The business of animal transportation is one of the most important businesses of Turkey, and is organized and systematized to a surprising degree. I find that few business men who deal with Turkey have much information about this kind of transportation. In the territory in which we have worked there is transportation by camels, pack-horses, mules and donkeys, and horse arabas, but by far the cheapest and most important is transportation by ox arabas.

The maximum pack-load of a camel is about 300 kilos, the maximum pack-load of a horse or a strong mule about 200 kilos—we have had ox or water-buffalo arabas, however, which have carried 1,500 kilos in a single load. Horse arabas frequently carry over a thousand kilos and are, of course, much more rapid than ox or buffalo arabas, but in the territory in which we have worked they usually confined their operations to short-distance hauls from railroad stations, and while we have used some in the country the supply is limited.



"The Street Called Straight" in Damascus

The amount of transportation which can be secured and the rapidity with which commodities can be moved is surprising. We have loaded in the neighborhood of two hundred arabas per day for four or five consecutive days, and the number has been limited not by shortage of arabas, but by our inability to load faster.

The rates are, of course, high in comparison with American freight rates, but seem low when we think of the labor, equipment and expense involved in the transportation. Our first large haul was accomplished at an expense of about 40 cents per ton mile. We later secured transportation in some cases at much lower rates.

The arabadjis start on their long trips, which often necessitate an absence from home of several weeks, with a little bread, little or no money, and a few sacks of hay for their cattle. They carry matting to protect their cargoes (and themselves) from rain and snow. They camp out by the roadside, and often sleep in the cold with very little protection. They cannot safely carry money, as the roads are infested with robbers. They wade through water and snow wearing nothing on their feet except skin moccasins. They often arrive at their destination after two weeks of exposure, during which they have sel-

dom if ever slept indoors, covered with mud, wet from head to foot and their teeth chattering and shivering. Nevertheless, the life seems to agree with them. Some of them are physically as fine specimens as one could wish for. They afford some of the most picturesque incidents of road travel in Turkey—long strings of wagons, sometimes with wooden axles creaking and screeching, the picturesque, though ragged, dress of the drivers, the roadside camps at night lit by many campfires. The amount of agricultural products which come creaking and groaning to the railroad points and ports in these wagon trains is surprising. I have no doubt that in good years they run into hundreds of millions of dollars in value.

The peasants own their own little plots of ground, houses and ox teams, they raise enough grain for their own use with a little to sell, and frequently have a few sheep or goats. The transportation business gives them a little ready cash. From what I have seen I feel sure that in the parts of Turkey I have visited, nearly every peasant gets a little of this money during the season.

—Paul B. Fischer.

EASTER FASHIONS IN THE ORIENT

SPRING fashions are following in the wake of winter ones in that they both look to the Orient for inspiration. This has variously been attributed to the presence of large numbers of Orientals in their brightly colored garments in Paris during the Peace Conference, to Paul Poiret's period of military service in Morocco, to a post-war craving for bright colors. But whatever the cause the result is that Paris modistes have exhausted the themes supplied by the more orthodox Oriental countries—China, Japan, Turkey and Arabia—and are now searching the nooks and crannies of the Near East for interesting tribal dresses, and there are many of them which may be adapted to occidental ball gown.

The Greek women of Trebizond have a national dress which is as distinctive as it is beautiful. With certain modifications it is admirably suited to use in the boudoir. Beginning with the headdress, the Greek lady wears a funny little metal disc, about three inches in diameter and brightly gilded, fastened securely on the very front of the top of her head. Over this, but not so as to cover it, she ties a colored cloth folded in triangular shape with one corner hanging down her back and the other two drawn under her chin and tied on top of her head. Across her back she wears a heavy Russian shawl thrown over her right shoulder and passed under her left arm and held securely by her hands folded over her abdomen. Under this is a vest-like garment; in the case of matrons with a panel in front tied with strings about the neck, but in the case of maidens without the panel. Her skirt is of heavy material, split up the sides to disclose the bottoms of a pair of dainty, colored bloomers worn underneath. Over the skirt in the back is another heavy shawl folded in the shape of a triangle and tied about the waist with the point hanging down almost to the bottom of her dress; while over the skirt, in the front, is a brightly colored striped rectangular garment called a "pestamal," which is tied at the top around the waist.

Campaign Conference

Over one hundred persons from all parts of the United States were represented at the national conference of Near East Relief, held April 5, 6 and 7 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

The purpose of the conference was to report progress made in the drive now under way to raise funds to alleviate the suffering of the starving peoples of the Near East, and to formulate plans for a successful follow-up campaign.

More than $11,000,000 was reported raised to date. North Carolina, who has raised $250,000 has the honor of being the first State to obtain its quota. Virginia, also under the management of Claude D. Hopper, State secretary, has raised $250,000. Ohio, who is never to be outdone in efforts of this kind, reported $1,000,000. Dr. J. E. Kirbye reported $176,000 cash actually in hand, making $300,000. Kansas reports $84,374; Mr. Sisson of Maine, $59,000; Mr. English of Massachusetts, $300,000; Mr. Spillane of Michigan, $420,000; Dr. Westenberg of Minnesota, $352,000; Missouri, $116,000. Mrs. Finley of Nebraska reports $100,000; Colorado, $120,000; Mr. Silloway of Pennsylvania, $1,037,000; South Dakota, $64,000; Tennessee, $80,666; Florida, $68,000; Utah, $10,000; Washington, $100,000; West Virginia, $150,000; Wisconsin, $490,000, and so on down the line. Even Honolula has raised $17,000.

Altogether the conference was a splendid success. On the opening night an informal reception was held in the ballroom of the hotel. Business began in earnest Tuesday morning under the chairmanship of Charles V. Vickrey. C. P. Burgess, national director of the campaign, outlined the present, past and future of the campaign, after which each State secretary gave a comprehensive report of the status of his State, naming his quota, percentage of quota actually raised and pledges still to come in.

An amusing incident was reported by Mrs. Finley of Nebraska, who stated that she was receiving $500 daily from other States. Immediately secretaries from East and West became quite sure that these donations were meant for them. Later Mr. Vickrey spoke of the object of Near East Relief. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Ohan, president of the Chicago Presbyterian Ministerial Association, who told why the Near East field appeals to America.

The Tuesday afternoon session took in plans for the follow-up campaign and the divisional activities as presented by the director of Women's Organizations, Mrs. F. S. Duryea; Sunday-schools, George T. Webb; Public Schools and Colleges, M. S. Littlefield; Publicity, Miss Estelle A. Paddock, and Speakers' Bureau, Alonzo E. Wilson.

A very interesting feature of the conference was a grand mass meeting held in the Plymouth Church on the evening of the 6th. John W. Mace presided. Lieut. Frank Connes, a noted speaker, with seven languages at his command, gave the French-

man's view of Near East Relief. Capt. C. K. Morse spoke on "America's Duty to the Near East," and then came a most stirring appeal from Dr. Isaac M. Yonan.

Wednesday morning one of the most interesting speeches was that made by Harry N. Tolles, vice-president of the Sheldon School, Chicago, the subject of which was salesmanship. Mr. Tolles illustrated his points with some very interesting statistics. He told how out of the one hundred people selected at the age of twenty-five in forty years' time the census would be as follows: 36 of them dead, 54 of them dead broke, 5 of them working, 4 of them rich and one wealthy. In brief, salesmanship, as defined by Mr. Tolles, is simply the power to persuade people to purchase at a profit. Mr. Tolles then went on to show that Near East is a good selling proposition, since you could not buy, without at the same time incurring a splendid profit both spiritually and temporally. He also gave some interesting facts on the subject of character analysis, closing his lecture by reciting a very telling verse, "Not Understood."

Mr. Mace demonstrated that he knew something about the effective points of good speech by making an especially fine one himself on that subject. Julian Zelchenko told in no uncertain terms the best way to take subscriptions. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Zelchenko is an adept at doing that little thing.

A grand banquet was given in the evening, at which time the principal speech was made by John Elder, who described in the most appealing way some of the appalling conditions he found in the Near East. He was followed by Father F. Jaeger, who also reported his experiences in the field. The closing address was made by Dr. Paul Leinbach on the subject of Near East Relief, and its demands for service.

Two "flying squadrons" started on a speaking tour directly after the conference, one in charge of Dr. George T. Webb and the other Alonzo E. Wilson, who planned the project.

Among the speakers are Dr. Milton S. Littlefield, General Mesrop N. Azgapetian, Rev. W. J. Ohan, Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson, Capt. C. K. Morse, Lieut. Frank Connes, and Mrs. Rosaline Nixon.

They will speak in churches, lodges, clubs and factories all over the country, with the definite purpose of securing adoptions. They take with them orphan booklets for distribution. These were designed by Miss Agnes V. Williams especially for each state, also souvenir cards of the type of children in the specific area of the field of relief which each state is asked to support.

A house to house canvass by aeroplane, in the manner made famous by Gabriele d'Annunzio in his propaganda flight over Vienna in the latter days of the war, is the unique method by which Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard is directing attention to the plight of the starving Armenians in the campaign of the Near East Relief.

Lt. Maynard, known as the "Flying Parson," makes his appeal in the form of a postal card addressed to "Kind Generous Hearts, Everywhere, U. S. A." He begs them to adopt one or more of the orphans of the Near East, as he has done. Seventeen cents a day is the cost of adoption and it will be readily seen that at this rate many a "Kind Generous Heart"

which Lt. Maynard addresses may adopt whole families.

Lt. Maynard is dropping these cards in every part of the country in his cross-country flight in the interest of recruiting.

THE END IS NOT YET

I wish I could picture to you the needs of the people in the vicinity of Midiat, that village I visited in December. It is a typical back-country district. I know there are dozens, perhaps hundreds, of towns in this suffering land where the people are as poor, but I saw this one. Midial was a town of 10,000 souls before the "Kufferlich," or killing; 3,000 is a generous estimate now. It is two days' ride from Mardin by caravan—no vehicle can possibly go over these mountain paths—but in spite of its remoteness, it is the center for from fifty to a hundred tiny villages or hamlets. At best it must be hard for these people to keep body and soul together, and now, after the devastation of these terrible years, they are the most destitute people I have ever seen anywhere.

You who have seen only America, cannot possibly imagine the nakedness of these people. Women with dresses having patch upon patch, and the patches in shreds, bosoms and bare legs to be seen through the shreds; young girls without enough to cover them, perhaps holding together in front the few rags they have to insure their staying on, and many a child without any clothing at all—and this in December with snow on the mountains and the chill winds biting into one's marrow.

The people came to us in such hordes that we had to keep the gate locked and let in at one time only those from some certain village. We saw at once that we should have to give sparingly if we expected our cloth to go anywhere near around. And oh, with every single woman and child in dire need of an entirely new outfit, what hard work it was to have to weigh and measure, to turn the individual around and look her over, trying to decide whether to give a kamis (the long shirt) elbis (the voluminous drawers) or whether to cover the rags she had with a dress, *i.e.,* cloth for a dress, for remember we had only material by the yard. We worked from daylight till dark all six days of that first week, and found at the end of the time that we had given out over 2,000 garments; also that our blue Canton flannel was two-thirds gone and our white cloth and sweaters all gone. The blankets, I may say here, we made up into jackets, getting six to eight jackets from each blanket, and thus affording covering for that many children by day as well as by night.

On our first day, when we saw the desperate need of the people, we sent a letter back to Mardin by the returning certeje asking our unit there to send us everything they could spare; at the end of our first week, we awaited the certeje's return, and sewed fast on the blanket jackets. To our delight he brought us nine bolts of American Canton flannel, some soap and three sacks of old clothing. They were good garments, most of them, although their style was hardly that "in vogue" in Jabel Thor. They were mostly for men, and I rarely give to men—there are so many desperately needy women and children. So I decided to sell these garments.

Second-hand American clothes go like hot cakes to those who have come under European or American influence, and these, who make up the "higher class" are needy, for though they have a little there is no woolen cloth in the country to be bought. With the proceeds of the sale we bought 1,200 yards of native cloth, giving in this way to more people than we could possibly have reached with the American garments, and pleasing them much better. Among those American clothes there were a few children's coats. The day on which we could dress some child up in a good coat and see her happy smile was surely a red letter day.

In all, during the eleven days actual distribution, we gave to over 4,200 persons our pitiful one garment each. When there was not a garment or a yard of cloth left we did have a little soap, owing to our frugality in giving it out a half-bar at a time, and, though it seemed like offering the proverbial stone to hand an almost naked woman a half-bar of soap, we had nothing else. Even for that they were grateful, not one spurned it.

When we had given out our last scrap of cloth and the last half-bar of soap, the paths leading over the mountains to the village were still black with groups of people hurrying to receive the help they believed the Americans had for them. I turned my eyes and went away with a sad heart. And the next day was Christmas.

JESSIE D. WALLACE.

Miss Wallace died in Aleppo in February.

EMRICH-WALLACE MEMORIAL FUND

Dr. R. S. Emrich and Miss Jessie D. Wallace, devoted Near East Relief workers, who recently died in service at Aleppo, Syria, were both members of the First Congregational Church, Berkeley, California.

A cablegram announcing the close of Miss Wallace's useful life was received by her pastor, Dr. Raymond C. Brooks, March twelfth. The following Sunday morning a fitting memorial service was held in the church. Dr. Brooks paid a tender and glowing tribute to her unselfish spirit, courageous faith and noble idealism.

If deep the sorrow here, he felt that it must be more poignant over there in the hearts of the many friendless ones to whom she gave the last full measure of devotion.

An Emrich-Wallace memorial fund was proposed to be used by the directors of Near East Relief in the Aleppo district. With such a fund in hand the cause to which they gave their lives—the task of salvaging the remnant of a Christian nation will not falter—but go on in the spirit of their supreme sacrifice. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Before the congregation left the church $2,500 was pledged.

PERSONALS

Mr. R. S. Darbyshire and Mr. A. L. Christiansen have been appointed to the Trebizond Unit.

Dr. W. Nesbitt Chambers has severed his connection with the Near East Relief and is devoting his entire time to mission work.

Miss Irene W. Gaylord has been transferred from Constantinople to Konia.

Dr. H. W. Bell left for Marash by way of Aleppo. Dr. Bell will help in the emergency relief in Marash.

PERSONNEL RECENTLY RETURNED

Baylie, H. C., 730 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal. Returned April 10th.

Brown, Wendell W., 16 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Returned February 22nd.

Brown, Mrs. Wendel W., 16 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Returned February 22nd.

Connolly, Joel I., 7 Fenno Place, Dorchester, Mass. Returned April 10th.

Dudley, Stowell B., Dr., Weiser, Idaho. Returned April 10th.

Dunaway, John, Bloomfield, Pa. Returned March 23rd.

Elmer, Rev. Theo. A., Oberlin, Ohio. Returned March 11th.

Farnsworth, Thomas W., 346 Fairfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Returned April 3rd.

Field, Dr. Manning C., 111 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Returned March 14th.

Fuller, Dr. Wilfred J., 54 R. College Avenue, Somerville, Mass. Returned April 3rd.

Hadley, Edmund E., 1216 Elm Street, Grinnell, Iowa. Returned April 10th.

Hadley, Mrs. Edmund E. (née Marguerite Feys) 1216 Elm Street, Grinnell, Iowa. Returned April 10th.

Paul, August W., Buffalo, N. Dakota. Returned March 15th.

Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. A. C., Gallup, N. Mexico. Returned March 22nd.

Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C., Fairmont, Minnesota. Returned April 3rd.

Scidmore, Willard H., 246 Clackamas Street, Portland, Ore. Returned March 5th.

Stewart, Mary A., 526 Holbrook Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. Returned April 3rd.

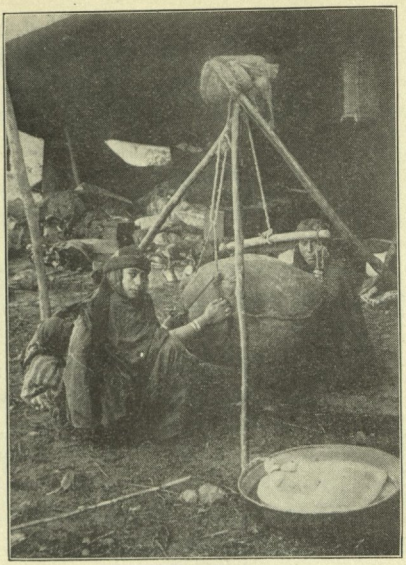
Valentine, Eugenia L., 46 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Returned March 12th.

ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Armenian Central Committee shows that the Committee is providing for 9,000 orphans, and has helped transport twenty thousand refugees, furnishing them some food en route. About a million Turkish pounds has been contributed by Armenians to this work.

In this connection we have just received word from the Committee that a system of taxation for the national fund has been inaugurated. About half a million Turkish pounds has already been raised in this way. Most of the money will be used in caring for orphans and refugees. This tax has in no way interfered with the voluntary contributions which continue to be received by the Committee.

The Minister of Interior has expressed to the Near East Relief its gratitude for the repair of numerous roads in the vicinity of Harpout, especially the one between there and Mezireh.



The Bedouin at work

THE BEDOUIN

The sun had folded its tent and the mantle of twilight hung across the sky. The Bedouin sat among his friends while the bard retold the tales of Nasr-ed-Din-Hodja.

* * *

A thief entered by night into the humble abode of the hodja, seized everything portable which it contained, made it all up into a bundle, placed this bundle on his back and made off with it. The hodja chanced, however, to see him going off, so he followed the thief till the latter reached his destination. This destination was the thief's own house, and when the thief entered it the hodja went in after him, to the great alarm of the other, who asked the venerable man what he wanted. Whereunto the hodja innocently replied by asking another question: "What?" said he, "have we not moved to this house to-day?"

One day the hodja met a number of his student-disciples and was apparently so glad to see them that he begged them to return with him to his home and sup with him.

They accompanied the hodja to his home, and on the threshold he begged them to enter and be his welcome guests. Having then sought out his wife, he informed her in high glee that he had brought a number of his disciples to sup with him, and bade her proceed immediately to prepare for them a pot of welcome broth.

"Oh, Master!" quoth his wife, "with what can I make a pot of broth for you and your guests? Did you, perchance, bring anything home with you? No! Is a miracle then about to happen that will give me the mutton wherefrom to provide the broth? You know there is neither meat nor oil nor rice nor anything else in the house, and if you have brought naught with you, and if no miracle is about to take place, then, alas, no broth can be made, master, for you or for your guests."

"Where is the pot wherein we make our broth?" asked the hodja. It was empty and clean, but the hodja snatched it up in all haste, brought it into the presence of the students and addressed them as follows: "Effendiler, gentlemen, pray forgive me for having brought you hither, for there is neither mutton nor oil nor rice nor anything else with which to make broth; but this is the pot in which the broth would have been made had there been anything to make it."

"The Armenians must be kept alive. Don't get tired. We have done so much, let us do just a little more."—*Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.*

Campaign Field Department

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Birmingham, Ala.

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J. S. Wells, Camp Dir.,
332 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

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Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING
Near East Relief,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

MAYTIME HERE AND THERE

View of Harpoot

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF
One Madison Avenue, New York

Executive Committee

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Dodge, Cleveland H.
Elkus, Abram I.
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THIRTY-SEVEN

Harpoot

ON every side rise the mountains higher and yet higher, reds and blues and far-off purples against the brilliant blue of the Oriental sky. Not far away flows the great River Euphrates, winding through Turkish hills to the hot lowlands of Mesopotamia.

Along the course of that ancient stream there wound a great caravan of people under the blazing summer suns of 1915. It was a company not of strong men whose youth might carry them over more steep mountain roads, but of the old and weak, women and little children. Off into the hills the Armenian men had been taken and killed. And the women and girls who were spared by the rough soldiery for long drawn-out insult and injury along the way, how often seeking death, they found a shorter way to their journey's end in the turbulent waters of the mighty stream.

After the terrible days of open massacre and deportation were over there came a time when by tens, and then by hundreds, the groups of ragged homeless refugees began to appear in Harpoot—exiles from the north or natives from the place returning after months of wandering to ruined homes. All in utter want and deadly fear—two-thirds of them children—the rest women—few men survived!

For years an American mission, centering about Euphrates College, had worked in old Harpoot. It proved a very friend in need and relief sent from America saved thousands alive. Even after the Americans were forced to leave the work went on in the hands of one faithful woman—Miss Jacobsen—struggling to keep alive the little children who had been rescued and placed with destitute Armenian women.

The Harpoot Unit now includes

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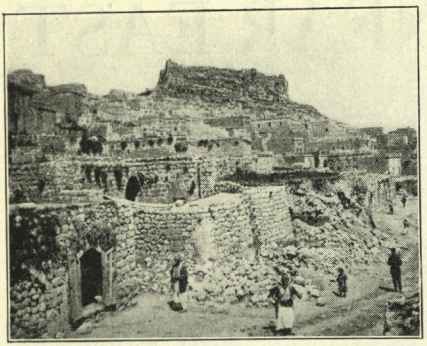


Another View of Harpoot

thirty-four American workers, of these, seventeen are located in the City of Harpoot, eleven in Mezereh, three in Arabkir and three in Malatia. The work of the unit has been much more thoroughly organized and efficiently carried on since our force was increased by the addition of new members in November and December.

In view of the fact that we are responsible for the daily feeding of 4,400 children, the financial situation is a matter of very serious importance. Expenditures have been cut down to the lowest limit so that further economies are not possible without endangering the health of the orphans and others supported by us.

Our orphanages are located in Harpoot and the immediate vicinity, in Malatia, and Arabkir. The total number in the vicinity of Harpoot is 2,600, in Malatia 900, in Arabkir 300. In addition to those who are in orphanages, we have a total of about 600 who are being aided to live in the homes of relatives. The help given to these children varies according to circumstances, being considerably less than the cost of maintaining children as we have done in our orphanages. In some instances, the relatives are able to supplement what we give, but in many cases these "outside orphans" are really living below the level of minimum healthful living conditions. We shall be obliged to increase the allowance to many of the orphans during the next few months.

Of the orphans in Malatia, nearly 300 are Kurdish refugees. The support of these children and widows in Malatia was undertaken after the government gave wheat. Mr. MacDaniels, when we went to Malatia to take over the wheat given by the government in that region, arranged for a soup kitchen where these wretched people were able to get at least one hot meal a day. They were also given quarters in an empty khan, where they lived huddled together in pitiful misery. Conditions were such that many were dying and the prospects for the winter were so hopeless for them that it seemed better to the unit to undertake more thorough work for these Kurdish "mohajirs." Mrs. Larson and Mr. MacDaniels, therefore, went to Malatia, and undertook the job of cleaning up the refugees with the result that nearly 300 of them are now gathered in a comfortable orphanage and they are taking a pride in their new way of living. It is hoped that this orphanage will be the means of giving many of these people a new ideal of decent living. The impression left on the Moslem population, both in Malatia and Harpoot by this act of charity, has been most favorable and officials of the government have co-operated most cordially and practically in the establishing of this orphanage.

MEDICAL

	Mezereh Hosp.	Harpoot Inf.	Malatia Hosp.
Total	89	46	87

DISPENSARIES

Total Number New Patients

Mezereh	Harpoot	Malatia	Arabkir
502	128	338	506

Total Number Treatments

Mezereh	Harpoot	Malatia	Arabkir
2171	3112	2495	2130

Industrial—

Spinning and Weaving, 552 employed; Shoe Shop, 74 employed; Carpenter Shop, 16 employed; Blacksmith Shop, 14 employed; Tin Shop, 5 employed.

It was impossible to make winter suits in advance because of the late arrival of suitable cloth. Hence, the tailor shop had to be expanded hastily in November with inexperienced help when the more promising workers had been put to work. The shop was moved to a large well-lighted room, formerly used by the girls' college. The equipment consisted of 24 hand sewing machines, 10-foot sewing machines, 2 cutting tables and 5 pairs of scissors.

There are five paid employees—one general supervisor, one cutter, one in charge of the machines, one in charge of finishing, and one "mistake-corrector." The other workers are: Thirty Rescue Home girls, 12 orphan girls, 15 orphan boys and 25 Rescue Home girls who work part time.

Many difficulties had to be overcome because of the shortage of scissors, thread, and machine oil. In fact, part of the time crochet cotton has had to be used as a substitute for thread. This decreased the output as then the bobbins had to be wound much more frequently.

As the workers are not paid, the morale has been kept up by the motive of service. They have been made to feel they must exert their best effort so that the little children might have warm clothing in time for cold weather. The work record for December is as follows:

Complete boys' woolen suits	665
Dresses	147
Boys' shirts	957
Suits of underwear	66
Total number of pieces	2465
Number of working days	25
Average number of garments a day	99

The agricultural department has undertaken the task of providing vegetables and cereals for the orphanages for the coming year. The method pursued is for each orphanage to have charge of one or more gardens where the children work under the supervision of Mr. Vrooman and his assistants. Enough gardens and vineyards have already been secured to provide for seventeen of our orphanages and others are in view. The gardens are planned to provide for each orphanage of one hundred children approximately, the supply of vegetables necessary for the coming year. About three acres for each orphanage

ORPHANAGE STATISTICS

TOTAL NUMBER OF ORPHANS AIDED BY NEAR EAST RELIEF IN TURKEY, SYRIA AND CAUCASUS

	Aided in Orphanages and Homes	Aided in Soup Kitchens	Total
Constantinople Area	26,470	1,000	27,470
Caucasus Area	21,057	37,255	58,312
Beirut Areas Inc. Aleppo Dist.	7,016	no rep't	7,016
	54,543	38,255	92,798

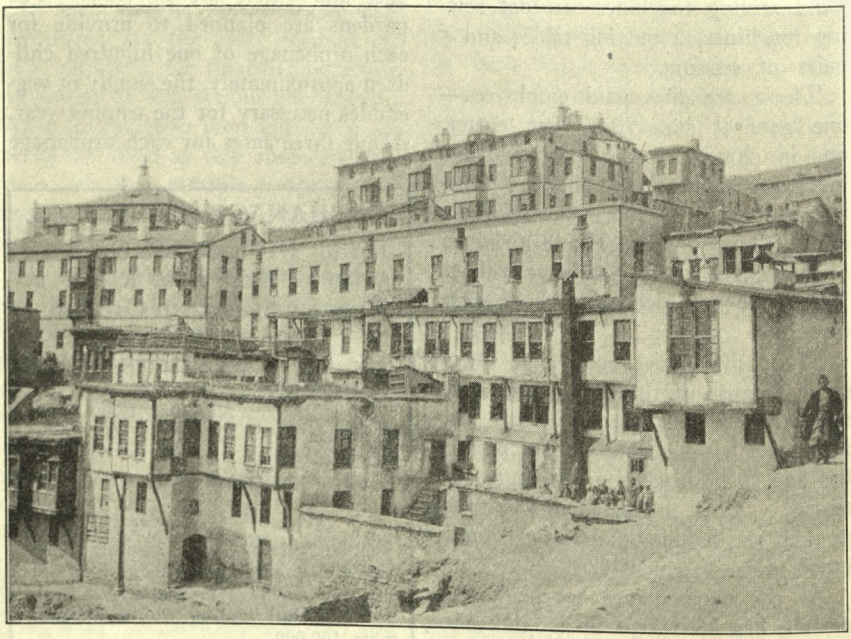
Other places are running soup kitchens or aiding children in families, but we have no statistics. Probably the full figures would approximate 100,000.

are being prepared to provide crops of beans, squash, potatoes, muskmelons, watermelons, spinach, tomatoes, cucumbers, okra, onions and other vegetables. In addition to this, the large orphanage farms at Sursuri Vank and Hoolavank are being planted with grain which will supply a considerable part of the needs of the orphanages, although it is far from adequate for the entire year's needs.

The department raises some stock and has at present 29 cows and 47 sheep. The keeping of cows is a doubtful financial venture for the reason that the cows that are giving milk, average only two quarts of milk a day. It is very important to introduce improved stock. But even with this small yield of milk it has seemed worth while to keep cows and the milk has been a welcome addition to the dietary, especially in our infirmary.

During the summer and early fall, almost the entire efforts of the unit were concerned with the material needs of the orphans and other sufferers. As soon as orphans were housed and the clothing problem partially in hand, it seemed quite necessary to turn attention to the education and training of these children. Schools have therefore been opened for all of those under fourteen years of age and for those above that age and who are engaged in trade, part-time schools have been provided.

When one considers the influence under which these children have been living during the past four and a half years, it seems remarkable that the morale of our orphans is so healthful and happy. Cases of discipline, of course, occur and it has been neces-



American Mission Buildings, Harpoot

sary to turn out some incorrigible cases from the orphanages, but on the whole, the results of the efforts that have been put forth along the moral and intellectual lines are most gratifying.

We keep taking in new orphans, mostly little boys who have run away from their Turkish masters. We average forty new children a week. At the same time we are giving back to their mothers and other relatives those who were taken in during the summer or last winter when their relatives were not able to keep them. An allowance of money is made, when necessary, so that they may not suffer too much. It is a sad business at best, putting the children out, for in most cases they are very much better off with us than with their relatives. There are many tears shed, and my heart aches as I send them out. But our funds do not permit us to take care of them longer in the orphanage.

MARY W. RIGGS.

A QUESTION OF REGENERATION

"The people in the United States have no conception of what a discontinuance of the work of the Near East Relief would mean. It is not only a question of providing food and clothing for those who have none and have no chance, themselves, of getting any, but it is the economic regeneration of Near East which is at stake. Thousands of families are now being provided with employment of one kind and another through Near East Relief, which is not a drain on the resources of the American sponsors of that organization, but really a source of funds for further extension of relief work. Without this industrial work organized and directed by the Americans, the refugees will be unable to help themselves, as they have neither the capital nor the prestige among the Turks to undertake the organization of their own industrial plants.

"The American people have taken on the guardianship of tens of thousands of orphans whose one and only chance in life is in the continued support of American philanthropy. Were this to be withdrawn, there is nothing whatever to save these little children from extinction.

"The respect which is felt throughout Turkey for the impartiality and disinterestedness of Near East Relief is its great strength—and it would be the same were the United States to undertake the work on a larger scale. After the fighting around Marash, the French asked Admiral Bristol to care for 140 French wounded in Marash. Admiral Bristol turned the work over to Near East Relief, which transported supplies and nurses to the ground under a guard furnished by the Turkish Nationalists, who were fighting the French. The Sultan of Turkey turned over six thousand tons of grain for distribution as Near East Relief might think fit, so great was his confidence in the impartiality of American relief work.

"DAVIS G. ARNOLD,
"Former Director Constantinople."

"A man lying wounded by the roadside. He is stripped of his raiment. He is half dead, and America, rich and prosperous, is passing by on the other side."

H. P. DAVISON.

A Year's Work in Smyrna

Smyrna was one of the first stations in Asia Minor to enlarge its work after the arrival of the "Leviathan" party in March, 1919, so that the Smyrna Unit is now completing a full year of post-war work.

Smyrna is the second city and in some respects the most important port city in the Empire and during the war it had become almost a city of refuge for many from the interior who had managed to escape exile. During almost the entire period of the war, relief work had been carried on under the direction of the American missionaries with funds supplied through the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, although so complete was our separation from America that not until long after the Armistice did we know the source of the relief funds or even hear the names Armenian and Syrian Relief or N.E.R.

Smyrna is the center of a very large territory and for purposes of relief administration, the Smyrna Unit might claim to be the largest geographically of any, since the nearest points occupied by representatives of the Committee were Brousa and Konia. The work of this Unit has extended at times to Balukesir, Afion Kara Hissar, Bourdour and Sparta, but owing to political conditions and the lack of sufficient personnel to work the outlying territory adequately, the work of the Smyrna Unit has been largely confined to the city of Smyrna, where indeed there was work enough for more workers than were ever available.

ORPHANAGE WORK. The enlarged work in Smyrna began on March 9th, 1919, when Commissioner E. C. Moore arrived from Constantinople, to be followed a week later by a party of relief workers and returning missionaries. A large and valuable orphanage plant in the heart of the city had just then been vacated by its German owners and turned over to the American mission. At this center an orphanage for girls has since been maintained with Mrs. G. L. Underwood as Directress. In connection with this orphanage a day nursery is maintained, which enables poor mothers to leave their children under proper care while they go out to work by the day. An important part of the work of this orphanage is an investigating department. The number of children in this orphanage has never exceeded 150, but larger numbers have passed through it. A plan is now under foot looking to the placing of most of the children in homes with a guaranteed assistance for a limited time, so that these children may not become permanent orphanage cases.

HOME FOR GIRLS. At the same time, the need for a home for girls rescued from the Moslem harems was met by the organization of a home for girls in property loaned by the American Mission under the direction of Mrs. Frances K. Headley. This home was maintained until January 1, by which time more permanent provision had been made for the girls to whom it had been a refuge and protection during their time of greatest need.

INDUSTRIAL AND RELIEF WORK. The city relief work, long under the care of the ladies of the American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna, was

early transferred to the charge of Miss Florence Harvey, an experienced social worker from New York, and the policy adopted of reducing as rapidly as possible direct aid and providing, rather, industrial relief. Miss Harvey soon organized, in property loaned by the Scotch Mission to the Jews, a large industrial plant where many of the refugee women found profitable employment. The industrial work at Smyrna did not attempt to be self-supporting, since most of the articles made were immediately used for the orphanages and refugees; but the fancy work found a ready market locally or through the Acorne shop in Constantinople, and this part of the work will probably be continued on approximately a self-supporting basis. The need for the other type of work is less urgent now and with the early transfer of Miss Harvey to the Caucasus, the industrial work will be reduced and put on a more nearly self-supporting basis. During the past year, however, the type of work carried on was very urgently needed, and through this center a large number of women have been assisted and many put in the way of permanent self-support.

MEDICAL WORK. Smyrna was early chosen as the location for one of the 15 hospitals for which equipment had been sent, and on April 12th a large hospital unit, under the direction of Dr. A. C. Pratt, reached Smyrna. A large wing of the Turkish Civil Hospital was at once placed at the disposal of the Committee and in a little more than a month the Hospital was opened just in time to render signal service to soldiers and others injured in the disorders of May 15th. Dr. Pratt desired to make this practically a model hospital and this was the first N.E.R. hospital in Asia Minor actually to install and make use of the full equipment provided. In June Dr. H. W. Bell succeeded Dr. Pratt as Director of the Hospital, and until November this institution did a splendid work for all the races and nationalities of Smyrna. The large number of clinics conducted in various parts of the city by Dr. Bell and Dr. L. G. Richards were especially appreciated. In November, however, the Managing Director ordered the closing of the Hospital in Smyrna on the ground that this city less urgently required an American Hospital than did some others. On the departure of the Hospital personnel, one nurse was left to assist in orphanage work and another, Miss Roberta Sharp, at the urgent request of the Armenian Hospital Committee, undertook temporarily to assist in that institution.

The work of the past year has met a real need of the city and has been an expression of the good will and sympathy of the American people. It has had, of course, its lights and shadows; but on the whole it has been a successful and valuable contribution to the reconstruction problem in Asia Minor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
MARCH 16th

(Values in paper lire)

Dollar	1.11
Pound Sterling	4.10
20 francs	1.95
20 lire	1.30
20 drachmas	2.49
20 leva	0.34
20 marks	0.32
20 kronen	0.11½
Gold lira	4.93

Tag Day in Greece Means Bread, Bread, Bread

Samsoun

The Samsoun Unit has never been able to do much in the outlying districts except in Unieh and Fatsa, and in Baffra. We will not be able to do a great deal either unless our appropriation is considerably increased. But there is a little group of Armenian villages, in great need, near Charshambe, from which we had a report yesterday. It is the only group of Armenian villages that was not entirely wiped out during the war. There are 473 destitute persons. To give them enough corn for seed and a sufficient number of oxen to till their ground, on a scale large enough to enable them to keep themselves from starvation, would cost from £2,300 to £3,000. To give them enough oxen to enable them to raise tobacco and transport it to town would cost about £5,000 to £5,500. In the latter case they could raise themselves a little above abject poverty. The plan we were considering when we asked for a report, was to lend or give a team of oxen to each three, four or five families, according to circumstances, for them to use in common. The plan seems to be a good one, and everyone to whom we have spoken about it, is enthusiastically in favor of it, for it is just the kind of relief that is most needed. If we were to help a group of Armenian villages in this way, we should feel bound, in order not to seem partial, to help a Greek group of villages in the same way. This would mean an expenditure of from £5,000 to £10,000, and we hardly feel able to spend even the smaller sum in this way. But we are trying to interest Miss Knox in the plan, and get her to spend the $2,700 sent her by the Mt. Holyoke Alumnae War Service Fund to use at her discretion. With her aid, we think we can swing the thing. Of course in any case the most that we can do is a mere drop in the bucket, but we should like to feel that we are doing at least a little relief work of this kind that will live after we go. We believe that the best plan would be to lend the oxen, and not give them, and this not so much with any idea of getting them back as for the sake of having the property in our name, so that in case of theft or damage, we will have the right to protest to the government against the violation of our rights and demand redress. Before beginning anything like this, we should get the local government to give us a promise of protection.

Here are some of the things that we are working on at present, as a beginning:

(*a*) A school for weaving at the Armenian Orphanage, three looms, probably weaving Turkish towels at first, or cloth for the orphans. Instructor engaged. Looms must come from Marsovan. Work may begin in two weeks—no reason why it should not. When the looms get here we are going to devise an improvement that will throw the shuttle automatically. We ought to be enough of mechanical engineers to do that.

(*b*) Same as (*a*) but for the Greek Orphanage. Hope to get the looms here.

(*c*) A school for knitting stockings, sweaters and underwear at the Armenian Orphanage. Have good, expert man to start the school. He is going to Constantinople on next boat on business of his own, and is

commissioned to buy machines there for us, and also yarn, unless he can get them from our supplies.

(*d*) A wood-working school at the Armenian Orphanage, that is to grow into a first-class furniture factory, small scale. Will teach orphans, and if all goes well, employ some refugees later. Experienced instructor who is also an expert workman, is in Marsovan, out of work, and wants to come here.

(*e*) Cutting and dressmaking school at Armenian Orphanage, now in operation. Cutting is a new feature added to the sewing school that has been in operation for some time.

(*f*) Combination agricultural school for Armenian orphans and a refugee farm. Now in operation; started three days ago. Orphans receive small wages when they are able to do useful work. Four acres now secured, four more in prospect. Graduate of agricultural school in Constantinople devotes three hours a day to giving technical instruction, and to directing the practical work. Gardeners and farmer will give their whole time. Hope to add a few cows, and some chickens or other fowl, to be fed on weeds from gardens, etc.

(*g*) Shoe-making and repairing school and shop, Armenian Orphanage, to make and repair shoes for orphans at first.

(*h*) Spinning with hand spinning wheels, for girls at Armenian Orphanage; wheels ordered; due soon.

(*i*) Same as (*f*) but for Greeks. Am going into partnership with truck farmer who has eight or ten acres under cultivation now. Contract now being drawn up. Expect to sign and be a farmer myself to-morrow.

RESOLUTION

Resolved That, at the annual convention of the Sivas Reconstruction Union, held on the third and fourth day of April, 1920, in the Armenian Church, 221 East 27th Street, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas, for a number of years since inhuman deportation of the Armenians, the Near East Relief Committee have endeavored to relieve the wants and future destruction of the remnants of our beloved people from exposure and diseases.

Whereas, the said Near East Committee have agreed to help us in our relief work among the Armenian refugees from Sivas by doubling the amount of money which we have sent and may hereafter send from time to time to Sivas and other relief centers where there are Armenian refugees from Sivas.

Be it resolved, that our central committee be and is hereby instructed to communicate our sense of grateful appreciation of the officers and members of the Near East Relief Committee for the many and varied humanitarian services rendered to our unfortunate people in general, particularly for the assistance and encouragement given to us by the said Near East Committee in doubling the amount of money sent by us to several relief centers to be applied to the needs of the Armenian refugees from Sivas.

The central committee of Sivas Reconstruction Union takes a great pleasure in submitting the above resolutions to you to be presented to your noble organization.

(Signed) H. K. KAZARIAN
Secretary.
S. H. ABKARIAN
President.

Caucasus

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY REPORT OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1920—CAUCASUS BRANCH

DISTRICTS	Number of Orphanages Operated	Number of Orphans Cared For	Number of Beds in Hospitals	Average Daily Number of Hospital Cases	Average Daily Number of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Number of Refugees in Camps, Barracks, Etc., Receiving Relief	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread Flour and Soup, Daily	Number of Children Receiving Individual Training	Number Receiving Education in Schools	Number of Tetra Vac. and Smallpox and Typhoid Inoculation	Number to Whom Old Clothing was Distributed	Number Employed in Industry
Akhalkhalaki	3	965	140	49	.....	.....	.....	(S.K.9) 1,986	43,000	653	735	4,000	3,161	374
Alexandropol	1	4,338	1,428	1,217	1,074	5	11,651	15,249	163,649	1,850	3,900	T.V.5,210 Typ.6,104	9,571	3,801
Baku	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	529	.....	.....	.....	791	1,555
Erivan	50	8,599	3,038	2,674	683	5	1,827	(S.K.24) 18,524	44,454	4,806	2,064	T.V. 715 S.P.1,309	15,925	3,962
Karaklis	11	2,051	531	456	241	9	407	(S.K.3) 1,200	72,192	435	1,285	T.V.2,500 S.P.3,500	10,000	.....
Kars	6	3,081	522	656	115	1	.....	.....	106,965	1,089	2,108	TV.1,831 S.P.1,722	18,159	455
Tiflis	8	2,024	150	2	442	7	.....	.....	13,558	627	1,170	.....	7,550	.....
Total (a)	79	21,058	5,809	5,054	2,555	27	13,885	37,255	444,347	9,460	11,262	26,891	65,157	10,147

LETTER OF GRATITUDE FROM AKHALKHALAKI ARMENIANS

The following letter has been received by the Near East Relief from the Committee of Akhalkhalaki Armenians.

"The Armenian inhabitants of Akhalkhalaki District eight months ago were on the very brink of ruin. After giving an enormous number of victims in Bachourian Woods and Tsalkhi Mountains, thanks to the victory of the Allies they were able to return to their native land, but here their position was not better, as starvation and deadly epidemics followed thither in their steps. The Akhalkhalaki District Union was unable to assist the people. The Union's Executive applied to American Near East Relief Committee who came from distant lands across the ocean to fulfill the great task of rescuing the people from death and starvation. In its appeals the Union's Executive could not find a more appropriate name for the American Committee than that of Good Samaritan.

The Committee gave kind ear to our appeals and opened in Akhalkhalaki District one of its branches, which soon became literally a rescue camp for the entire population of the district, Armenian, Georgian, Tartar and Russian alike.

Our helpless people struggling for their very existence will never forget your great humane and Christian work and will ever cherish your memory in the songs of their *"ashoughs,* in their literature, in their very souls."

The rate of exchange to be used in selling commissary supplies during the month of February is fixed at Two Hundred Seventy-five (275) Caucasian roubles to the dollar.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,

President United States Senate.

DEAR MR. MARSHALL: Having been appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to prepare a statement in regard to America's relation to the problem of establishing peace in the Near East, and particularly in regard to the continuation of the Sultan in Constantinople as the ruler of the Ottoman Empire, we beg your careful consideration of the following points, in stating which we believe that we are voicing the sentiment of the large majority of the religious forces of America:

First. That the purpose which led America into the war was not fulfilled with the cessation of hostilities. Germany has been defeated but autocratic militarism still lives, and is even now manifesting itself in its worst form in the former Turkish Empire, which has been well-called the breeding place of atrocities and wars.

Second. That there is a growing impatience amounting to indignation over the failure of the administration and of Congress to concur in enacting such legislation as will enable America to help the allied nations to escape from the political entanglements of the past and to solve the Near Eastern problem according to the principles of right and justice, for the establishment of which we entered the war.

Third. That this impatience is coupled with the sense of humiliation that America by her delay is losing her prestige among the nations and the acknowledged moral leadership which has been accorded her by the peoples of the world, and that she is being accused of self-interest and bad faith.

Fourth. That it is well-nigh, if not actually, impossible for Great Britain and France to meet their present responsibilities which cannot be avoided, and much more to assume new ones without America's aid.

Fifth. That cable dispatches from Lord Bryce and other British leaders interested in the Christian peoples of the Near East declare that "unless America joins to help bear the burdens we see no hope of delivering the subject races of Turkey."

Sixth. That the King-Crane, the Harbord, the Near East Relief, and other commissions, public and private, as well as a large number of Americans in the Near East, all agree that America alone is in a position to do with comparative ease what ought to be done in that country for its pacification, for the protection of the people there, and for the setting up of a safe and righteous government.

That many leaders in other countries are of the same opinion, which is also confirmed by practically all the nationalities dwelling in those areas;

That from all these different sources there is general agreement that if America refuses to come to the relief of the situation the Turks will continue to hold sway in Europe and while dwelling in Constantinople will continue to practice officially from that city their characteristically unjust administration and perpetrate their customary atrocities upon their defenseless subjects wherever their rule shall extend;

We therefore appeal to the Government at Washington to recognize America's peculiar opportunity and obligation to help in the solution of this problem, because she, better than any other nation, can take up its consideration with nothing to gain for herself, without arousing suspicion in

others and in answer to the practically unanimous call of all the nations concerned, especially those smaller nations that are now awaking to a desire for national independence.

In particular we urge that the weight of America's influence be thrown on the side of a definite and final decision that the Turk should be excluded from Europe and denied control over the subject peoples which he has so long and so brutally oppressed and maltreated.

We believe that we express the opinion of the large majority of those whom we represent when we say that the Christian people of our country, while not coveting for America the responsibility of an advisory or mandatory position, feel that she should not shrink from declaring her willingness to take such an advisory or mandatory responsibility if the allied nations and the peoples of the East should make strong representation that by doing so she could effectively aid them in bringing order out of the chaotic conditions that now exist.

Yours respectfully,
Rt. Rev. CHARLES S. BURCH,
Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON,
Rev. JAMES L. BARTON,
Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN,
Rev. STANLEY WHITE,
Committee.
STANLEY WHITE, *Chairman.*

The Springfield *Republican* of Feb. 13th under news items reports that one of the bequests in the will of Geo. P. Sibley of Westfield, includes $200 for Near East Relief.

After all a man cannot leave his money to any better pupose than caring for the fatherless children of Armenia and giving them a chance for life and happiness.

UNCLE SAM RECOGNIZES INDEPENDENCE OF THE ARMENIANS

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.—Armenia was formally recognized today as an independent republic by the United States.

Similar action has been decided upon by the allied conference at San Remo. The American recognition was in the form of a note addressed by Secretary Colby to Mr. Pasdermadjian, Washington representative of the Armenian Republic.

Notice of the recognition also was communicated formally to the diplomatic corps abroad and to the allied conference in Italy.

A Small Patient in Near East Relief Hospital

THE "FOUR MILLION" OF THE EAST

Syria

ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE IN ALEPPO

A printed report, covering four years' work, has just been received from the Armenian Orphanage in Aleppo. This institution, which started in 1915 with thirteen children, was housing two thousand in the autumn of 1919. 6000 children have been cared for of whom 3465 have been restored to their parents or other relatives.

One of the most interesting phases of the orphanage life is the industrial department. Twenty-two men are employed to teach the boys trades which will make it possible for them to earn a livelihood when they leave the orphanage. The girls are taught housework, cooking, and sewing.

Near East Relief has equipped a thirty-five bed hospital for the orphans, and is paying the running expenses of the same. In addition to this, an eye clinic is provided, and many of the children are taken to the Eye Hospital for special treatment or operation.

There is a special school for the forty-three blind children in the orphanage.

After their work and lessons are done, hundreds of children play together in a huge room of the Aleppo Orphanage, which used to be a famous Syrian Inn. The room boasts a smooth stone floor, excellent for sliding, and upon it the boys cut the same sort of capers indulged in by the young people of colder climes on the ice. There is plenty of noise and confusion but no one is unpleasant.

Pastor Shirigian is founder and head of the Aleppo Orphanage and he is caring for thousands of children in this and other institutions in the City. He is a small man, with a large heart and a most fatherly personality. He doesn't believe in rules and says he has no need for them in his homes. The children are allowed the utmost liberty so long as they play good-naturedly. But he appoints several lieutenants to help keep his big family in order.

"And how do we manage it, without rules?" he was asked.

"Well if the boys start quarreling, my lieutenants tell them that is not the way to make good Armenians," he explained, "And this appeal is usually sufficient."

SYRIA—ALEPPO DISTRICT—BEIRUT AREA

No. of sub-districts reporting	11
No. of American Personnel	45
No. of Admin. employees	337
No. of rented buildings	53
No. of free buildings	34
No. of buildings belonging to Com.	2
Industrial Work—	
Total employed Industrial	1669
No. of garments during mo.	14441
Total Sales Industrial Dept. (cash)	239590.75
Medical Work—	
No. hospitals	8
No. Gen. clinics	14
No. Amer. doctors	2
No. employed doctors	15
No. American nurses	5
Total number nurses	13
Total number beds	195
Total different in-patients during month	295
Total operations during month	206
Total new cases at clinics	4703
Total treatments at general clinics	9011
Total treatments eye clinics	8378
Total cost medical work	149988.16
Total free prescriptions	4140
Orphanage—	
No. of orphanages	17
Boys received during month	147
Boys dismissed during month	42
Total number boys end month	1302

No. of girls received during month . 119
Total No. girls dismissed during mo. 36
Total No. girls at end of month ... 1074
Total No. of orphans 2376
Total cost of orphans...703,529.85 P. T.
Average cost per orphan .....296 P. T.

I am enclosing a copy of our report for January, 1920. You will notice that we are gradually contracting the industrial and relief work and that the emphasis is being put on the orphanages.

You will note also the increase in the cost of orphanage support. The average is already three or four dollars more than the first estimate of ten dollars which we have made. I am in hopes that we can send you in a day or two a list of present prices in the Beirut market, which will show the tremendous odds against which we are contending at present. I see no immediate hope for alleviation of this situation.

Just at this moment mutton is $1.04 a pound and butter is $1.40 a pound. Potatoes are between five and six dollars a bushel.

We are fortunate to be able to get special concessions from the Shipping Commission in Egypt, so that we can furnish rice to our orphanages at about half the present price in Beirut, which is about seventeen cents a pound. If you will compare this with your present high American prices, you will understand the situation.

JAMES H. NICOL, Director.

CAESAREA

Our venture in industry in Caesarea is somewhat modern. A Greek in Talas has leased us what is left of a small weaving mill that he operated successfully before the war. He has six power looms, run by an old-fashioned kerosene engine, and various devices, some of his own invention, that form part of the process of turning thread into cloth. The Turks "deported" most of his machinery and used or abused it during the war, but he has gotten most of it back and by means of homemade repairs has put his fabrika in fair working condition. He will act as superintendent of the mill. The work will all be done by boys from our industrial orphanage on the hill. They work in two shifts, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, the shift not at work being at school.

We will of course turn out a great deal of cloth, mostly cotton, for summer clothing for our 2,500 orphans, but we hope also to make "bez" for sale and should realize a fair profit on this. But our chief purpose is to teach the boys a trade that may be the means of their earning a livelihood, or getting a start in life.

The Armenian Committee in charge of the large orphanage in Caesarea is planning to move the orphanage to the monastery at Evkere, a place about ten miles from Caesarea. The monastery buildings are large and well adapted to orphanage work. The courts and grounds are spacious and there will be plenty of opportunity for outdoor life which these city orphans greatly need. Connected with the monastery are gardens and fields which formerly were under cultivation and yielded a large return. These can now be used to supply food for all the orphans of Caesarea, Talas and Zingidery. The Committee is very anxious for the N. E. R. to take over these fields, as they cannot undertake their cultivation now.

If this could be done we could give

work to many of the older boys and girls in raising vegetables. The Unit has a tractor and lacks only a man trained in agriculture to undertake this work.

HEARD FROM MARDIN

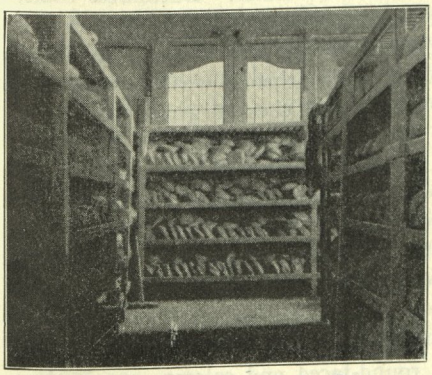
Mardin, the frontier of the Syrian District. The handicap of non-European occupation has in a measure been recompensed by the goodwill of the Turkish military, and an entirely unexpected cooperation on the part of some officials. The seeming good forture of being on a railroad is not as great as it looks on the map. Mardin is situated on an elevation three thousand feet above the plain, with the station fifteen miles away by auto road, and an hour's ride by horse trail. The train service once a week, courier from Aleppo every two weeks, and mail when lucky chance allows any to get through is a schedule which seldom materializes.

The work here has always been numerated in hundreds rather than thousands. The orphanages accommodate about eight hundred children. Two hundred boys in what was the Boys' High School, two hundred girls in the Mission Girls' School, and two hundred and twenty-five children below twelve in a home outside the Mission Compound. There are also about two hundred children who are allowed a little financial help and free schooling with the other orphans, but given a home with a relative in the city. It is the policy of the Unit to make this provision whenever possible instead of institutionalizing the child. Each orphanage is making a special feature of the physical development of the children.

Knead versus Need

The teaching of *esprit de corps* by means of games is most needed among these children, who have lived with the idea of the survival of the fittest during their wandering life.

The women who have escaped to the Americans, and those who have lost their all in the war are given a home, rent free, where they may live with their children and a few congenial women. The sick are given a daily supply of bread, and all are given an occasional allowance of wheat, burgle, or lentils. They have the opportunity of wage-earning in the industrial department, so thus they are able to start the nucleus of a home. Three hundred women and ninety children are accommodated in eight houses. The refugee numbers are greater now than at any previous time, due to the fact that many Armenians from Harpoot and the interior, who have relatives in America, came this far en route to Aleppo to take the train and go on to their destination. They are stranded here by a government order forbidding Armenians to travel. Because of these increased numbers the Unit is not making an effort to reclaim Christians from the Moslems.



The Treasure Bin of the East

OLD-CLOTHES WEEK

Beginning June 1st Near East Relief offers a unique solution to the problem of housekeeping in close quarters. Get rid of all those old clothes which have been hanging around for years, kept in the vain hope of being fixed over or up or of being worn in the country next summer or to market on a rainy day. There are a few hundred thousand little Armenians who would find plenty of room for them in their homes for at present there are no clothes hanging on their closet hooks—if they have any closets—and most of the garments they have wouldn't hold together if suspended from a hook.

Russian Armenia is, of course, a mountainous country, alternately lofty ranges and high tablelands, and winter is very cold. There is no cloth or clothing to be had, and if there were, the refugees, having nothing, could not buy it. Except those who have been outfitted with clothing from America by the relief workers, the refugees are in rags—mere shreds and tatters, through which the icy wind has easy access to their skins—and barefooted. And just at present the whole of Russian Armenia is under a sheet of snow.

There are so many of these poor people, shivering in the cold, that one is always in the midst of them. They crouch against the sun-warmed fences, huddle in the shelter of ruined buildings, wander begging through the streets, and, packed in open flat cars or clinging precariously to the roofs of box cars, journey along the railroad seeking new places to locate. Frequently, from the train one sees little groups of them, heads bent against the driving cold wind, tramping down snow-packed roads towards the relief stations.

In Etchmiadzin, I walked to the bread line on the plain just at the edge of the town. Directly ahead was

the ice-sheeted peak of Ararat. The road was flecked with snow, the ground was frozen hard, the ditches along the road and the ponds on the plain were covered with ice. Down this road streamed a throng of men, women, and children—hundreds of them—half the number barefooted, and the remainder with their feet tied in rags! They were all thin and emaciated; barely alive—that was all. Some of them came up to us pleading. There was one—we had started away, then stopped to call the interpreter, when we became aware that somebody was standing by us, and turning saw a girl. She was about sixteen, with a face that in spite of its lines and the dirt was a beautiful face, and with graceful figure and carriage. She was crying; she was appealing for clothing—and all the time her teeth were chattering so hard that she could scarcely utter the words. And no wonder she was cold. Her feet were bare; her head was bare; lean fingers held together a few scraps of rags across her chest; the other arm was completely bare from the shoulder down; and beneath her arm a rent in her rags exposed the skin drawn tight over her sharp ribs, unprotected from the bitter wind.

Shredded Rags His Only Garment

SO LITTLE MEANS SO MUCH

A truck with old clothes from America! Great is the excitement of the girls and boys at the orphanage! Various uninvited small girls poke inquisitive fingers through the worn wrappings to get the first glimpse of the stylish American dresses.

"Oh, I see something pink, and a yellow ribbon. May I be permitted one of the beautiful coats."

With this devout wish, the youthful speaker evinces a desire to penetrate the magical depths still further and is forcibly restrained.

Tomorrow will come the sorting and arranging, and no easy task either. One doesn't know quite whether to laugh or weep over that variegated assortment but after all there isn't time to do either. Buttonless coats, ragged sweaters, old party dresses, unmated shoes, here they all are, and mixed with them a wealth of treasure trove—real checked gingham dresses, middies, and rompers.

How poignantly the days of our childhood are brought back by the next offering! Green and brown plaid with a red velvet guimpe! Somebody surely has a "long attic."

But the red velvet found its place after all. Soon afterward Vartoohi, round-faced and solemn, appeared at

our gates. She was quite alone and dirty and pathetic. A bath did wonders, but there simply wasn't a dress her size to be had. Again the American clothing was gleaned over and the plaid and red velvet brought forth a forlorn hope. Forlorn it certainly was and dingy. Vartoohi could not raise her arms, it fitted her rather tighter than a glove is supposed to do, but for Vartoohi it was a truly sublime occasion. The other children might be dressed in ordinary clothing made in the sewing room to fit them—she was in the height of American fashion, delightedly self-conscious, profoundly grateful for the good fortune that was hers. _____

FROM EVERY QUARTER

Children in orphanages still in rags; they come in without shoes or stockings. Can't make clothing fast enough.

* * *

Erivan-Yarrow report: At the big Reception camp where new refugees pour in each day, and are bathed, deloused, fed and clothed, large supplies of old clothes, socks and sweaters sent from America are the basis of the reclothing. "Altho, we have received many hundreds of bales and boxes of these materials they are simply a drop in the bucket. We need and could use immediately many thousand additional bales and boxes. It takes considerable material to go into the clothing business for hundreds of thousands of people!"

* * *

Konia: Gratitude for these old clothes donations partakes of all the politeness of which the East is capable. Miss Cushman in Konia had been distributing clothes again and evoked the following note in the town paper.

"Miss Cushman, her highness, has been kind enough to give each of the orphans a drawer and a shirt. We cheer such kind deeds which are worthy of note."

* * *

Konia: A carload of boys arrived from Caesarea. They had been in an Armenian orphanage and were for the most part clothed solely in underwear. "We took down several bags of boys' old clothing and after an extremely wild scene enacted around the freight car from which the clothes were being given out, all the orphans emerged more or less triumphant with a substantial covering for their nakedness. Caps were the article prized beyond all others."

* * *

The last two days I have unloaded five carloads of supplies for the winter. These included a great quantity of the second-hand clothes contributed by the people of America for general distribution among the refugees, which is nothing short of a blessing.

I finished the unloading of all the supplies the middle of the week and followed it up the next day by superintending the unpacking and arrangement of a thousand pairs of shoes.

We are finishing the distribution of the clothes supplies by taking bundles of clothing prepared beforehand around to the neediest families whom we have investigated. For the five days we were at it; at the depot we clothed intelligently more than three hundred people a day. The people of America who contributed the old clothes and shoes that were in the bales that come to us need have no fears as to the value of their contributions. I wish some of them could have been

with us for just a day and see how the clothes were literally devoured.

It was mostly Greek and Armenian women who composed the throng which jammed the gates and the streets and at times tried to scale the walls. Accordingly we had to give up that method of distribution. The rest of our clothes supplies are being given out in separate bundles after investigation of the need of the particular family. The people in America who contributed the clothes never would have a shadow of a doubt as to the worthiness of the cause, had they witnessed a few of the scenes that have been enacted here those last days.

* * *

Samsoun: "There are several hundred refugees camped in the outskirts. To such as these in most desperate need, the old clothing sent from America is being distributed."

When the Near East Relief workers came to Boghazlian they found about 400 children gathered together under the care of a lame girl who had survived because of her infirmity. She had little food to give them and no clothing and the condition of the children's dirty rags was terrible. Fortunately the workers had with them a quantity of old clothing sent out from America. Everyone proceeded to the nearby river, sleeves rolled up and ready for business. The little tots were thoroughly scrubbed and then as the little bodies dried in the sunlight an odd assortment of costumes was sorted out, trying as far as possible to provide everyone with something, clean and whole, whatever the style and the fit.

Trebizond: Old clothes given out in Bread line to 300 ragged women.

FINIS—THE TOP SHELF

Old Top Shelf, you're doomed.

Commencement's coming and all your musty, mouldy mysteries are going to come tumbling down to be frowned over, laughed over—so that some fresh can start his heap of good - for - nothing - but - too - good-to-be-thrown-aways up there.

And that bottom drawer in the trunk! No use trying to cart all that stuff back home again. The folks wouldn't have it around for one minute. It does seem a shame to throw it all out, though, doesn't it? Old mackinaws, sweaters, riding breeches, shoes, and whatnots. You never wear them now and you never will. You know that as well as anybody. Still, there's a certain sentimental something about all that old stuff. There usually is about musty, useless things.

There's an Old Clothes Campaign coming along the first week in June—just when you're wondering what to throw away, what you'll want at home, and what you will want to take with you out into the cold and cruel next fall. The Old Clothes are going to be boxed up, sentiment and must having been hygienically eradicated, and shipped off to Armenia, where they will be received as eagerly as if they were brand-new, spick and span, right out of the bandbox.

Send them to local Near East Relief Headquarters or national storeroom at 549 West 39th Street, New York City.

Turkish Treaty

By Edwin L. James

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Paris, May 11.—The Turkish treaty was handed to the Ottoman delegation at the French Foreign Office this afternoon. It was presented by Premier Millerand to Tewfik Pasha, head of the Turkish Commission.

M. Millerand observed that in taking part in the war by the side of the Central Powers Turkey had prolonged it and must pay the price. He said the Allies had decided to leave the Sultan in Constantinople, but were determined that law and order should prevail in what was left of Turkey.

Tewfik Pasha received the treaty and said that a reply would be made in writing. The Turks have thirty days in which to answer.

The treaty is rather remarkable for the great attention paid to the League of Nations, having been assigned many duties in enforcing terms to that organization. It is provided that England, France and Italy shall assume permanent and complete control of Turkish finances. Officially the summary of the treaty states that President Wilson will fix the boundaries of Armenia. It is not known whether or not he accepted this task offered him by the Allied Premiers at San Remo.

The treaty consists of thirteen parts. Part 1 contains the covenant of the League of Nations in the same form as it appears in the German treaty.

Part 2 lays down the frontiers of new Turkey. In Europe the frontier runs along the Chataldja line, embracing Lake Derkos. Turkey is left in Asia Anatolia, with the exception of what is cut off to form the western end of Armenia.

SULTAN REMAINS ON SUFFERANCE

Part 3 begins by saying that the Allies permit the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty in Constantinople "on condition that if Turkey defaults in the observance of the terms of the treaty or supplementary conventions, especially with regard to the protection of minorities, the allied powers can modify this decision."

Part 3 also defines the control of the Turkish straits. The navigation of the straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus, shall be open in time of peace, as in time of war, to all vessels of commerce or of war without distinction of flag. These waters are not subject to blockade, and no act of war may be committed there except in enforcing the decisions of the League of Nations. A Straits Commission is established, composed of representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Russia (if she joins the League of Nations), Bulgaria (also if she joins the League), and of the United States if it wishes to be represented.

Each power will have one member, but the members for England, France, the United States, Italy and Japan will have two votes each.

LOCAL AUTONOMY FOR KURDS

Turkey agrees to the establishment of local autonomy for Kurdistan, the limits of which are to be fixed by a commission of English, French and Italians. It provides that the League of Nations shall have power to create, if it sees fit, a free and independent Kurdistan at some future date if the Kurds shall request it.

The treaty says that the Turkish Government consents to transfer to Greece the exercise of its sovereignty over Smyrna and the semicircle of adjacent territory. The summary of the provisions says:

"As evidence of Turkish sovereignty the Turkish flag shall fly from an outer fort of Smyrna. The Greek Government will be responsible for the administration of the territory. It may keep troops there to maintain order. It is authorized to include this territory in the system of Greek customs, and should establish a local Parliament on the basis of proportional representation."

This project will be submitted to the League of Nations and will come into force only after the approval of the Executive Council of the League. The local Parliament is empowered to ask the League of Nations for incorporation in Greece, and, if it wishes to do so, the league may order a plebiscite.

Turkey renounces in favor of Greece her sovereignty over Turkey in Europe outside of Constantinople and a small

area back of it, as well as her sovereignty over the Island of Imbros, Tenedos, Memnos, Samothrace, Mitylene, Samos, Nikaria, Chios and other islands in the Aegean Sea. Greece pledges herself to sign an agreement for the protection of minorities in these territories.

RECOGNITION OF ARMENIA

Turkey recognizes Armenia as a free and independent State and consents to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States as to the frontier in the provinces of Erzerum Trebizond, Van and Bitlis and to the access of Armenia to the sea. The frontiers between the Republic of Georgia and Azerbaijan are to be fixed by direct agreements with those States.

Syria and Mesopotamia are created independent States under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The mandatories for these States are to be named by the allied powers. The care of Palestine is also assigned to a mandatory to be selected by the allied powers, which will also fix the boundaries of Palestine. The creation of a national home for the Jews is confirmed, and provision is made for a special League of Nations commission to arrange for the protection of the different religions in Palestine. The mandates for Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine are subject to the approval of the League of Nations. As is already known, England gets the mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine and France for Syria.

Turkey and the Allies recognize the Hedjaz or kingdom of the Arabs as a free and independent State and Turkey surrenders her sovereignty over the Arabs. The Hedjaz guarantees to all Mussulmans of all nations free access for pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina.

Turkey renounces all rights and title to Egypt and recognizes the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt. The Sultan surrenders in favor of England his rights over the Suez Canal. Turkey agrees to the British annexation of Cyprus proclaimed in 1914.

Turkey recognizes the protectorate of France over Morocco and Tunis. Turkey gives to Italy the Dodecanese and the Island of Castellorizzo.

Special clauses deal with the protection of Turkish subjects living in territories cut off from the Turkish Empire. They are similiar to those in the Austrian treaty.

Under the general provisions Turkey accepts all other treaties of the Allies with the enemy powers as well as with the States built or which may be built, in whole or in part from sections of the former Russian Empire. Turkey recognizes the abrogation of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and all treaties concluded by Turkey with the Bolsheviki in Russia. Turkey also renounces all sovereignty and jurisdiction over Mussulmans under the sovereignty or protectorate of any nation.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Part 4 deals with the protection of minorities, and under it Turkey agrees to assure life and liberty to all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language or religion and promises to release all religious or political prisoners. It is provided that the Allies with the League of Nations shall be responsible for the enforcement of these clauses, and Turkey agrees in advance to accept their rulings.

Turkey is allowed to maintain for police purposes a force of 35,000 men; special contingents, to re-enforce these gendarmes in case of trouble to the number of 15,000, and 700 men as a bodyguard for the Sultan.

All the fortifications along the Straits are to be destroyed, and it is stated that France, England, and Italy will maintain a force of occupation there. Greece agrees to furnish forces, if needed to maintain order. Turkey is forbidden to have a fleet or military airplane.

Part 7 provides that allied military tribunals may try Turks charged with war crimes. It also provides that the Turkish Government shall hand over the persons responsible for the massacres since August, 1914, to be tried by a League of Nations court or some other tribunal.

Under the financial clauses Turkey admits liability for war losses of the Allies, as Germany and Austria did in their treaties.

CONTROL OF TURKISH FINANCES

Especially strict is the permanent control established over Ottoman finances. The commission, composed of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians, with a Turkish member as consultant, has the following duties: The examination of Turkish budgets, which cannot be put into effect without the commission's approval; the supervision of the execution of all Ottoman financial laws and the reformation of the Turkish monetary system.

The Turkish Government can contract no loan, internal or external, without the consent of this commission. No concession may be granted in Turkey without the approval of the commission. With respect to the enforcement of the treaty, the commission is to fix the annual sums to be paid by Turkey for the cost of occupation.

There is interest for American business men in the provision that the freedom of Turkish ports is given to all members of the League of Nations on equal terms. Use of the port facilities of Symrna is assured the Turks. Georgia, Azerbaijan, Persia and Armenia are to have equal use of the port of Batum.

Provision is made for Russia's becoming a party to the treaty when she shall have become a member of the League of Nations.

After a Few Weeks' Care in the Konia Orphanage

THE BEDOUIN

A man who was recently hailed into court for robbing a grocery store gave the excuse originated many years ago by Victor Hugo for his character, Jean Valjean. The judge, however, asked how, if the man were hungry he took only cash from the store and left the provisions. To which the culprit replied that he wanted to keep his standing among his friends by paying cash for his food.

Perhaps it was a similar convolusion in the human brain that caused the astonishment of a party of Near East Relief workers in Georgia some time ago. The party stopped beside a stream, caught some frogs, cooked the legs and offered the delicacy to a band of refugees who were on the verge of starvation. The bewildered people refused the proffered food and even left the greenback in disguise untouched.

One winter day I saw on the Karakeuy Bridge three little children, closely huddled together. Two were Turks and one an Armenian. They treated each other as brothers. I noticed that one of them had on two jackets, while the one next to him had only a shirt,—though of course all their clothes were rags. I said to him, "Why don't you give one of your jackets to your friend, who is cold?" But the other chap spoke up and said; "No, lady, he mustn't take it off; I gave him my jacket last night because he was shivering and had a fever."

If you have given, forget it;
If you haven't, regret it;
And if you're short, go get it;
People are starving today!

Cablegrams

NEAREAST NY
ALL REPORTS SUBDISTRICTS INDICATE CONTINUING NEED ON PRESENT SCALE OF RELIEF OR GREATER. INSECURITY PREVENTS SPRING PLANTING THROUGHOUT DISTRICT. EXPECTING NEW DEMANDS FROM MARASH AINTAB URFA MARDIN.

(Signed) NICOL.

* * *

FOLLOWING FROM HASKELL TIFLIS
PRESENT PLANS PROVIDE FOR EXTENSIVE SPRING SOWING TO SUPPLY FOOD FOR NEXT WINTER PERSONNEL DEEPLY INTERESTED AND WORK HEARTILY TOGETHER. NEAREAST OWES DEEP DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO ARMY FOR SPLENDID SERVICES OF OFFICERS DETAILED TO THIS WORK.

HASKELL.

* * *

APRIL 30, 1920.

FOLLOWING FROM HASKELL NO. 15 PLEASE TRANSMIT NEAREAST RELIEF NEW YORK NUMBER THIRTY-SIX RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM INSPECTION OF ALL ARMENIA AND FIND AS SPRING APPROACHES ARMENIAN POPULATION RAPIDLY REGAINING ENERGY AND HOPE FOR FUTURE WHICH FIVE YEARS OF UTMOST MISERY HAD ALMOST KILLED NO SICK UNCARED FOR THESE CONDITIONS MAINTAINED SOLELY BY AMERICAN RELIEF NOW AFFORDED TO ENCOURAGE PLANTING ALL AVAILABLE SEED HAVE GUARANTEED FOOD SUPPLY UNTIL HARVEST AND OPENING FOOD DEPOTS IN COUNTRIES INSTEAD OF CITIES FURNISHING OXEN FOR PLOWING FARM AND HOME IMPLEMENTS BEING SUPPLIED 58,700 CHILDREN BEING FED AND CARED FOR 7,000 SICK OVER 8,000 ADULTS RECEIVING BREAD DAILY IMPOSSIBLE TO REDUCE EFFORT BEFORE AUGUST AFTER WHICH TIME A CONTINUING OBLIGATION REMAINS WITH NEAREAST TO HOUSE FEED AND EDUCATE AND FURNISH MEDICAL CARE FOR 30,000 ORPHANS NOW TOTALLY SUPPORTED BY US AND FOR WHOM THERE IS NO ONE BUT AMERICA WILLING OR ABLE TO CARRY THE BURDEN THIS OBLIGATION CANNOT BE SHIFTED AND IS ADDITIONAL TO EMERGENCY RELIEF NOW CARRIED ON EVEN YOUNGEST ORPHANS PLANTING GARDENS EVERYWHERE PEASANTS ARE PLOWING AND PROSPECTS HOPEFUL ARMENIAN GOVERNMENT HOPING WHEREVER POSSIBLE PLANS FOR FUTURE ON REDUCED SCALE ARE MADE BUT CONTINUED FINANCE MUST BE ASSURED

LOGAN

* * *

NEAR EAST N. Y.
LATEST NEWS AINTAB INDICATES LITTLE FIGHTING. FRENCH HOLDING DOMINATING POSITIONS. SUPPLIES FOR ARMENIA POPULATION WILL LAST TWENTY DAYS. LAMBERT MAY ARRANGE EVACUATION FREASON ORPHANS TO EGYPT ALSO ARMENIANS READY FOR EMIGRATION. ALSO REFUGEES NOT BELONGING IN AINTAB. THUS RELIEVING SITUATION SOMEWHAT. NO IMMEDIATE POSSIBILITY REMOVAL AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS SAFELY PROTECTED IN COLLEGE COMPOUND. NEW REFUGEE PROBLEM NORTH OF TRIPOLI. WE SENT CLOTHING AND BLANKETS VALUE FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS YESTERDAY. WHOLE SITUATION POINTS TO INCREASING NEED.

FROM BEIRUT

* * *

NEAREAST NY

FURTHER NEWS AINTAB INDICATES THAT REMOVAL OF ORPHANS TO SOUTH INEVITABLE. OUR LARGE TRUCKS PROCEEDING AINTAB CARRYING IN SUPPLIES BRINGING OUT ORPHANS TO KILLIS. MAY BE COMPELLED BRING LARGE NUMBER BEIRUT. MAKING TENTATIVE PREPARATIONS. ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE ALEPPO NOTIFIED WITHDRAWAL ARMY AID THIS MONTH. WE MAY HAVE TO SUPPORT THEM NUMBERING FIFTEEN HUNDRED. LETTER BY CARAVAN FROM WILSON MARASH APRIL FIFTEENTH REPORTS ALL WELL ASKING FOR SIX THOUSAND POUNDS MONTHLY AND WORKERS TO RELIEVE THOSE LEAVING. DOCTOR BELL ARRIVED MARASH. TWO MEN WAITING AT ALEPPO TO PROCEED. WILSON WISHES AMERICAN FRIENDS NOTIFIED ALL WELL. PRICES IN MARASH NOT UNREASONABLE. NATIONALIST CONTROL PREVENTS PERSONNEL WRITING IN ENGLISH. ABOVE INFORMATION SENT IN TURKISH. TRUSTED ARMENIAN FROM URFA REPORTS ALL WELL THERE APRIL TWENTY EIGHT. UNLESS POLITICAL SITUATION CLEARS COMMITTEE MUST BEGIN WORK ALL OVER. POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVE GREATLY INCREASED EXPENDITURE NEXT SIX MONTHS. STATEMENT IN YOUR CABLE NINE THAT BEIRUT AREA ON ORPHANAGE BASIS MODIFIED BY EXTENSIVE NEW REFUGEE PROBLEMS NORTH OF TRIPOLI AND CONTINUED UNREST.

NICOL

PERSONALS

On March 16th Miss Frances Huntington, of the Konia Unit, was married to Captain Louis Le Bouvier, formerly British Control Officer at Konia.

The ceremony was performed at the British Embassy Chapel at two o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately after, an informal reception was given the bridal party at Headquarters.

Miss Cushman, Director of the Konia Unit, Miss Candace Hewitt and Mr. Wilson Fowle, were the out-of-town guests.

Captain and Mrs. Le Bouvier will reside in Bebek. Captain Le Bouvier is connected with the Imperial Ottoman Bank in Constantinople.

The engagement is announced of Rev. Henry H. Riggs and Miss Annie M. Denison, both of Harpoot.

In December a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Higdon, of Tabriz. Mr. and Mrs. Higdon were formerly members of the Caucasus Branch. They were later transferred to Persia and Mr. Higdon is now American Vice Consul at Tabriz.

The engagement of Miss Ruth E. Whiting of Constantinople to Mr. Robert Shelby Darbishire, of the Trebizond Unit, was announced at a gathering of Wellesley graduates, March 6th, at the home of Mrs. Frederick Williams, Hissar.

Captain Shelby Saunders, Engr., is hereby appointed District Commander, Poti, and will proceed to Poti without delay in order to take command of that District.

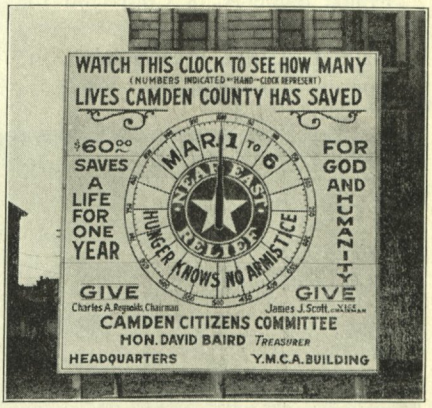
In addition to his duties as A. C. of S., G-3, Lieut. Col. T. C. Lonorgan, G. S., is hereby appointed District Commander, Tiflis.

In addition to his duties as Governor, Borchalo Neutral Zone, Major C. E. Livingston, A. S., is hereby appointed District Commander, Karaklis.

Major W. J. Gunner, Inf., is hereby appointed District Commander, Kars.

"Conditions in the countries of Central Europe, between the Black and the Baltic Seas, are appalling."

H. P. DAVISON.



Saving Lives in Time
Camden County, New Jersey

"We can no more escape the issues in Europe as they may develop than we could escape the issues of the World War."

"You cannot have half of the world starving and the other half eating. We must help put Europe on its feet or we must participate in Europe's misery.

H. P. DAVISON.

PERSONNEL WHO HAVE RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE NEAR EAST

Baylie, H. C., 24 North 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Blackman, Blanche, Kendallville, Indiana.

Boberg, Mr. Stanley G., 7153 Dobson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Burgess, Edward W., Warren St., Plymouth, Mass.

Connolly, Joel I., Madison, Wisconsin.

Daum, W. Fletcher, 380 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Dudley, Dr. Stowell B., Weiser, Idaho.

Farnsworth, Thomas, 346 Fairfield Ave., Hartford, Connecticut.

Frank, Sadie A., 5 Courtland Pl., Nashville, Tennessee.

Gallant, Clara, 7 Randolph St., Arlington, Massachusetts.

Gaynor, Harry E., 481 Washington St., Providence, Rhode Island.

Greenleaf, William E., Fair Haven, Vermont.

Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund, 1216 Elm St., Grinnell, Iowa.

Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln D., W. Sibley Ave., W. Springfield, Mass.

Miller, Mr. Orie O., Akron, Pennsylvania.

Newell, John M., 624 E. Almond Avenue, Orange, California.

Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C., Fairmont, Minnesota.

Stewart, Mary A., 526 Holbrook Bldg., c/o A. O. Stewart, San Francisco, Cal.

Teal, Miss Helen, 734 E. Mitchell St., Kendallville, Indiana.

Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. E., 905 Missouri St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Wallace, Miss Ethel D., Muscatine, Iowa.

The Turk Is at the Door

Campaign Field Department

ALABAMA
H. T. McBroom,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Chas. F. Willis,
Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
F. R. Buckalew,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.
J. S. Wells, Camp Dir.,
332 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
H. N. Wells,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
J. Mont Travis,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. E. H. McDonough,
Hartford Tr. Co. Bldg.,
Hartford, Conn.
(P. O. Box 1342)

DELAWARE
Near East Relief,
H. F. Pellegrin,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Mrs. Cabot Stevens,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
Near East Relief,
B. M. Shive,
504 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
F. V. Dennison,
1111 Flatiron Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
P. J. Byrne,
19 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA
Mead A. Kelsey,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Rev. J. E. Kirbye,
8th and Pleasant Sts.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Phil Eastman,
Central Nat'l Bank,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Miss Beth Higgins,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA
Near East Relief,
Room M, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE
Geo. H. Sisson,
404 Benoit Block,
270 Middle St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND
H. F. Pellegrin,
453 Title Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS
Wm. F. English, Jr.,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN
J. J. Spillane,
110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA
R. G. Westenburg,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI
Dr. Chas. H. Currens,
Edwards' House,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI
Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MONTANA
Near East Relief,
Bailey Block,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA
Mrs. R. A. Finley,
101 Bee Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA
Near East Relief,
Clay Peters Bldg.,
Reno, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Geo. H. Sisson,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY
Julian Zelchenko,
156 Market St., Room 56,
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO
Near East Relief,
Salmon Bldg.,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

NEW YORK
New York City District
Cyrus P. Keen,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
Director New York State
Capt. Stephen M. Bobo,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
Albany District
Near East Relief,
2nd Presby. Ch.,
Lodge & Maiden Lane,
Albany, N. Y.
Binghamton District
W. M. Howe,
312 Press Bldg.,
Binghamton, N. Y.
Buffalo District
Near East Relief,
19 W. Swan St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Syracuse District
Robt. B. Lindsay,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Poughkeepsie District
Bolton J. Love,
45 Market St.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA
Claude W. Hopper,
901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank,
Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
Northern Savings Bk.,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO
E. W. Huelster,
332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
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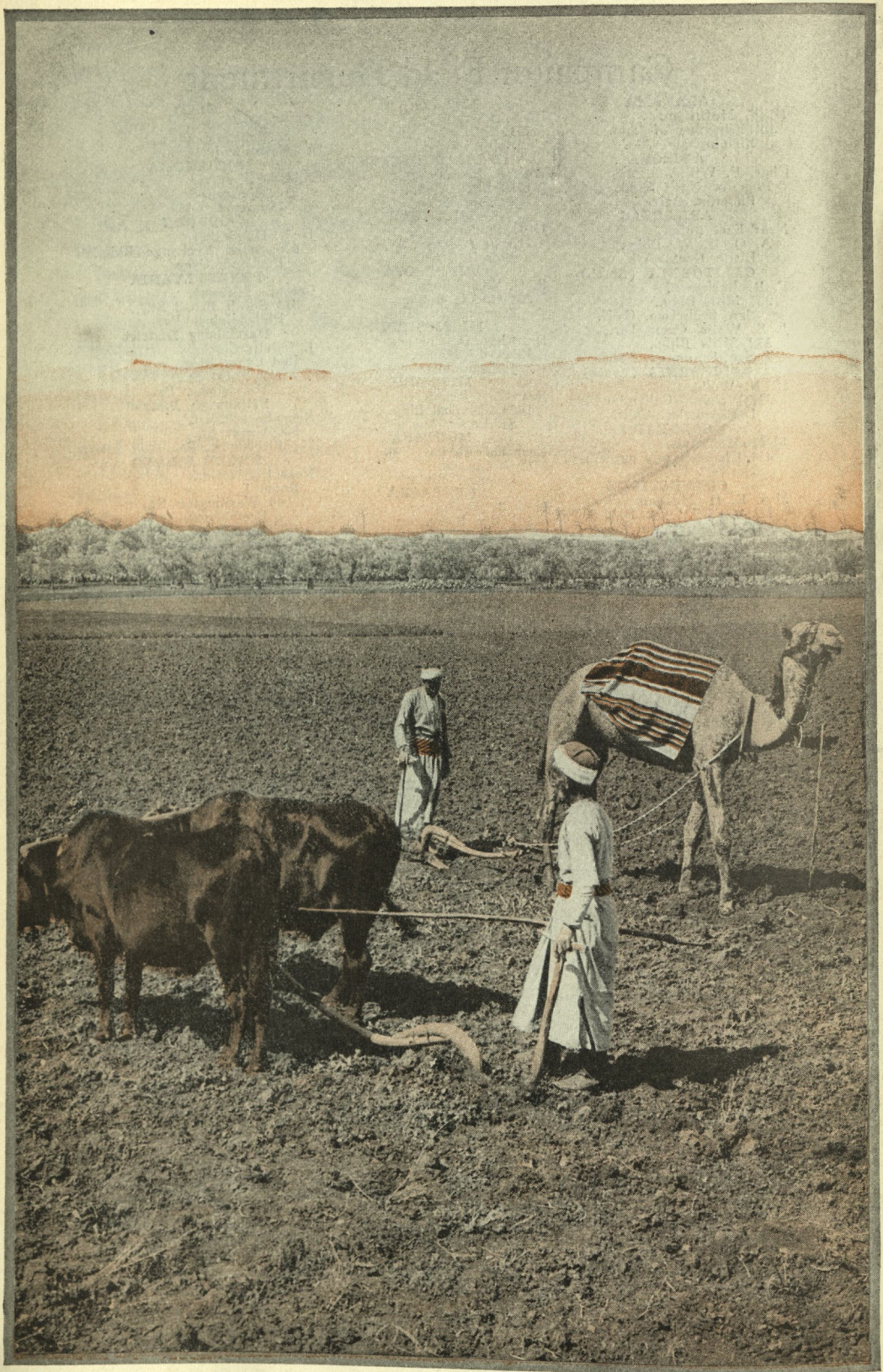

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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Monday Morning in Turkey

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

One Madison Avenue, New York

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VOLUME FIVE
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TOTAL NUMBER
THIRTY-EIGHT

"Starting Again at Their Beginnings"

IN the last few years before the war, great strides had been made in the direction of giving the boys some practical industrial work but it has remained for the Near East Relief to really awaken the Armenian people to the desire for industrial training for their children. In all the Near East orphanages where funds have made it possible, industrial work has been started and some of the Armenian schools, following this example, are begging for help in starting their own industrial training.

In the Caucasus, it has been very difficult to start industrial work in the orphanages as the children are so crowded, but in Alexandropol the boys are given a fine training in carpentry, stone work, tailoring, shoemaking and printing. The industrial work is being added to all the time, and the last report gave over 9,000 as the number of children receiving industrial training.

In the Constantinople Area, nearly every center has some work for the boys.

In Caesarea, for instance, the industrial school gives the boys instruction in the care of sheep, cows and pigs as well as the care of an extensive garden. There is a carpenter shop where repairs are made and cabinet making taught by a man who can copy anything in the way of furniture of which a picture is given him. Some of the boys are making tin bowls for the soup kitchen and producing every possible article that may be made out of the useful gasoline tin. Others are learning blacksmithing and a tailor shop is in progress, while some of the boys are learning to weave cotton cloth, one of the regular Caesarean industries.

In Sivas, there is a splendid carpenter shop in connection with the boys' orphanage which is located in the teachers' college. Here the boys

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are actually working on the uncompleted buildings. There is also a blacksmith shop and the boys learn tailoring and shoemaking as well. A large farm, formerly belonging to the Kaiser, is cultivated by the boys under the care of Mr. Hawkes and last year, wheat was grown there as well as all sorts of vegetables.

In the Harpoot district there are two large farms connected with old Armenian monasteries where the boys are learning all sorts of farming and which hope to supply all the orphanages with wheat and vegetables. Besides that, all the village orphanages have their own gardens where both boys and girls work. One of these supplied all the orphanages with beans last summer. In Harpoot itself the boys work in the carpenter shop, the shoe shop, the tailor shop and the blacksmith shop. In all of these places the boys attend school half a day and work at their trade the other half.

One or more of these different industries are found in all the boys' orphanages.

In all these places, the girls have training in sewing and knitting and housework. Even the smallest girls knit their own stockings, and last summer, some of the girls in Sivas were knitting stockings for the boys while the boys were making boxes for the girls to keep their treasures in. In the sewing classes, the girls learn to make their own clothes and in some cases each older girl will make some garment for a younger child.

The needle lace made with infinite patience by the women and young girls is of extreme delicacy. Patterns vary, but wheels, circles and raised stitches sometimes give variety to the most generally used pattern.

Lacemaking in the Near East has a long history, dating from the visit of the Crusaders as early as 1045.

The women of Armenia do not make lace because of the commercial value attached to it. Girls are taught from babyhood to ply the needle, in fact it is a custom of the country that has been practised for generations by the peasants as well as by the upper class woman. Lacemaking has been fostered by a love of the beautiful and artistic, which seems to be a national characteristic of the people of Armenia.

Everywhere the greatest stress is placed on articles of practical value so that the children learn to make these different things and really learn something by which they may later earn their livelihood.

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

ADABAZAR

Girls' Orphanage.
Girls: Sewing—housework—*gardening.*

ADANA

Industrial School for Rescued Girls.
Trades taught: Sewing, knitting, carding, spinning, weaving, crocheting, preserving.

Canning Industry, drying of grains and fruits.

AINTAB

Boys apprenticed in town—two to a job. Each works half day—earns money and pays orphanage something for board.

Have bank for depositors..

Rescue home for girls—industrial work makes girls self-supporting.

Boys' Shoe Shop. 360 pairs shoes in December. 25 per cent. cheaper than in town.

ALEPPO

Armenian Orphanage (March, 1920).
Twenty-two men employed to teach boys trades.

Girls taught housework, cooking, and sewing.

Making Rugs in the Industrial Department

ALEXANDROPOL

Boys: Road making, ditch digging, making tin dishes, wooden spoons, shoes.

Girls: Housework, spin, sew, knit, make baskets.

BRUSA

Girls: Sewing, weaving, silk culture.

CAUCASUS

"In several orphanages boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, printing, silversmithing."

Girls: Embroidery, lace, clothing, baking.

Number of children receiving industrial training 9,460—January report.

CONSTANTINOPLE

Girls learn sewing. Older girls in home cut garments for workroom.

DIARBEKIR

"All boys in orphanage under 12, difficult to find suitable occupation."

GHASIR

Older Girls: Care of babies, cleaning, sewing, baking 1,000 loaves a day.

HARPOOT

Half-time work in shops for boys. 50 boys trained in Shoe Shop.

Wool Shop—girls from Rescue Home.

Blacksmith Shop—8 boys, make utensils and do all repairing.

Tin Shop—7 boys. Run by one of orphans.

Spinning Shops. Some spinning wheels operated by children.

Tailor Shop—12 older girls from home.

Boys employed in public works, department of industries, building, repairs.

ISMID

Girls: Care of babies, cooking, sewing, cleaning.

JERUSALEM

Boys: Bakery, pottery, laundry, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, agriculture.

KONIA

Orphan Industrial Plant: 100 older boys—2 shifts. Shoemakers, tailors, tinsmiths, carpenters.

Stocking-making shop.

Girls' sewing class: 50 girls—mending, darning, cutting and fitting.

MARDIN

Boys work half day at trade. Shoemaking and carpentry under N. E. R. employs 50. 50 more apprentices in city. Girls have *lace* industry.

MARSOVAN

Working-boys' Home. Shelter provided by N. E. R. Boys pay for own meals. Orphanage boys helpers in N. E. R. industries of carpentry, building, roadmaking.

Girls' sewing class.

SAMSOUN

20 older boys work during day—go to night school run by an Armenian.

School for weaving at Armenian Orphanage—weaving Turkish towelling.

School for weaving at Greek Orphanage.

School for knitting stockings, sweaters, underwear at Armenian Orphanage.

A wood-working school at Armenian Orphanage, with experienced instructor.

Cutting and dressmaking school at Armenian Orphanage. Combination agricultural school for Armenian orphans and farm for refugees. Small wage paid orphans, held for them until they are of age.

Shoemaking and repairing school. Armenian Orphanage partnership with truck farmer. Greek orphans employed. Stock Company for Shoe Shop, 20 Greek orphans employed.

SIVAS

Rescue Home: Lacemaking and Oriental embroidery; have display room, and large demand.

Sweater race during October. Two girls knit 14 sweaters during month. One hundred and sixty girls made 360 sweaters and 300 pairs stockings.

Girls: Laundry, sewing, knitting. *Use bicycle spokes for needles.*

Boys: Carpenter shop, foundry, tinsmith shop, shoe shop.

SMYRNA

Children do all the housework under supervision of native work for each department: Kitchen, laundry, sewing, cleaning, hospital, day nursery.

TREBIZOND

Big boys put into shop where they have trades. Some larger girls in charge of groups of smaller children at little Girls' Orphanage.

URFA

All the cloth for children's outer clothing woven by girls.

Laundry, cooking, sewing, mending, bread-making, done by girls and boys.

Shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, carpentry.

"The girls will be taught crafts other than the domestic side."

CAESAREA

The boys' industrial work includes: the shoemaking department that makes and repairs shoes for the orphanages.

The bakery that bakes the bread used in the Near East institutions.

The tinsmith shop which has been making a variety of most needed articles, cups, basins, lamps, spoons, kettles as well as mending pipes and stoves and boilers.

The tailoring department has been making suits and coats from wool cloth woven by the industries, as well as cleaning, mending and pressing.

Cabinet making is simple carpentry at present but the boys are learning a valuable trade.

In the blacksmith shop, bolts and hammers and tools of various kinds are made and mended and sharpened.

Weaving is done in the cotton factory by boys from the school working half time.

Dairying is one of the trades; taking care of the cows, making better gardening on the school farm are others.

From all of these trades the surplus output is sold, bringing in a little extra revenue to support the work.

For the girls there is work in spinning and dyeing and weaving and knitting, and making of garments for immediate use. Rug making and embroidery are carried on for sale.

All the children have half the day in school at their lessons. Bright and quick to learn as are most Armenian boys, these children suffer from the strange experience of being now four and five years without any schooling. Many have forgotten all they knew and fourteen-year-olders are often quite unable to read.

The children cared for by the Committee in homes come to school. For them clothes are also provided and the Committee keeps an open bath which has helped in the cure of the numerous skin diseases from which so many are suffering. All the children are given medical examinations. The children of the Caesarea and Talas are lucky to be near the hospital and clinic which are the only hope of medical care for the whole Caesarea district with its outlying villages spread over an area of from fifty to one hundred miles square.

In the city the children are now either with mothers or relatives who have been helped through Near East industries to self-support, or they are in one of the orphanages where they are getting good care and education in spite of overcrowding. Nothing could be more hopeful for the future of this Old Armenian community than this.

But in the villages conditions are far from good even in the orphanages and from all around little homeless tots are still drifting in. Girls are just now making their escape from Moslem homes, and looking for some one who will give them a chance to face life again. Near East Relief must rebuild these broken lives just as it is rebuilding again the ruined roads and homes of the once prosperous Armenian villages.

In the Clothing Department

PROCESS OF CLOTH MANUFACTURE

1. *Washing the wool.* This is done by men at a river side. Each man has a large stone and a wooden club. The stone has a flat top. The wool is taken in large handfuls and soaked in a trough of water, or a suitably enclosed portion of the stream, and after this placed on the stone and beaten. Then again soaked and rinsed, once more beaten, finally washed, and then spread in the sun to dry. In this process the weight of the wool is reduced one-half owing to the dirt extracted. In the summer of 1917 Near East Relief bought the best wool for 25 roubles per pood (about 35 pounds). In the following January the price had risen to 80 roubles per pood, and then was very difficult to get transported because of the breakdown of the railway system. The best wool came from Nakhichivan, near the Persian borders, where the Turkish Armenian army is holding out against the Tartars and Turks.

2. *Carding the wool.* This is done by women in their homes. The dry wool is weighed out to the amount of one pound to each woman. This she takes home. There is also given her a carder. The carder is made of a row of steel spikes about four inches in length, fixed on a wooden frame which stands upon the ground in front of the woman as she squats there. The woman can then take small quantities of the wool in her hands and drag it backwards and forwards through the steel teeth.

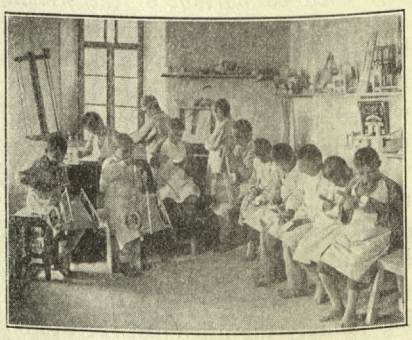
The result is perfectly clean silky wool, ready for spinning. The loss of weight in carding usually works out at about one-sixth.

3. *Spinning the wool.* The same woman who takes home the pound of wool to card also has to bring back what she has carded already spun.

The woman holds the bobbin in her hand and sets it spinning rapidly, and then, by manipulating the lump of wool which she holds twisted round her fingers and wrist, lets go the bobbin with a little of the wool attached to a hook at the top, so that the dropping towards the ground of the spinning bobbin causes the wool threads to spin together at the same time. As soon as the bobbin touches the ground, and stops spinning, the thread thus spun is released from the hook and wound round the top of the bobbin. The process is then repeated without ever allowing the thread to break, so that finally hundreds of yards of thread are produced. Balls are then made, and lastly skeins of a regulation size suitable for the next process.

4. *Weaving of the wool.* This is done by men and women, each person having a single weaving machine. A given length of wool thread of the chosen color has to be taken and wound into a great lump which hangs upon the weaving machine when in position, and by its own weight, with some stones attached, keeps the right tension on the thread for weaving the cloth. The principle of the machine is the same as in general use, with combs and healds through which the thread is drawn; but most of the Armenian machines are worked by foot pedals, with a hand-thrown shuttle. A good worker can weave twenty arsheens (an arsheen equals about two and a half feet) a day. About eight arsheens are required for a suit for a man and four or five for a child. A single worker therefore could make sufficient cloth for clothing fifteen men a week or thirty or twenty-four children. Our payment to the weavers is so much per arsheen, the quality of the cloth also being taken into account.

Cotton goes through the same processes, except that instead of washing at the beginning it is at once carded. This carding is done by men, and is quite different in method from the carding of the wool. Each man has a home-made large string bow, the string being about four feet in length, and this he can twang, by hitting it sharply with a wooden mallet, into the pile of coarse cotton from the seed. This twanging splits up the matted cotton and frays it out into the most silky fine thread. The spinning of this thread is then done by women with special machines, turned by hand, with a wheel. The cloth produced by weaving this is very coarse, but just as the natives like it, and very durable.



Wood-Carving

In Urfa

Recalling your approval of my rather detailed account of the trip of Mr. Shepard and myself to Marash, I am reporting my recent Urfa trip in similar fashion.

You understand, of course, my reasons for going. We had had no letters from any of our people there since Miss Holmes and Mr. Weeden left here about January 15th, and the news we got from occasional travelers coming this way was anything but reassuring. The French, who apparently were out of communication with the Urfa garrison, could tell us very little.

We left Aleppo on the morning of April 14th in a Reo. Our party consisted of Stoltzfus, driver; Zimmerman, whom I was taking to replace one of the men who would be leaving Urfa; a native interpreter, two Arab gendarmes, and myself. I carried letters from government officials here and from a prominent Turk to officials in Membij, Seruj and Urfa. My plan was to have the Arabs take us as far as Seruj, which is the first Turkish post on the direct caravan route. There we would get Turkish assistance. I was expecting to leave the auto at Membij and take horses from there on. However, at Membij the Kaimakam and commander of the gendarmes both stated that it was impossible to take the usual route to Seruj, because of fighting among some of the Kurdish tribes, and also between the Nationalists and the French around Arab Punar. They advised me to go to Jerablus, the nearest Turkish post on this side of the Euphrates River. I was not averse to this plan, since I knew Major Woolley, who was associated with Colonel Lawrence, both political officers in the British army. Major Woolley was demobilized several months ago and resumed his excavations in the ruins of ancient Carchemish. He knows well this part of the country, and is on very friendly terms with many influential natives. I therefore counted upon his help.

We left our Aleppo gendarmes at Membij. The gendarme commander there said that he himself would see us safely to Jerablus. This part of the road is not much more than a path, and at one time we seemed to have lost even that, although we could see the trail on the opposite hill about a mile away and made for it in our car. It is surprising how easy it is to get across this country in the dry season. There are very few obstacles anywhere. Even the larger streams with their gravel bottoms are easily crossed. We found the Sajur Chai, a few miles from Membij, rather full, being more than two feet deep, that is, enough water to reach our engine and make it necessary for us to push the car across. We stopped for tea with a wealthy Turk (Tahah Effendi), who owns a well-kept village along the road. He told us of the fighting across the river, and said he had been visited by more than a hundred Chetes several days before, who insisted on making themselves his guests for the night. They were on the way to attack the French at the Sajur bridge a few miles to the west.

The next morning several wounded Nationalist soldiers were brought to

me and I dressed their wounds. Before leaving, Salagh Bey took me aside for a confidential talk. He wanted advice. He did not like fighting the French, but on the other hand, he said his people would not permit the French to take over their country, change their laws, religion and customs, as was evidently the French plan. I assured him, first of all, that we Americans had nothing to do with political matters, but I was sure he had a misconception of the purposes of the French, who I was certain did not intend to interfere with their religion or customs. I suggested that instead of opposing the French occupation, which was authorized by the Peace Conference, pending the signing of the Peace Treaty with Turkey, he and the other leaders of the Kurds call on the French representative, visit General Goureaud if necessary, and get an official statement as to French aims, etc. He said that he had no objection to the French having commercial advantages, or controlling the railroad. I urged him to see there was no persecution of Armenians or other Christians, which would certainly prejudice whatever claims the Kurds might have to independence. He assured me that the hundred odd Armenian families that were living with his tribe were absolutely safe. Not a hair of their heads should be touched, etc.

We left our Kurdish chiefs at Seruj and took on a Turkish officer instead. Salagh Bey wanted us to keep the Kurds with us, but the Kaimakam insisted that it was the government that was responsible for our safety and that he preferred our having gendarmes only. He gave us a large Turkish flag, which one of the gendarmes carried. The Kaimakam said that the flag was really all that was required. As we crossed the plain we met many armed men, all going toward Seruj. Including those we had seen the day before at Aligeur and Seruj I am sure we must have seen altogether more than 1,000, and I would estimate that on the entire Seruj plain there were not less than 3,000 men under arms. Very few of those we saw were in uniform. Most of them wore ordinary peasant costumes. I saw one wearing a French overcoat. About ten miles this side of Urfa, where the road runs among rugged hills, gradually descending to the Urfa plain, we saw near the roadside about a dozen dead horses, a number of French helmets and many newly made graves. This was the place where the French garrison which left Urfa on the morning of April 11th was cut to pieces by Kurds who had entrenched themselves on the hills.

We found Urfa quiet, the shops open and everybody going about pretty much as usual. We were naturally greatly relieved. Our people were all well, but it was evident that they had not recovered thoroughly from the strain of the siege, which, as you will note from Miss Holmes', Mr. Weeden's and other reports, lasted sixty-one days, from February 9th to April 9th. I might state here that the French garrison, which numbered fifteen officers and nearly 500 men, mostly Algerians and Senegalese, fought valiantly against heavy odds. They had plenty of rifles, machine guns and ammunition but no cannon. The Nationalists, who may have numbered as many as 5,000 at times, were well armed and had three

cannon. The latter were used very effectively. Our people report that on one day 384 shells were fired, and that the firing was surprisingly accurate.

During the entire siege the French were looking confidently for reinforcements that never came. They gave up the fight only when their food supply was exhausted. Horses, mules and everything available were eaten. By agreement with the Turks they went out taking their arms, ammunition and baggage, and ten Turkish gendarmes went with them as guides. It was understood, though possibly not written into the agreement, that the besieging forces would not molest them on the way to the nearest French post, Arab Punar, but they were attacked and slaughtered. There is no question that the attack was made by Kurdish tribes that were besieging the city. This the Mutaserif admits in his official report. Whether the leaders who made the agreement with the French planned or knew of the contemplated attack it is not possible to say, although it is believed by many that they did. In which case the French were the victims of treachery. They were warned by prominent Armenians as to what might happen, but Commander Hauger said he felt sure the Turks would keep their word. Furthermore, he had ample arms and ammunition to defend himself.

Our relief work at Urfa has been naturally very much disorganized by the long siege. The orphans were having their first bath for many weeks when I arrived, the city water supply having been cut off during the siege. In Miss Law's splendid industrial department only a few women were working. During the fighting it was not possible for the people to go out to work. Furthermore, Miss Law's time was occupied in general relief work. Co-operating with the Armenian Committee, all available foodstuffs were pooled and carefully distributed. I should explain that the Armenian quarter was closed, no Armenians daring to venture out. In fact, the Turkish guards prevented their going to the market or elsewhere. They in turn maintained an armed neutrality, refusing to allow either the French or the Turks to enter their section of the city. Both French and Turks wanted it in order to attack the other from a new direction.

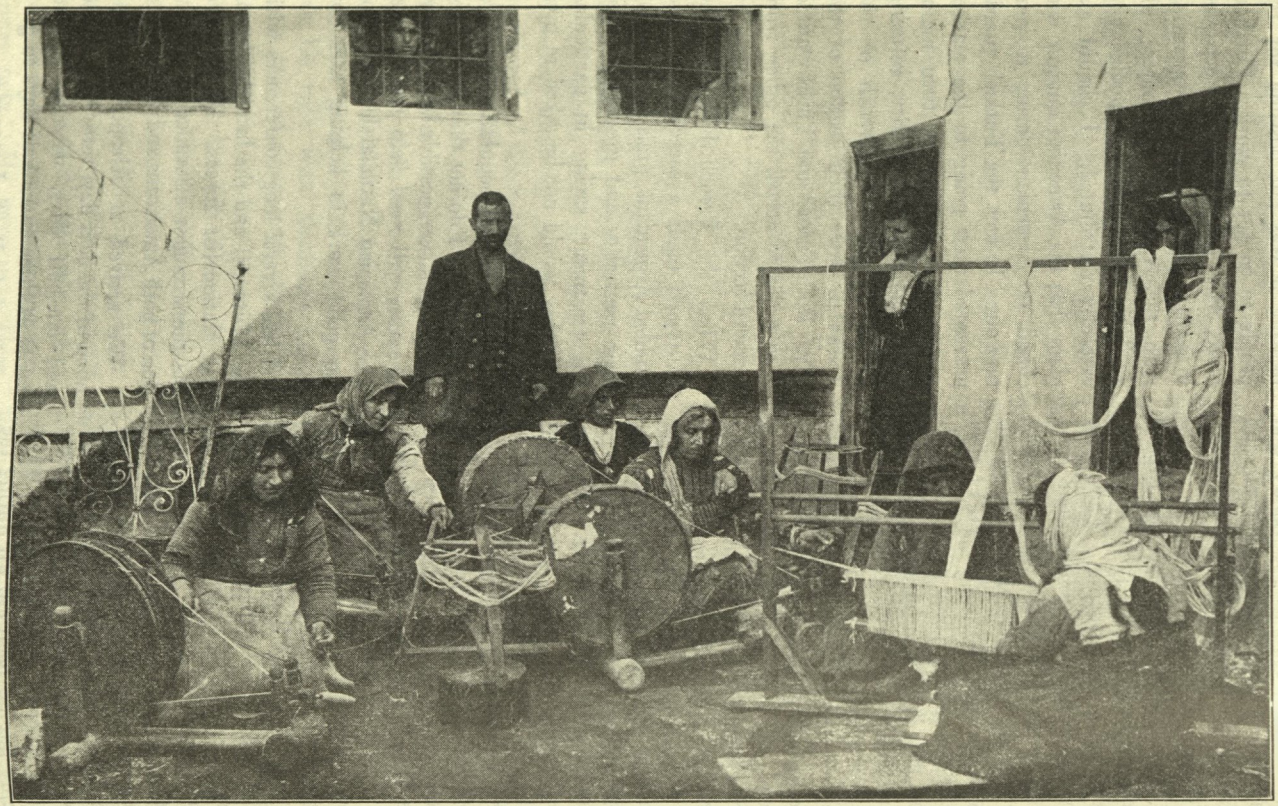
When the French had left, the Mutaserif made a speech to the assembled Armenians, praising them for their neutrality and promising them fair treatment, saying in particular that they would not be asked to give up their arms.

The Armenian population in Urfa is not large. I do not think there are more than 5,000, possibly less. Many, however, will need help for a time. The Armenian National Union is doing good work in helping care for these.

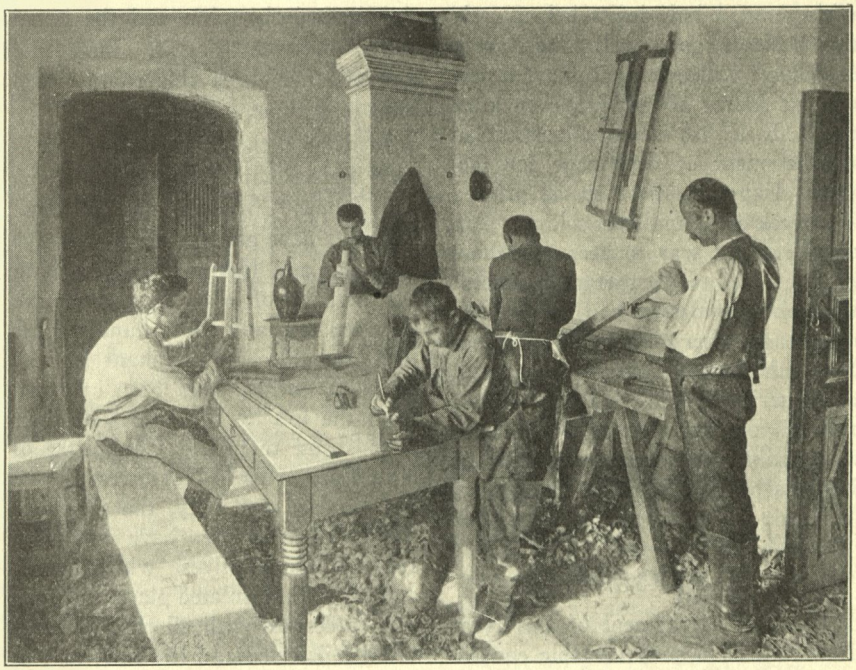
I had several long conferences with the Mutaserif and the local leader of the Nationalist forces. They gave me the strongest assurance of protection of both Americans and Armenians.

We arrived at Aleppo safely at noon of the next day, returning in one and one-half days, whereas it had taken us three and a half days to go.

R. A. LAMBERT,
Director, Aleppo.



Sivas Refugees Winding Bobbins for Weaving-Shop



Training for Self-Support

STOCK COMPANY, SAMSOUN

Stock Company, Limited, capital, L.T. 6,000, is being formed under the organizing genius of the Samsoun Unit, to operate a shoe factory on a fairly large scale, making a-la-Franka shoes. We are beginning with twenty Greek orphans and seven adults. The best shoemaker in this part of the country is employed to teach them and salaries are paid orphans after they learn enough to be a help and not a hindrance, this money being held for them until they are of age. Master shoemaker contributes £1,000 or £1,500 of capital, we give £1,000 or £1,500, the public the balance. Net profits divided in proportion to stock held. Shares sold with the proviso that when the dividends amount to the par value of the stock, the shareholder's interest in the business automatically cedes to the Greek orphanage. The idea has already met with a most enthusiastic reception. About £500 already certain. Greek bishop himself said: "Poor as I am, I will personally buy £100 worth of the stock." And there are plenty of Greeks who can easily buy a few hundreds worth, and I am sure can be induced to do so if there seems to be a chance of getting all or part back in time. Some may cede their shares to the orphanage at once. Forgot to say that the master shoemaker will draw his dividends perpetually. He has now the best shoemaking shop in town, and is doing a paying business,

with about a half-dozen helpers. If the business goes well, the Greek orphanage will eventually have a permanent source of revenue, even after the N. E. R. has ceased to exist. Can use basement of orphanage for factory. Expect to have shares printed in a week or so and start selling. Am considering a way to keep our share in the business perpetually, except that our dividends will go to the orphanage after our investment has been paid back. That would give us, as Americans, the right to protest through our consular agent in Samsoun against any interference with the business by the Turks in later years. What do you think of this point?

PERSIA

Persia is a fragment of this Near East that is in such unstable equilibrium. Persia (especially in its northwestern province) cannot enter into a new life of prosperity unless Turkey, Georgia, Armenia and the republic of Azerbaijan become peaceable, law-abiding and industrious neighbors with whom a mutually helpful and profitable reciprocity is possible.

It is abnormal for freight to enter Northwest Persia by way of the Persian Gulf. Exorbitant transportation charges on goods, which are expensive in the first place, makes many necessities prohibitive in price to the poverty-stricken masses in Northwest Persia. The old route for goods to Northwest Persia was through Trebizond, but a quicker and less expensive route should be by the railroad from Batum on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, Erivan and Julfa to Tabriz. This road is, however, in disrepair, because it traverses the no-man's land from Erivan to Nakhichevan. Bolshevism and the lethal hatred between Tartar, Turk and Armenia may keep this route closed for a long time.

In Tabriz, the chief city of Northwest Persia, three thousand Urumia and Salmas Christians are collected. Refugees have also fled here from the Caucasus and Karra Dagh region to the number of over two thousand. Between two and three hundred, the torn and bleeding remnant of the Khoy massacres, have been snatched from the fire by the efforts of their friends and the Field Committee of Near East Relief in Northwest Persia. Six hundred and fifty, the shreds of the Baku massacre, have not been rescued, are captives, white slaves, animals in that isolated place. Urumia is a wilderness with all the Christian villages deserted and less than half of its Moslem villages occupied. Kurds have taken up their residence in some of these places. Many of the Moslem villages have been deserted from fear of the raiding Kurds. The Moslems are unable to protect themselves and their work-animals and their food supplies. They live in squalor that they may not be a temptation to the looter. Salmas also is a place of desolation. The hacked-to-pieces remnant there may have tried to escape to Tabriz before this time, or may continue to drag out its days of fear and anxiety and its nights of terror in the ruined French Lazarist Mission in the village of Khosrawa. Ushnukh, Sulduz and Souj Bulakh have, with the other regions to the west of Urumia Lake, suffered terribly. These have been more friendly to the Christians than any other Moslem sections in Persia, and they have suffered more than any other regions, and protected

their Christian subjects longer than any others. Few regions have suffered more terribly than that west of Urumia Lake during the war and the period of the armistice. Several hundred Christians remain—it may be as many as two thousand—scattered from Maku and Khoy on the north to Bijar and beyond on the south. Shall we attempt to do nothing for these unfortunates?

Maragha, southeast of Urumia Lake, is the outpost for the collection of this flotsam. Dr. Joel Joseph, a graduate of Western Reserve Medical, has here distributed relief to more than five hundred.

Tabriz must be for some time the clearing house for the work in northwest Persia. One of the most difficult tasks there has been the attempt to prevent the influx of Christians, and Moslems too, from the outlying regions. From this city anything that is possible must be done for the isolated captives until their relief comes, and for the refugees that are collected there. There, too, it is most possible to weigh the comparative needs in the relief work in Persia. The group of refugees in Kazvin is small. In Hamadan the refugees are less than half as many as they are in Tabriz. In Kirmanshah only a hundred are left. Here four of the Christian physicians, two educated in America and one in England and one in the Urumia Hospital, died.

The appeal of these scattered Christian refugees from the Caucasus to Bagdad is a most pathetic one. England has done much for them and supports the largest camp in Baquba, but the rest are left to their own devices, to starvation and to the Near East Relief. The $50,000 per month is inadequate for the needs of the work. Tabriz alone cannot compass its task with such an amount, even if nothing is sent to the other very needy places.

A very important possibility looms up in the future. The present condition in the Caucasus may send thousands more down.

I trust that the relief money for Persia will be continued until the exiles are able to return to their homes where they will soon become self-supporting. The amount sent should be substantially increased so that it will be possible to provide more fully for the orphans at Tabriz, Hamadan and Kirmanshah.

H. P. PACKARD, M.D.,

(Recently returned to the United States from Urumia, Persia.)

INDUSTRY IN ARMENIA

From SLOVO: A society has been organized for the development of the local market in Armenia for foreign industry. The use of local raw materials, cotton and wool, and the utilization of the water-power of Armenian rivers are the chief tasks before this new enterprise. The cotton industry which yielded nearly 700,000,000 poods is steadily improving, and if the wool can be obtained in sufficient quantities, manufacturing will boom in the country. The annexation to Armenia of new regions which increases the irrigated territory will certainly improve the sheep-breeding.

* * *

The co-operation of the people is necessary in this enterprise as the total area of mountain pasture of Armenia is nearly 3,000,000 desiatines, 44% of Russian Armenia, and can be made the base of Armenian sheep-breeding.

Brief Bits

The Director of the Caesarea Unit accompanied his February report with this helpful word: "At the close of an unusually severe winter, it is a pleasure to be able to report that the loss of life from hunger and cold has not been more than in normal times. Among the total number of orphans on record in the whole district there have been very few deaths. Unquestionably these results are due, to a considerable extent, to the work of our committee."

Caesarea.

* * *

Practically all of the 10,000 Armenians now in Marash are being fed by the Near East Relief, and it is probable that we shall have to continue to care for these people for some time. Normal conditions of safety that will enable the Armenians to become self-supporting can hardly be expected for a month or two yet.

The feeding is done from four distributing centers, with an Armenian committee to handle the distribution at each center. The daily ration consists of one batman (7 pounds) of rice for each thirty persons. For part of this, peas are substituted when obtainable. The bread supply is limited, so that only one loaf a week is given each person. Green vegetables are being added to the diet as rapidly as they can be secured. Bread is supplied by two bakeries which we are operating. One of these is kept going day and night. The output is 5,000 loaves a day, the larger part of which is used in orphanages and hospitals. About three cantars (2,000 pounds) of rice are used daily.

The total cost of food for refugees and orphans is approximately 75 gold Turkish pounds, or $330 per day.

Marash.

* * *

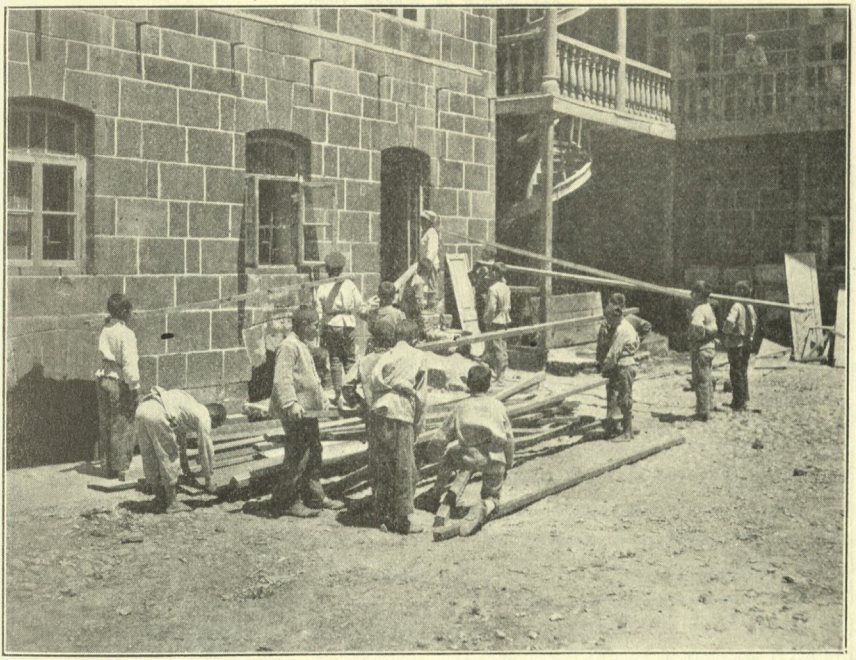
Children are fat and healthy, growing so fast it is hard to keep them clothed. They are increasing in knowledge too and seem to be grateful for all that is being done for them. I am speaking especially of those I have had for a year and I envy the person who can watch the progress of this work during the whole of another year.

Tripoli, Syria.

UNITED STATES REFUSES MANDATE

The Senate on June 1st rejected President Wilson's request for an American mandate over Armenia. Added to the united Republican vote 13 Democrats making the final roll call 52 opposed and 23 in favor. Several attempts were made to delay action upon the resolution without avail.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, in the course of the debate pointed out that a subcommittee consisting of Senator Harding, Senator New and Senator Williams had made an exhaustive investigation of the Armenian situation before the President's message had been received. "I do not desire," said Senator Lodge, "to have this country give the world the impression that it does not sympathize with the Armenian people. They are a gallant people. I think they deserve aid, but there are many ways to give them aid without involving the United States."



Helping to Rebuild Their Homes

AN AMERICAN MOTHER IN ARMENIA TO HER CHILDREN IN AMERICA

"Now, children dear, who are back in the United States, there in your comfortable homes, with your dear parents near, when you think of these poor little children of sad, sad Armenia, take to heart how very well off you are and how blessed you are with your clean, pretty clothes and good, wholesome food. When you sit down each morning to eat eggs, don't complain if it is oatmeal porridge all over again, instead of your fruit, your porridge, and your hominy, or boiled eggs instead of fried. Just thank God for your most favored condition and pity the little ones over here in this sad land. And when night time comes and you kneel down to thank God for all your blessings, oh! say a prayer that some kind, generous nation will take the necessary measures to protect this land and give these people the food and help that they need."

A telegram from Dr. Dodd dated April 6th informs us that the children of the Harouniye Orphanage have been taken to the refugee camp outside of Adana. When it was considered advisable because of the fighting to leave Harouniye, the children were lined up about midnight and given marching orders. Each child put on his extra suit of clothing, in addition to the one he was wearing, took his bedding roll in his arms and marched down the hill.

Adana.

SAMSOUN CIVIC HOSPITAL

For month of March, 1920.

Amount on hand March 1, 1920		$218.34
Received:		
From Hospital Committee	$1,000.00	
Director, N. E. R.	500.00	
Pay Patients	252.38	
		1,752.38
		$1,970.72
Expended:		
For Administrative	6.60	
Medical Supplies	8.90	
Horse	10.20	
Porterage	31.05	
Laundry Soap	44.53	
Fuel and Light	64.00	
Household Supplies	97.55	
Repairs	130.89	
Drugs (bought 387.15 sold orphanages 130.70)	256.45	
Wages	732.00	
Food	1,029.65	
Groceries 15.50		
Fruits 15.50		
Sugar 25.10		
Milk 28.58		
Eggs 41.10		
Butter 76.12		
Vegetables 182.84		
Youghourt 225.94		
Meat 414.40		
	$2,411.82	
Total Expended		2,411.82
		$441.10
Deficit		
Turk proportion of Deficit, due from Governor (53% of $441.10)	233.75	
Greek proportion of Deficit, due from Greek Bishop (41% of $441.10)	180.85	
Armenian part of Deficit, due from Armenian Bishop (6% of $441.10)	26.50	
	$441.10	

SAMSOUN CIVIC HOSPITAL

In Hospital, April 1, 1920—		Average number in hospital per day	89
Turk	46	Number "poor" patient days	2,565
Greek	29	Number "pay" patient days	189
Armenian	7	Total number patient days	2,754
Men	47	Turk	1,361 days or 53%
Women	25	Greek	1,044 days or 41%
Children	10	Armenian	160 days or 6%
Pay Patients	8		

SAMSOUN DOWNTOWN CLINIC

Number of Clinics Held in March—18

Nationality and sex:	Men	Women	Children	Total
Turk	314	277	57	648—62%
Greek	135	153	47	335—32%
Armenian	14	29	15	58— 5%
	463—45%	459—44%	119—11%	

Total number patients treated at clinic, 1,041; average number per clinic, 58. This does not include the children seen at hospitals at each of the orphanages. The cost of the Clinic is included in the cost of running the Hospital.

* * * * * *

Number Surgical Operations, 29; cost per patient per day, 84 piastres.

GEORGE T. POMEROY, M.D.

American Red Cross in the Balkans and South Russia

With the object of making Constantinople a great central supply base for its future activities in Russia and parts of the Near East, the American Red Cross has sent a unit of about thirty members to the Turkish capital and has taken over two large warehouses, a garage, and two buildings in which to accommodate its personnel. The warehouses have a combined capacity of 12,000 tons.

The Red Cross is now co-operating with the N. E. R. in taking care of the 800 Russian refugees on the Island of Proti, and soon will take over that work entirely.

Perhaps at no time before have there been so many Americans in Constantinople. It is estimated that the combined personnel of the Red Cross, the Near East Committee, the Army and Navy, the Embassy, the faculties of the two American colleges and the representatives of the various commercial organizations make a total of nearly 300 Americans in the Turkish capital.

Constantinople was chosen by the Red Cross as a base of supplies because of its harbor facilities and its accessibility to Southern Russia and the Balkan countries in which the Red Cross is now operating.

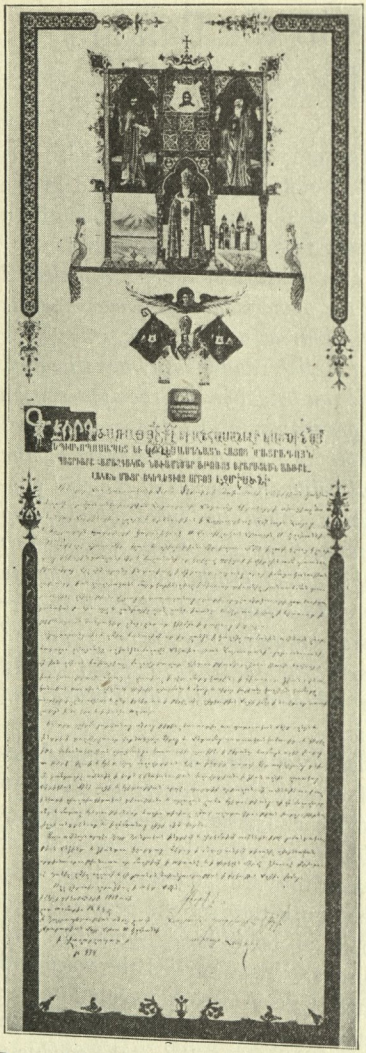
The future activities of the Red Cross probably will be confined largely to Russia. In that country there is a degree of suffering, misery and helplessness unparalleled in history, but the Red Cross cannot go into Russia on any extended scale until the Allies recognize the Soviet Government, and until some semblance of order and stability is established. Relief is now being administered in the Crimea, the only area in Southern Russia free from the Bolsheviks.

The measure of relief accomplished by the American Red Cross and its big kindred organization, the Near East Relief, cannot easily be estimated. If it can be gauged by the appreciation of governments and the gratitude of people, as well as by the effect on the well-being and morale of the civil populations, then the work of the two organizations has been the greatest single act of brotherhood and charity since the coming of Christ. Together these organizations have expended nearly $300,000,000 *for relief among the afflicted peoples of Europe and Asia.*

Important as was the material relief which these Americans took to Europe and Asia, it took also something more valuable; an example of straightforward honest dealing. By their work they set the people an example of helpfulness, sympathy and courage. They carried the voice and heart of the American people into the remotest hamlets. They lifted the people back to a belief in the goodness of the world, and strengthened their desire to live again. They softened the rancor of century-long race prejudice among the several peoples and thus made strides toward stabilized peace in the world. They tried to demonstrate the principle that every man is his brother's keeper.

April, 1920. James A. Mills, Major.

A. R. C.



Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. High Commissioner, to Dr. Robert A. Lambert, Director, Aleppo

"I have received a copy of your letter to Major Nicol, dated 11 March, 1920, describing your trip to Marash and return to Aleppo.

"I want to express to you how interesting I have found your letter and to let you know that the information contained therein will be of great service to me and to your country. I have to admire the nerve with which you and Dr. Shepard proceeded on your trip. However, your devotion to duty and your desire to assist your fellow relief workers are, I have found, characteristic of the work that our Near East Relief is doing in the field throughout this country.

"I want to congratulate you and all your fellow workers in that district upon the way that you have handled the situation under conditions that have been most trying."

TRANSLATION OF GREEK LETTER OF THANKS

GEORGE, Servant of Jesus Christ and by the Omniscient Will of God, Arch-Priest and CATHOLICOS OF ALL THE ARMENIANS, Supreme Patriarch of the highest Armenian See of Ararat and of the Apostolic Mother Church at Etchmiadzin the Holy.

To the NOBLE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

AFFECTIONATE GREETINGS AND BLESSINGS from the CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS and Apostolic Chief of the Holy Church of Armenia.

With placid profound feelings of devotion, We desire, through this Hierarchal Letter of Ours, to place before you and to make known to you the expressions of Our deep gratitude for the liberal help which, inspired by a spirit of philanthropy, you have extended to Us, both by individual personal donations and through the sustaining assistance and alleviating instrumentality of the Near East Relief Organization. Individually and Collectively, combined in one body as it were, you gave and you brought to Us the fruits of your offerings, to the salvation and protection of Our Flock, during the most bitter days of their suffering,—sufferings which We attribute to the rigours of the War of Liberation, and to the cruelty of Our implacable Oppressors.

The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and Our thankful Blessings be with you all, evermore, Amen.

(Signed) GEORGE V.

Catholicos and Supreme Patriarch of all Armenians.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

May 13, 1920

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up for immediate consideration Senate resolution 359.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator from Ohio let us know what the resolution proposes?

Mr. HARDING. Perhaps I ought to state that this is a unanimous report of the Foreign Relations Committee with reference to Armenia. I do not think it will take three minutes to pass it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no objection.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 359) reported by MR. HARDING from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 11th instant, and it was read, as follows:

"Whereas the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered; and

"Whereas the people of the United States are deeply impressed by the deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation, and misery now prevalent in Armenia; and

"Whereas the independence of the Republic of Armenia has been duly recognized by the supreme council of the peace conference and by the Government of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the sincere congratulations of the Senate of the United States are hereby extended to the people of Armenia on the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Armenia, without prejudice respecting the territorial boundaries involved; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States hereby expresses the hope that stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights, and the full realization of nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people; and be it further

"Resolved, That in order to afford necessary protection for the lives and property of citizens of the United States at the port of Batum and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku, the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause a United States warship and a force of marines to be dispatched to such port with instructions to such marines to disembark and to protect American lives and property."

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, for the benefit of the few Senators who are present on the floor I will state that this resolution is the outcome of rather extended hearings on the part of a subcommittee, which made very careful inquiry into the Armenian situation and took note of the propositions that had been made relative to the American occupation of the new Republic with an armed force and the various angles of the political situation internationally. It was thought that the United States was going as far as it reasonably could to express its felicitations on the recognition of a new Republic there, and then for the relief of those peoples to ask the President to send a warship with marines to the port of Batum, ostensibly for the protection of American lives and property in that port and along the railway to the port of Baku. The real object, however, of the landing of marines is to guarantee the maintenance of a communication line through the port of Batum to Erivan.

To the everlasting credit of America let it be said that out of the generosity of the American purse we have been contributing for 30 months a million dollars per month to save that unfortunate people from starvation. If through any unfortunate conflict over there there should be an impairment of the transportation service, we would be helpless to continue the helpful part we are playing in saving that unfortunate people. More than that, if the President sees fit to accept this suggestion and we send a body of marines on the mainland of northern Armenia, it will add very materially to the morale of their own armed forces.

I think we can do nothing less than pass this resolution of interest and felicitation on the part of the Senate, with this request to the President to recognize the needs of the situation over there. I think the Senate ought to pass the resolution without the slightest hesitation. It is the

unanimous report of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, as I understand, this resolution is entirely advisory.

Mr. HARDING. Wholly so.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I may say, if the Senator from Ohio will allow me, in order to reassure the Senator from Alabama, that the adoption of this resolution is particularly desired by the Senator from Mississippi [MR. WILLIAMS], who was on the sub-committee and helped to prepare it; and I think that ought to be a guaranty of its good character.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think so, too.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
May 24, 1920

MANDATE OVER ARMENIA (H. DOC. NO. 791).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

On the fourteenth of May an official communication was received at the Executive Office from the Secretary of the Senate of the United States conveying the following preambles and resolutions:

"Whereas the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered; and

"Whereas the people of the United States are deeply impressed by the deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation, and misery now prevalent in Armenia; and

"Whereas the independence of the Republic of Armenia has been duly recognized by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference and by the Government of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the sincere congratulations of the Senate of the United States are hereby extended to the people of Armenia on the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Armenia, without prejudice respecting the territorial boundaries involved; and be it further

"*Resolved*, that the Senate of the United States hereby expresses the hope that stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights, and the full realization of nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That in order to afford necessary protection for the lives and property of citizens of the United States at the port of Batum and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku, the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause a United States warship and a force of marines to be dispatched to such port with instructions to such marines to disembark and to protect American lives and property."

I received and read this document with great interest and with genuine gratification, not only because it embodied my own convictions and feeling with regard to Armenia and its people, but also, and more particularly, because it seemed to me the voice of the American people expressing their genuine convictions and deep Christian sympathies, and intimating the line of duty which seemed to them to lie clearly before us.

I cannot but regard it as providential, and not as a mere casual coincidence, that almost at the same time I received information that the conference of statesmen now sitting at San Remo for the purpose of working out the details of peace with the Central Powers which it was not feasible to work out in the conference at Paris, had formally resolved to address a definite appeal to this Government to accept a mandate for Armenia. They were at pains to add that they did this, "not from the smallest desire to evade any obligations which they might be expected to undertake, but because the responsibilities which they are already obliged to bear in connection with the disposition of the former Ottoman Empire will strain their capacities to the uttermost, and because they believe that the appearance on the scene of a power emancipated from the prepossessions of the Old World will inspire a wider confidence and afford a firmer guaranty for stability in the future than would the selection of any European power."

Early in the conferences at Paris it was agreed that to those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world there should be applied

the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be afforded.

It was recognized that certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.

It is in pursuance of this principle and with a desire of affording Armenia such advice and assistance that the statesmen conferring at San Remo have formally requested this Government to assume the duties of mandatory in Armenia. I may add, for the information of the Congress, that at the same sitting it was resolved to request the President of the United States to undertake to arbitrate the difficult question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and it was agreed to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent State of Armenia. In pursuance of this action, it was resolved to embody in the treaty with Turkey, now under final consideration, a provision that "Turkey and Armenia and the other high contracting parties agree to refer to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon as well as any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent State of Armenia"; pending that decision the boundaries of Turkey and Armenia to remain as at present. I have thought it my duty to accept this difficult and delicate task.

In response to the invitation of the council at San Remo, I urgently advise and request that the Congress grant the Executive power to accept for the United States a mandate over Armenia. I make this suggestion in the earnest belief that it will be the wish of the people of the United States that this should be done. The sympathy with Armenia has proceeded from no single portion of our people, but has come with extraordinary spontaneity and sincerity from the whole of the great body of Christian men and women in this country by whose free-will offerings Armenia has practically been saved at the most critical juncture of its existence. At their hearts this great and generous people have made the cause of Armenia their own. It is to this people and to their Government that the hopes and earnest expectations of the struggling people of Armenia turn as they now emerge from a period of indescribable suffering and peril, and I hope that the Congress will think it wise to meet this hope and expectation with the utmost liberality. I know from unmistakable evidences given by responsible representatives of many peoples struggling towards independence and peaceful life again that the Government of the United States is looked to with extraordinary trust and confidence, and I believe that it would do nothing less than arrest the hopeful processes of civilization if we were to refuse the request to become the helpful friends and advisers of such of these people as we may be authoritatively and formally requested to guide and assist.

I am conscious that I am urging upon the Congress a very critical choice, but I make the suggestion in the confidence that I am speaking in the spirit and in accordance with the wishes of the greatest of the Christian peoples. The sympathy for Armenia among our people has sprung from untainted consciences, pure Christian faith, and an earnest desire to see Christian people everywhere succored in their time of suffering, and lifted from their abject subjection and distress and enabled to stand upon their feet and take their place among the free nations of the world. Our recognition of the independence of Armenia will mean genuine liberty and assured happiness for her people, if we fearlessly undertake the duties of guidance and assistance involved in the functions of a mandatory. It is, therefore, with the most earnest hopefulness and with the feeling that I am giving advice from which the Congress will not willingly turn away that I urge the acceptance of the invitation now formally and solemnly extended to us by the council at San Remo, into whose hands has passed the difficult task of composing the many complexities and difficulties of government in the one-time Ottoman Empire and the maintenance of order and tolerable conditions of life in those portions of that Empire which it is no longer possible in the interest of civilization to leave under the government of the Turkish authorities themselves.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
24 May, 1920.

The American College at Beirut

American College at Beirut

Although warned by the law of physics that two objects cannot occupy the same space at the same time, we immediately proceed to place Dr. Howard Bliss and the American College at Beirut together, for they are inseparable. The life of the man was built into the fiber of the student body, and the institution reflected his spirit.

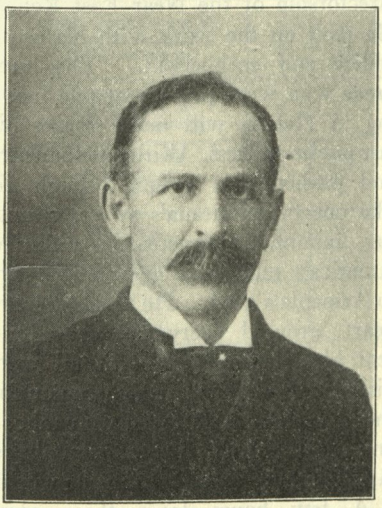
The death of Dr. Bliss at Saranac, on May 2nd, followed an illness of several months. Four years within the Turkish lines in Syria and several months of insistent activity at the Peace Conference on behalf of his beloved Syria sapped his vitality even to the breaking point.

His career has represented the excellencies of both the East and the West—born and reared in a village in the mountains of Lebanon—he completed his education in America. After graduation from Union Seminary he served as assistant to Dr. Lyman Abbott, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and later as pastor of the Christian Union Church at Upper Montclair. When he was asked to succeed his father as President of Beirut College he brought to the institution a familiarity with the best traditions of America, together with a native insight into the inter-racial and international problems that compose the daily calendar of this great cosmopolitan institution.

His personal charm called forth

an affectionate tribute everywhere. The town of Upper Montclair, before bidding him farewell to his larger field in Beirut, declared a school holiday in his honor. His living faith, grounded in a broad experience, with an unwavering devotion to truth, found final expression in his valedictory published in *The Atlantic Monthly* under the title of "The Modern Missionary," where he pleads with the Church to send to the foreign field only men of intellectual, social, and apostolic power; godly men, world men, modern men, resourceful men, moulders of civilization, who can get abreast of the width of the opportunity in these coming days of reconstruction in the world—men worthy of the weighty and glorious responsibility lying before them.

Of course, when all is said, the modern missionary is in many things



Dr. Howard Bliss

fundamental, not modern at all. He has not surpassed—in many cases he may not have reached—the zeal, the wisdom, the passion, the fearlessness of his predecessors. He has not overtaken St. Paul on Mars Hill, and his Master is always far in the lead with his method, "inwardness"; with his secret, "self-renouncement"; with his atmosphere, "sweet reasonableness"—to use Matthew Arnold's inimitable characterization. But he follows after "without haste and without rest." He is sure of his message; he is sure of ultimate success,—

. . . gazing beyond all perishable fears
To some diviner goal
Beyond the waste of years.

Beirut College is the answer to the query as to whether the peoples of the Near East can live and work together with a common purpose in spite of the conflicting tangle of race and religion. This institution, together with Robert College and the Constantinople College for Women, specializes in the exploiting of goodwill. This largest of the American colleges in the Near East began in a small hired house in Beirut with sixteen pupils. This was the first realization of a dream, an ideal fathered by Daniel Bliss.

The present physical equipment of the college, consisting of twenty-six buildings and nearly fifty acres of land, occupies the most commanding position, backed by the Lebanon and fronted by the Mediterranean. The cosmopolitan and liberal spirit of the institution is best summed up in the words of its former leader: "We are not there to force religion down their throats, but we believe profoundly in religion. We are there to make them feel a sense of hunger for the deepest and most beautiful things in all the world. We believe the whole world needs the whole world and we are

there to give the best we have and to receive the best that that part of the world has to exchange with us."

Boys from Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Persia, India, Malaysia, Russia, Abyssinia; Greek and Roman Catholic, Gregorian, Jew, Mohammedan, Bahai, Druse and Protestant respond to this spirit and unite in the simple service of worship in the college chapel and give expression to the religion of fair-play and team-work on the play-ground; learn of the brotherhood of man. This spirit pervades all of the college life, and plants in the Near East a new spirit for a new world.

Arabic, Turkish, Greek and French are taught in the college, although English is the medium of common communication and the language of the class-room. Professional schools include commerce, medicine, pharmacy and nursing, and within the college campus a Women's Hospital, a Children's Hospital, an Eye and Ear Pavilion and College Infirmary add to the completeness of the equipment. Nearly 3,000 graduates have completed the full course at the college.

In the war a young fellow had been arrested on treasonable charges. At last the Moslem judge said, severely: "Now you have denied all guilt in the matter, how do you expect me to believe it? Where is your proof?" "I have no proof," admitted the young fellow in desperation and he felt all hope was gone. Suddenly the judge asked: "Where do you come from?" The boy answered: "From the Syrian Protestant College." "Well," said the Moslem judge, "of course you speak the truth then. The people from the college speak the truth." The young man went free.

IN MEMORIAM

SENATOR J. M. KENNEDY

Montana State Director

J. M. Kennedy was one of the best beloved men in the State of Montana. In face and form he bore a striking resemblance to Mark Twain, nor did the likeness end there, for he had great capacity for friendship and was one of the most genial and winsome of men. After a long and distinguished career as editor of half a dozen newspapers, Colonel in the Spanish-American war, Commissioner of Agriculture, and State Representative and Senator, Governor Norris named him as Secretary of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

In January of this year at much personal sacrifice he put aside his personal interests and accepted the state directorship of the Near East Relief. He took up the work with his usual ability and enthusiasm. The hundreds who were present at one meeting in Helena will never forget his last public address. With an eloquence and passion that swept through all like one of Montana's sweet, cleansing, mountain torrents, he pilloried America's selfishness and indifference to Armenia's need. He touched every heart, aroused every conscience and sent his friends forth,—for all were his friends,—every one a champion for the protection of betrayed womanhood and martyred childhood, not only in Armenia but everywhere in the world.

A few hours later those same friends joined to pay the last tributes. Death had suddenly overtaken him in the race of life. His burning words had become his chariot of fire.

DISTRICTS	Number of Orphanages Operated	Number of Orphans Cared for	Number of Hospitals Operated	Number of Beds in Hospitals	Average Daily Number of Hospital Cases	Number of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Average Daily Number of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Refugees in Camps, Bks. etc., Receiving Relief	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread, Flour and Soup	Number of Children Receiving Industrial Training	Number of Children Receiving Education	Number that Received Tetra and Smallpox Vaccinations	Number to Whom Old Clothing was Distributed	Total Number Employed in Industries
Akhalkalaki.....	2	689	2	165	66	.....	.....	.....	2,175 (9 S. K.)	45,339	579	513	8,113 S. P. 8,113 T. V.	3,145	211
Alexandropol....	1	4,258	2	1,408	1,176	5	1,262	11,114	16,490 3 Cocoa Lines	174,272	1,338	2,798	.....	12,340	1,991
Baku.....	1 Day Home	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 (1 S. K.)	.....	.....	306	.....	.....	444
Erivan.....	54	8,781	22	2,675	2,571	27	1,492	3,889	20,593 (32 S. K.)	50,652	1,667	5,695	3,001 S. P. 678 T. V.	1,924	4,102
Karaklis.....	11	2,235	8	570	479	11	409	233	3,226 (4 S. K.)	70,105	535	1,570	273 S. P. 273 T. V.	2,315	213
Kars.....	6	2,644	4	616	790	1	58	.....	2,239	99,851	2,112	1,254	3,910 S. P. 4,323 T. V.	500	200
Nakhitchevan....						District closed the 1st of January, 1920									
Tiflis.....	7	1,911	2	247	246	8	609	.....	1,930 Arm. Orph. (1 S. K.)	11,500	673	943	173 S. P. 173 S. P.	.....	.....
Total (a).....	82	20,824	40	5,681	5,328	52	3,830	15,236	(47 S. K.) 46,707	451,719	6,904	13,079	29,030	20,224	7,161

(a) Sub-districts are included in the district total.

PERSONNEL RETURNED

Carruth, Clara L., 8 Cottage St., Spencer, Ia. Returned May 17th.

Cox, Joseph P., Baldwin, Ill. Returned May 11th.

Duerr, Raymond, Keosauqua, Ia. Returned May 16th.

Frost, Elizabeth, Lime Rock, Conn. Returned May 10th.

Magee, James R., New Bloomfield, Pa. Returned May 16th.

Perry, Donald B., 68 Second St., Hallowell, Me. Returned May 11th.

Perry, Edward T., 16 Atwood St., Hartford, Conn. Returned May 17th.

Scott, Albert A., 1066 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass. Returned May 16.

Twidale, Katherine, 30 College Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada. Returned May 10th.

Dougherty, Minnie E., 137 Suffolk St., Holyoke, Mass. Returned May 24th.

Bill, Pauline, 183 Prospect St., Willimantic, Conn. Returned May 23rd.

Shultz, Helen, 155 N. Front St., Reading, Pa. Returned May 23rd.

Elliott, Dr. Mabel E., Masonic Block, Benton Harbor, Mich. Returned May 23rd.

Power, Mrs. Mabel H., North Hero, Vt. Returned May 23rd.

N. E. R. PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Elizabeth Morgan, Miss Margaret E. MacLellan, Miss Leila E. Priest and Miss Jennie M. Ryan, Red Cross Nurses, have recently arrived from New York. They have been assigned as follows: Miss Morgan and Miss MacLellan to Erivan, Miss Priest to Alexandropol and Miss Ryan to Kars.

Miss Ruth Whiting, of the Wellesley Unit, Constantinople, and Mr. Robert S. Darbyshire, of the Trebizond Unit, were married on Wednesday, April 20th, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Coombs in Bebek. Rev. F. F. Goodsell performed the ceremony.

Miss Martha Foster McNeill, of Aleppo, and Miss Florence Harvey, of Smyrna, arrived in Constantinople on April 2nd. They are both reenlisting for further service in the Near East and will be stationed in Constantinople.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Arthur S. Tenner is buying the Eye Hospital at Aleppo and plans to establish there a permanent institution for the treatment of the eye diseases which are so prevalent in the Near East.

Miss Janet McKay has been appointed chief nurse in charge of the Red Cross nurses in the Caucasus.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF AND INQUIRY

A new department has been opened at Headquarters, Constantinople, known as "Relief and Inquiry." The main purpose of this branch of our work is to reunite families who have become separated during the war, either by furnishing information as to their whereabouts, or, in addition to this, by transmitting money and arranging transportation that the people in the interior may reach relatives in Constantinople or in America.

Campaign Field Department

ALABAMA

H. T. McBroom,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA

Chas. F. Willis,
Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

Near East Relief,
A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)

F. R. Buckalew,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)

H. N. Wells,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO

J. Mont Travis,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. E. H. McDonough,
Hartford Tr. Co. Bldg.,
Hartford, Conn.
(P. O. Box 1342)

DELAWARE

Near East Relief,
H. F. Pellegrin,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Cabot Stevens,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Near East Relief,
504 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA

F. V. Dennison,
1111 Flatiron Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO

Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Near East Relief,
P. J. Byrne,
19 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA

Mead A. Kelsey,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA

Rev. J. E. Kirbye,
8th and Pleasant Sts.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS

Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY

Miss Beth Higgins,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Near East Relief,
Room M, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE

Geo. H. Sisson,
404 Benoit Block,
270 Middle St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND

H. F. Pellegrin,
453 Title Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Wm. F. English, Jr.,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN

J. J. Spillane,
110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA

R. G. Westenburg,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Near East Relief,
Edwards' House,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI

Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MONTANA

Near East Relief,
Bailey Block,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA

Near East Relief,
101 Bee Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA

Near East Relief,
Clay Peters Bldg.,
Reno, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Geo. H. Sisson,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Julian Zelchenko,
156 Market St., Room 56,
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO

Near East Relief,
Salmon Bldg.,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

NEW YORK

New York City District

Cyrus P. Keen,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
Director New York State

Stephen M. Bobo,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
Albany District

Near East Relief,
2nd Presby. Church,
Lodge & Maiden Lane,
Albany, N. Y.
Binghamton District

Near East Relief,
312 Press Bldg.,
Binghamton, N. Y.
Buffalo District

Near East Relief,
19 W. Swan St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Syracuse District

Near East Relief,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Claude W. Hopper,
901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank,
Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA

Near East Relief,
Northern Savings Bk.,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO

E. W. Huelster,
332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

F. L. Carpenter,
516 Houston St.,
Muskogee, Okla.

OREGON

J. J. Handsaker,
606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Oreg.

PENNSYLVANIA

Geo. E. Silloway,
213 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburg District

Near East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
119 Front St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh District

Near East Relief,
509 Grant St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Near East Relief,
Room 1,
44 Washington St.,
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

W. Banks Dove,
Liberty National Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA

L. A. Hill,
224 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE

Near East Relief,
843 Volunteer State Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TEXAS (North)

O. M. Lowry,
811 Southwestern Life Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS (South)

H. C. May,
811½ Main St.,
Houston, Texas.

UTAH

Earl A. Rowell,
330 Atlas Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT

Roland E. Stevens,
First Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
White River Junction, Vt.

VIRGINIA

C. W. Hopper,
320 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON

Spokane District

E. A. Potter,
539 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.
Seattle District

Near East Relief,
27 Lippy Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

W. E. Smith,
Day & Night Bank Bldg.,
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Jas. W. Thompson,
213 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING

Near East Relief,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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In the Fold of Near East Relief

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF
One Madison Avenue, New York

Executive Committee

Barton, James L.
Bulkley, Edwin L.
Dodge, Cleveland H.
Elkus, Abram I.
Hatch, Harold A.
Hemphill, Alexander J.
James, Arthur Curtiss
Millar, William B.
Morgenthau, Henry
Smith, Walter George
Vickrey, Charles V.
White, Stanley

CHARLES V. VICKREY, *Manager*
AGNES V. WILLIAMS, *Editor*

VOLUME FIVE
NUMBER ELEVEN

July-Aug., 1920

TOTAL NUMBER
THIRTY-NINE

The Roll-Call

Over one hundred workers from all parts of the United States gathered at Ocean Grove, N. J., for a week's conference, preparatory to launching the Fall Campaign for continued relief of the suffering peoples of the Near East, until such time as a stable government assumes the responsibility.

The Conference opened Friday evening, June 25th, with an Acquaintance meeting. The formal business opening took place the following morning. A book of instructions was issued to each of the workers. Committees were formed to discuss all the important phases of the work and present a written report to the General Conference which was then voted upon. The program was followed in the most systematic manner all the way through.

One of the most interesting addresses of the convention was made by Abram I. Elkus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey.

"The greatest difficulty I had in getting anywhere with the Turks," Ambassador Elkus said, "was in convincing them that the United States amounted to anything. They did not believe that the United States had an army or navy, and they just smiled indulgently when I showed them photographs of our battleships and of the skyscrapers of New York. The Turk only believes what he actually sees, and we have never taken the trouble to show him what we are and what we can do. I believe that the moral influence and the prestige of the United States would have been increased beyond any measure by simply sending a fleet of a dozen American battleships to Constantinople and landing about 10,000 sailors

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and marines first in Constantinople and then in Smyrna, marching them through the city and then marching them back again. It would have paid us for the sake of our prestige as a nation to have brought a dozen of the Turkish leaders to the United States and show them what manner of country this is. Failing this, the next best thing to have done was to take part of the United States to Turkey and show them that.

"The future standing of the United States in the Near East, commercially as well as politically, depends upon our being able to demonstrate to the Turks that we are a people to be reckoned with. We may protest against the massacre of Christians in Turkey as much as we like, but until the Turks know that we have something back of our protests, they will continue to ignore them."

The former Ambassador to Turkey gave a graphic description of the Turkish deportations of Armenians during the war, and stated that one of the American Consuls had officially reported to him that after the caravan of Armenians being sent to the interior had left Aleppo, over 100 Armenian women were left lying in the road just outside the city gates, each woman ripped up by a bayonet thrust. "You must tell the American people these things," Judge Elkus told the Near East Relief workers. "I know that they do not like to hear them, but they are true, officially proven again and again. The American people simply do not understand that they are true. They do not know what hunger is; what fear—abject, groveling fear such as the Armenians have known for generations—is like. They must be told, for when they are told, the whole generous heart of the American people will immediately respond, and this martyred people will be saved from annihilation.

"I have had countless people ask me why the Armenians have not gone to work after the armistice and why, therefore, they are not now self-supporting," Judge Elkus went on. "You see, they do not understand that a man who has to hide in a cellar for two years without ever coming out, as I know an Armenian to do to keep from being caught and executed or deported by the Turks, cannot very well be ploughing his field. Certainly anyone who knows an Armenian knows that if any reproach may be made against him it is that he works too much, not too little.

"But none of this touches the little children. Six thousand of them were turned out at once from the Turkish orphanges of Constantinople. Hundreds of thousands of them are scattered over the whole Near East. They cannot work to support themselves. Some one must help them. All that these children ask is a chance to live, and they appeal for that chance. You are their interpreters and it is you who must make the people of America see that it is not their privilege but their duty to see that these children get their chance."

* * *

"When the French army, stationed at Aintab, Turkey, failed to provide the Armenians with the weapons necessary to protect themselves, the citizens picked up the fifteenth century cannon balls left from the Crusades and with cannon made from American laundry mangles, defended themselves from the Turks. And then you say the Armenians wouldn't help

themselves if they had the chance."

This was the statement of Miss Elizabeth Kelly, Near East Relief worker, who has just returned from Aintab, Turkey, on the Steamer *Lafayette,* in time to attend the session of the conference, and aroused the wildest enthusiasm by her fiery report of her experiences in Armenia. The workers of the organization were so stirred by her address that at its close over $3,000 was raised by individual pledges to help carry on the work of the organization.

"Anyone who was in Aintab when the shots all around announced the massacre could tell you a story of organization genius among the Armenians that cannot be equaled in any people," declared Miss Kelly. "Besides, their ancient cannon and handmade bombs, the men made spears of the old medieval model and mobilized, and the women were organized ready to do their part. They had to depend on these pitiful makeshift arms because of the inadequacy of the French army which was supposed to protect them. The first thing I did when they told me I must leave Aintab was to go to Paris to tell Bogos Nubar Pasha, head of the Armenian delegation to the peace conference, what I thought of the French 'aid' in Armenia, and I wanted to see Clemenceau and the cabinet officers about it, but my ship sailed before I had the opportunity. I am going to see the 'Tiger' yet and tell him that story, if it's the last thing I ever do. The French were too glorious in the great war to permit their record to be lowered through fumbling their Armenian responsibility.

"Every day an armistice was made and every day the armistice was broken. It was enough to make a warrior out of any American woman. I used to say to our Armenian men, 'Well, how many Turks did you pick off to-day?' If he said only one or two, I would take him by the shoulder and say, 'You owe me four, go out again.' He would go, too."

Miss Kelly's report was followed by that of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, who was on General Harboard's staff with the American military mission to Armenia. Colonel Jackson was at one time Commissioner of Labor and Industry in Pennsylvania and later head of the economics division of the Department of Reparations at the peace conference. He gave a convincing talk on the possibilities of Armenia as the big industrial "dark horse" in the world of trade, if her potentialities are developed, and spoke feelingly of America's responsibility in the matter.

"I have been reading lately the definitions of prominent Americans regarding Americanism," said Colonel Jackson. "They say Americanism means looking out for America and letting the rest of the world take care of itself. I want to say right here that if America so dwarfs her character and wrecks her traditions as to follow this cold-blooded, brutal definition, true Americanism will be wiped off the face of the earth and something akin to German Kultur will take its place."

Mr. Karagheusian, of New York, one of the largest contributors to the Near East Relief and one of the prominent Armenians of this country, was present at this session and spoke of the hope that Armenia is placing in America for aid in her reconstruction. Mr. Alonzo Wilson, head of

the Speakers' Bureau of the Near East Relief, conducted the meeting and led the discussion on the main problems of the speakers in their campaign work.

The best methods of presenting the cause were worked out and a plan was evolved to have a national force of minute men ready for the winter campaign.

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the organization, sailed July 3rd for Armenia, with the purpose of finding out the minimum amount of money necessary for America to continue the Near East Relief work abroad. Melville Chater and Lieut. Frank Connes are also sailing within the next few days to study conditions in the Transcaucasus.

* * *

Boy Scout training is the best thing in the world for the future citizens of Armenia, according to Mrs. Clara Van Etten, just returned from Smyrna, where she has been in charge of the Near East Relief boy's orphanages which holds the highest record among the Scouts of Asia Minor.

"I found that the easiest way to make the boys obey was simply to refuse to let them wear their Scout uniforms," said Mrs. Van Etten at the evening session of the Near East Relief Conference at the North End Hotel, Ocean Grove. "This method was far more effective than beating or the other oriental types of punishment. There were 400 boys in our orphanage when I took charge of the place and I saw that the problem of discipline was going to be a difficult one unless I had some sort of self-government among them which would teach them individual responsibility. I had the food fortune to find a Scout Master who had had American training and immediately had him organize the lads and put some regular American 'pep' into them."

Mrs. Van Etten, whose home is in Olympia, Wash., came home on the Greek steamer *Negali Ehlas,* and because she wanted to bring home two Armenian boys and a young Armenian girl had to engage steerage passage. Miss Makrouhie Ashjian has been associated with Mrs. Van Etten in the orphanage work and accompanied her to America, in the expectation of entering the Columbia Law School. The two boys, Mikram Anjonian and Armenag Ghougaskian, both 15, were among the tragic group of orphans who saw their parents murdered by the Turks. They are held at Ellis Island at present, but Mrs. Van Etten hopes that the difficulty in getting them into the States will be adjusted so that she may carry out her plans for their education here in America.

Mrs. Van Etten emphasized the necessity of developing the idea of self-support and self-respect among the Armenian people, and to that end she established a trade school in connection with the Smyrna orphanage, where the boys could learn something which would make them valuable in the industrial reconstruction of Armenia. She expects to go back to the Near East after a few months in the United States.

Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, head of the department of orphan adoption for the Near East Relief, spoke of the interesting phases of that work and the great help which has been received from Armenians in this country carrying on this line of relief.

Near East Relief Patients

Lady Ann Azgapetian, wife of Gen. Mesrop Azgapetian, and for some time associated with the Russian Red Cross, also spoke on the great Armenians of the modern age and their priceless contributions to world culture.

At the close of the last night's session Dr. J. Kirbye, of Des Moines, Iowa, paid tribute to the work of Charles V. Vickrey, general field secretary of the organization, and on behalf of the Near East Relief personnel presented him with a farewell gift preparatory to his departure for Armenia. Mr. Vickrey, through his able administration, has won the highest regard of his coworkers, and it is believed that his leadership has been to a large extent responsible for the success of the Near East Relief work in the past.

So Many Children She Learned What to Do

When Mrs. Ora Anne Hinson mixes dough for her daily batch of bread she calls to her henchman in waiting, "John, bring me in eight and a half tons of flour, please. I'm going to do the family baking."

Mrs. Hinson's family consists—or did consist until some few weeks ago —of 45,000 Armenian refugees and 1,500 wounded Russian soldiers, all of whom look to her for their daily rations. It was quite a task for a young American business woman, whose activities had before been limited to diplomatic service for a law firm down in Swainsboro, Ga., and to make coffee and rolls for two in a neat, little southern bungalow. But Mrs. Hinson, who returned recently from Tiflis, Turkey, on the S. S. *Patria,* says that once an American woman leaves her native shores she must prove herself equal to any occasion. She is regarded everywhere as the superwoman and she must make good the title.

"When I was first put in charge of the distribution of food to all the

refugees in Tiflis, I admit I was a bit staggered. But, like most things, it evolved itself into a matter of system and organization. Giving each refugee a half pound of bread a day, it was a simple matter to figure out how many tons we would have to make to supply the necessary amount. The supply officer saw to it that the flour was on hand, and my corps of assistants—most of them Armenians, by the way—corralled the small army of bakers, opened the bread stations—and, well, in the end it was quite simple.

Mrs. Hinson declares that there is nowhere in the world where a dollar can be made to go further or do more than in the Near East—at least under the management of the Near East Relief, which is the only organization which is handling any very large sums of money in Armenia to-day. For living on a "minimum wage" the Armenians hold the record.

ORPHANAGE MENU, SAMSOUN

Sunday—Breakfast, coulauraki; dinner, pilaf with meat and bread; supper, bean soup and bread.

Monday—Breakfast, helva with sesame oil and bread; dinner, kechkek (meat cooked with wheat), bread; supper, yohourt, wheat soup and bread.

Tuesday—Breakfast, flour soup, bread; dinner, meat, vegetables and bread; supper, chick-pea soup and bread.

Wednesday — Breakfast, olives and bread; dinner, lentils, wheat, bread; supper, rice soup.

Thursday—Breakfast, tea and bread; dinner, macaroni and bread; supper, lentil soup and bread.

Friday—Breakfast, raisins and bread; dinner, vegetables, rice and bread; supper, bean soup and bread.

Saturday—Breakfast, flour soup; dinner, beans and bread; supper, macaroni soup and bread.

"PLEASED TO MEET YOU"

"Master Rags, meet Master Patches. Gentlemen, meet Miss Near East Relief."

Master Rags thereupon shakes hands with Master Patches, Miss Near East Relief takes each by the hand and they are marched off to the relief station. There they will be introduced to Mr. Soap-and-Water and two whole suits of clothes, perhaps a little big, but at least unpatched. Mr. Soap-and-Water is usually rather uncongenial at first, not being the sort who mixes easily with strangers, and the chances are that Rags and Patches will not have much use for him until they become much better acquainted. But Miss Near East Relief says that in a few weeks they will find him a mighty fine fellow, who will simply be the making of 'em, if they let him have his way. Rags squirms a little at the first meeting, and Patches gulps down a big soap bubble by mistake, but the next time they discover that their new acquaintance is certainly working wonders in their personal appearance.

"The new clothes look so much prettier, too, when your face and hands are quite clean," explains Miss Near East Relief, and to prove it points to the rows and rows of neat-looking little orphans that have become very chummy with old Soap-and-Water. After that first introduction they are led down to a kitchen where there is soup and bread for them.

"Um-um-um," says Master Rags, sinking his teeth into the first bread he has had for—oh, such a pitifully long time, and holding tight to the cup of soup which the American lady has given to him.

And Master Patches gives a great sigh of happiness and answers, "A-a-a-a-ah!"

Interior of One of the Near East Relief Storehouses

NEAR EAST RELIEF

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY REPORT OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THE CAUCASUS

DISTRICTS	No. of Orphanages Operated	No. of Orphans Cared For	No. of Hospitals Operated	No. of Beds in Hospitals	Average Daily No. of Hospital Cases	No. of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Average Daily No. of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	No. of Refugees in Camps, Barracks, Etc., Receiving Relief	No. of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	No. of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread Flour and Soup	No. of Children Receiving Training	No. of Children Receiving Education in Schools	Number Vaccinated Tetra Vaccine and Small Pox	No. to Whom Old Clothing was Distributed	Total Number Employed in Industries
Akhalkalaki.....	2	943	2	170	170	5	44	.....	(9 S. K.) 2,521	46,751	514	656	T.V.3,963 S.P.3,963	673	34
Alexandropol.....	1	3,903	2	1,408	1,155	5	996	6,824	(4 S. K.) 16,761	189,135	1,368	3,080	.....	2,000	2,720
Baku.....	1 Day Home	284	.....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	(1 S. K.) 504	5,848	.....	284	T.V. 463 S.P. 816	2,927	1,525
Erivan.....	52	7,768	23	2,139	1,804	30	1,361	11,387	(36 S. K.) 25,872	122,733	1,425	4,822	T.V.3,258 S.P.2,687	1,085	10,001
Karaklis.....	11	2,027	8	555	486	7	288	1,640	(4 S. K.) 4,990	74,369	297	1,054	T.V.6,000 S.P.8,250	2,897	171
Kars.....	7	4,288	5	1,033	1,303	2	147	.....	(3 S.K.) 2,239	110,198	1,630	3,406	T.V.5,554 S.P.5,358	900	411
Nakhitchevan.....	District	Closed	the 1st	of Janu	ary, 1920										
Tiflis.....	7	1,566	3	245	6,711	8	161	.....	(3 S. K.) 2,152	12,936	1,915	1,223	T.V. 230 S.P. 230	.....	.....
Total *.....	81	20,779	43	5,530	5,589	58	3,037	19,851	55,039	561,970	7,149	14,525	T.V.19,251 S.P.21,304	10,482	14,862

* Sub-districts are included in the district total.

CAUCASUS

Colonel Haskell and his military staff of American army officers having completed the task of distributing flour purchased by the Armenian Government with bonds, and shipped through the efforts of the American Relief Administration and at the expense of Near East Relief, the War Department has found it desirable to withdraw these army officers from the Caucasus and leave the relief work in that area to the civilian personnel of the Near East Relief.

Mr. Ernest A. Yarrow, for many years past a missionary of the American Board in Turkish and Russian Armenia, was selected by Colonel Haskell with the approval of the Near East Relief Headquarters in New York, as Managing Director of this relief work in the Caucasus, and early in July he took over the responsibilities for various branches of this work and now, in early August, is in full charge throughout that area. He has with him a staff of approximately thirty American male civilian workers and twenty women workers and has recently called for about twenty additional to help replace the military who have been withdrawn.

Due to disturbing political conditions throughout Trans-Caucasia and the uncertainty as to the complete safety of this relief work if conducted on a large scale at various widely scattered points, recently it was found advisable by Colonel Haskell to arrange for the concentration of most of the orphans in that area at one single point. The city of Alexandropol was selected because of its exceptional situation, both as to climate and as the junction point of railways, and also because in Alexandropol there are huge barracks and other buildings formerly used by the Russian Army, which are now available for the Near East Relief at little or no expense. At Alexandropol there are concentrated now approximately 20,000 of the 75,000 orphan children for whom Near East Relief is responsible in the Caucasus area, and others are coming there daily, so that before winter sets in orphanages at other points, such as Erivan, Kars and Karaklis, will be used only as places for collecting the waifs as they come in and attending to their first needs as to food, clothing and cleanliness, including the very essential delousing and freeing from scabies and other skin diseases, after which they will be sent up to Alexandropol where they can be safer and have better care. In order to care properly for this large number of orphans, our medical work, including hospital service, dispensaries and clinics, will also be continued at all points where our workers still carry on their work for this orphan and refugee population.

REFUGEES AT ISMIDT

A joint Committee has been formed to care for the Armenian refugees at Ismidt.

The Committee gave the number of Armenian refugees in Ismidt as follows:

From Bardizab about 600; From Ovajuk about 500; from Arslam Bey about 400; from Armash about 100; from Horkel about 25; from Sabandja about 20; from Adabazar about 100; from Daghjik about 50. Total about 1,795.

NEAR EAST RELIEF—WHAT, WHERE AND HOW

Near East Relief is a Federal corporation, chartered by Congress. Its accounts are carefully audited by certified public accountants, and reports made to Congress.

Near East Relief provides food for the hungry. For instance, a few weeks ago one hundred and eighty thousand refugees were being fed in one city in the Caucasus. This food had to be provided every day and if the funds stopped for a week all of these people would have perished.

Near East Relief provides shelter for the homeless. There are two hundred and twenty-nine orphanages, with an enrollment of fifty-four thousand six hundred, and also fifty-six thousand and thirty-nine other children cared for outside of these buildings. There were recently acquired an additional sixty thousand children from Russia, who came into the Caucasus ahead of the Bolshevik army.

Near East Relief provides healing for the sick. There are sixty-three hospitals in the various districts and countries of the Near East with a large staff of physicians, nurses and helpers.

Near East Relief provides rescue for imprisoned women and girls. There are eleven rescue homes full to overflowing. If more funds were provided, more homes could be opened and filled immediately. There are more than one hundred thousand of these Armenian women and girls in Turkish harems, but their release cannot be demanded until places of shelter for them are provided or their relatives, if any, can be located.

Near East Relief is building up industrial life. There are employed twenty-three thousand men, women and young people in Near East factories.

Near East Relief provides repatriation for refugees, returning them to their homes as far as possible when it is safe to do so.

Near East Relief provides training and education for its future citizens.

Near East Relief desires the cooperation of every American. The Armenians are suffering because of their religious convictions, their loyalty to principle, their adherence to the cause of the Allies for which we are under obligations to them in sacrificing their lives and thus saving American lives by shortening the war. Near East Relief is perhaps the most popular philanthropy in America because of these facts and also that of all the relief areas in the world the Near East is the only place where no government aid is available. The Armenians are surrounded with neighbors who would rejoice in their extermination. They are the remnant of a martyred Christian race, whose fathers and relatives have died for the Christian faith, but this remnant, and especially the thousands of orphans whom we are now supporting, constitute the hope of the future for the Near East Relief.

If we have a heart we will gladly sustain these people in their distress, save them from starvation and provide shelter and clothing, as well as food, for the many thousands of orphans who look to America for their very existence.

KERASSUNDE

Kerassunde is a little city on the Black Sea between Trebizond and Samsoun. It is about equally Greek and Turkish. Before the war there was a large percentage of Armenians who have almost completely disappeared in the usual fashion. It is interesting scenically, historically and politically.

They say that Kerassunde was a very delightful place to live before the war. There were theatres and movies and a general spirit of friendliness. Now the Greek sits in the house every night, afraid to leave it. The theatres are closed and all meetings of a public nature are forbidden, so that joy is taken out of the life of the town. War has not devastated the city outwardly, but within it has wrought a fearful havoc.

There are some refugees, who are taken care of by the Greek Committee. There is one hospital in the town, Turkish, in fairly good condition. There is no Turkish orphanage, but a Greek one. It is this orphanage which makes Kerassunde of interest. There are 210 orphans, gathered from everywhere. They are housed in the public school building along with 600 regular day pupils. It is not necessary to speak of the cold cheerlessness of the place, of the meager clothing and insufficient food, and the painful lack of diversion. One accepts these things as the natural fate of orphans. But what makes this orphanage stand out, in my memory, as a place of horror, is the epidemic of trachoma that is spreading and will continue to spread until every child is afflicted. Out of 200 children the native doctors report recently 100 cases!

I could paint a pathetic picture of those little sufferers as I first saw them, pus flowing from their eyes, inundating their garments, excoriating their skin.

See the red everted lids which make any face hideous. See how they scratch to relieve the intolerable itching, and know that those people are looking always through a mist, darkly. The treatment is long and painful and dangerous for doctor and nurse.

Kerassunde, then, is not a place that needs blankets and beans and other forms of relief, but it stands out as one of the too many places which show the necessity of eradication of a powerful menace to the well-being of a coming generation—trachoma.

TRACHOMA

Trachoma is a disease of the eyes little known in this country outside of the large cities, and rapidly ceasing to exist there because of the vigilance of public health boards, free clinics, and rigid school inspection. It was formerly most prevalent in sections populated by Russians, Poles, Armenians, Jews and Irish, and resulted from the poor sanitary conditions under which these races often lived after migrating to this country.

Trachoma is highly infectious and has been known to persist for years around buildings where aggressive measures have not been taken to eradicate it. It is caused only by infection, but is fostered by a gregarious life, bad ventilation, lack of cleanliness, defective washing arrangements, and an absence of places of isolation for those infected. One person affected with the disease will often cause hundreds of cases if liv-

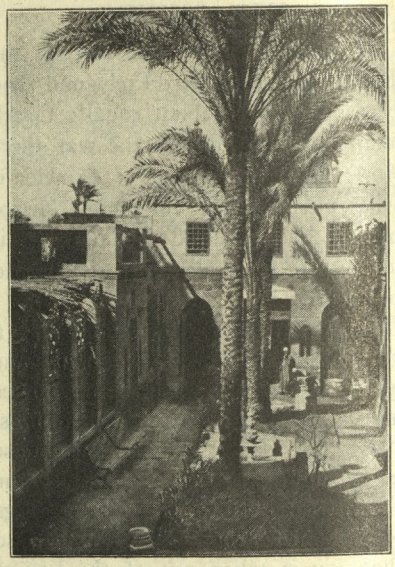
ing in close association with other people where cleanliness and sanitation are neglected.

At first the disease affects only the tissues surrounding the eye and produces a sleepy look. Later it may affect the cornea causing gradual blindness, the patient finally being able merely to distinguish light from darkness. The treatment consists of dressing the eyes with antiseptic solutions and in some aggravated cases of operations to remove the infection. Operation is usually resorted to in cases where the disease fails to respond to other treatment after several months or where the patient cannot be given constant treatment.

WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAY

"We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our Government, consistent with its Contitution and principles, should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own."—*From the Democratic Platform of 1920, adopted at the San Francisco Convention.*

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.—*From the Republican Platform of* 1920, *adopted at Chicago Convention.*



Cairo—Courtyard of the Coptic Church

Near East Relief.

Dear Friends:—

My wife is dead and I have a small child four years old and want to get married again for her benefit.

Knowing of your works I got your address to write.

I wish to bring a young girl from Halab. She is in the poor-house. There is a man named Krikor Eloian who dwells at the Armenian church of Halab, who knows the girl well. I sent money to him to take her picture and send it to me and I also sent my own picture. I want you to bring the girl over here for me as soon as you can. Let me know the terms and how it is to be done and I will send you the money. If you know any other girl that is better Armenian let me know.

Yours truly,

When I receive her picture and if she wishes to come I will let you know. I want to know if you will do this for me? If so, where am I to leave the money?

SYRIA

THE WHITE CITY

"The White City in the cemetery" is the way in which Miss Alma Guest, of 68 Westrock Avenue, New Haven, describes the camp orphanage of seven hundred boys in Aleppo, Syria, where she has been serving for the past year under the Near East Relief, America's official agent in Armenia.

Miss Guest returned recently, bringing with her a most interesting story of her year's work in the Near East. "My first station," she said on her arrival in New York, "was in Aleppo, where I helped establish and take charge of a big boy's camp, made up of seven hundred little Armenian orphans who had wandered into Aleppo from the desert or who had been turned out of the Turkish and Arab homes where they had been acting as servants since the exile.

"The camp was located in what had once been intended as a cemetery. My own quarters were just next to the graves of a dozen or so of the town's former inhabitants who had followed out this intention. A high white wall surrounded the whole compound, suggesting to us the name of 'The White City,' a name which was carried into effect by the rows of glistening white tents in which the boys lived.

"These tents were arranged in groups of three, with fifteen boys in each tent. There were mattresses on the floor, hooks for clothing—and that was all in the way of furnishing. But to the youngsters, who had come in from the desert where they had lived out in the open for years, this seemed like housekeeping of a high order.

"Every morning the boys had setting up exercises and every evening, after the day's studies were over, they drilled. At the end of each week a flag was given to the tent which had deported itself the best in all the various activities of the camp. In this way we stirred the ambition of these poor youngsters who had had nothing but neglect and cruelty to spur them since they could remember.

"The way in which the boys responded was wonderful. At the end of a month you couldn't believe that the happy, bright-faced boys who dashed around the camp like wild Indians were the same scrawny, dull-faced apathetic waifs who had drifted into our compound only a few weeks before. Not only did they become well and happy but they displayed an inventiveness and spirit which not even American children can excel. They loved particularly making kites —out of almost nothing, too—and flying them over the orphanage wall to become entangled with the kites of boys on the outside. No one need fear for the future of Armenia when she has such boys as those I had in Aleppo and later in Malatia.

"In Malatia," said Miss Guest, "we had a little taste of the spice of danger which all relief workers in the Near East get sooner or later. During the winter we were virtually prisoners, permission being refused us to go outside the city limits for fear that bandits would suspect us of carrying money and attack us. It didn't make us feel any too safe inside the city, as myself and two other women were the only Americans within many miles."

HOW MANY TABLES MUST REMAIN BARE?

Conditions as far as the Armenians are concerned have improved very little since Dr. Shepard and I were in Marash about March 1st. The majority of those who survived the massacre, about ten thousand in number, still live in a state of abject fear, which in some measure at least is quite justified by the circumstances. As evidence of this general state of fear may be cited the fact that numbers of the people have crowded themselves together in houses near the Mission buildings where they believe there is greater safety.

Government officials urge the Armenian shop keepers to start business again, and there is a demand for laborers in the fields where the wheat is ready to harvest, but the Turk on the street warns the Armenians not to open his shop, and some who have ventured out into the fields and vineyards have been chased back by Chetes. But what is most trying on the nerves of these poor people whose spirits were broken long ago is the fact that every little while one or more of their number "disappears." Public arrest, trial and execution would produce a less depressing effect than these silent removals.—*Marash.*

Work with the rescued women continues. If we had the political backing, we should be overwhelmed with these cases. As it is, only those who are courageous enough to run away come to us. The other day a woman whose baby had been born here in the hospital came running to us. Her Kurdish husband threatened to carry her off from the house where she had been living with Armenian friends. I hastily arranged for her and the wee boy to be accommodated in our already full nursery up on the hill, and took them in the truck to get her bedding and clothes. When we reached the house, she was afraid to go in, for she found that the Kurdish sister-in-law was awaiting her to take her to a distant village. However, she could do nothing to prevent my taking the woman and her few belongings.

With these conditions prevailing it is not surprising that in spite of vigorous efforts to reduce the number, including the elimination of all men from the lists, the Near East Relief is still supplying food to five thousand persons exclusive of those in orphanages and hospitals of whom there are now more than sixteen hundred.

—*Harpoot.*

SHADOWS

(To the Near East Relief)

She came like a flash of sunshine,
The child from across the street,
Skipping around the corner
On trim little joyous feet;
I watched from my open window
The careless toss of her head,
And caught the sound of her pleading,
"Mother, a piece of bread!"

But swift in the wake of her sunshine,
What was it that came behind?
Shadows and phantoms of *shadows,*
Crippled, and maimed, and blind.
And what was the hollow thunder
That echoed the words she said?—
Voices of starving millions,
"Mother, a piece of bread!"

Little gray ghosts of children,
Waifs from across the sea—
Armenia, Greece and Syria—
Spoke through that child to me.
Her little plea of hunger
A ready response will find—
But what of those other children,
The *shadows* who came behind?

How we in our comfort forget things!
A wave of compassion and then
Back to our poor selfish interests,
Our own little troubles again.
Well, bask if you can in your sunshine,
Oh you who are sheltered and fed;
But I, I am haunted by *shadows*—
"Mother, a piece of bread!"

—HELEN FRAZEE-BOWER.

Happy Days at the Orphanage

Orphanage Work at Sivas

1. *Orphanages*: Perhaps it will not be amiss to enumerate again the different orphanages in which we take an active part:

The Boys' Orphanage under the direction of Mrs. Sewny; taking care of 400 boys; the Girls' Orphanage of 400 girls presided over by Miss Rice; the Armenian Orphanage of 300 boys, to which one-third of the support is contributed by Armenians, under the direction of Miss Thompson; the Apprentices' Home of 50 boys learning trades under the direction of Mr. Custer; the Workmen's Home accommodating 60 boys and young men; and the Industrial Home for girls under the direction of Miss Peabody, numbering about 140. Besides these we have furnished clothing and some assistance in supplies to the Turkish Orphanage, numbering 300 orphans.

We took in about a dozen new boys during the month, six of whom had been working on the road, but were rather young for that work and so were given the opportunity to study.

2. *Girls' Orphanage*: With the coming of spring weather for utilizing garrets and halls as dormitories, we have been able to receive about 30 new girls. Some of them are "brand new," right out of Turkish houses. The others we have thought best to transfer from the Industrial Home, thinking that the youngest girls should be allowed a longer period of childhood and more chance to study than the more mature young women.

Although our court-yard has the most unpromising of clayey soils, the younger girls have transplanted green sod and sown beans, onions, and lentils, begged from the kitchen. Some children, whose zeal was not according to knowledge, started a garden on a neighbor's steep tiled roof, where for lack of other seeds, they sowed ground red pepper. All these gardening operations have had good "subjective" results on health and spirits.

If people knew the great joy of caring for such little ones the N. E. R. would be overcrowded with applications for orphanage positions.

3. *Girls' Industrial Home*: As spring opens, we find the number of girls in the Industrial Home much smaller than when the last report was sent. This is a fact to rejoice over, rather than to deplore, for these centres for girls should be clearing houses and not permanent homes. During the last several months sixteen girls have married, twenty-six gone to live with relatives or to work in families, and twenty-two sent to the Girls' Orphanage here in Sivas. This latter group comprised our youngest girls and we felt they ought to be with girls their own age and in school. There are many girls right here in Sivas who are still in Turkish houses and whom we want to bring to us, but the political conditions are too unsettled to attempt any rescues at present.

The histories of all the girls have been catalogued and an effort will now be made to cooperate with the investigation bureau at Headquarters in tracing as many families as possible.

The work at the Industrial Home, as has previously been reported, consists of two industries—knitting and lacework. The lace making was organized only a few months ago. Everything that is needed in the knitted line for the orphanages is provided by the Industrial Home girls. Since the demand for new knitted garments has closed for this season, an inventory was taken at the different institutions and all old sweaters and stockings sent to us for repairs. This is the girls' work at present. During the summer, the girls will prepare for next winter's needs by knitting sweaters, stockings and caps. Our supply of American wool is getting low. Instead of replenishing it has been decided to clothe all newcomers in garments made from the native wool and thus give employment to many women. When the wool work is in operation, three hundred women are on our list of wool-workers.

Sundays are now spent out of doors. Sometimes the girls go off for all day; other times, to church in the morning and to walk in the afternoon. Evenings we assemble in the big room upstairs and sing, play games, have stories and listen to the Victrola. Occasionally, those in charge are the audience and the girls do the entertaining. These evenings are, perhaps, the jolliest of all, and a surprising amount of talent is revealed.

The big aim of the Sivas Industrial Home for Girls is to fit the girls for self support, to make them forget as far as possible their past experiences and to create an atmosphere of happiness in this big family of sisters.

4. *Industries*: Besides the 50 apprentices regularly learning trades, 100 of the largest boys from the orphanage spend half their time in

learning regular trades. These are divided between the carpenter shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop and foundry, tin shop and tailor shop. These institutions would justify their existence merely as educational institutions preparing these boys to be successful bread-winners in the future, but aside from that their products would be utterly indispensable to the hundreds of persons for whose support we are responsible.

Besides these regular trades 150 young men are employed in road building, farming, wood cutting, orderlies in hospitals, and every manner of work that our ingenuity can devise to keep these young men from the temptations of idleness. A part of these are housed in the Workmen's Home and many are being reclaimed to lives of real industry.

The fertile fields of the Monastery have been turned over to us for cultivation. Part of them were planted in the fall, but this spring we are continuing the work and are putting in as large a crop as our available oxen will permit. At the Fabrica we are putting in a large crop of potatoes, which is the best crop in Sivas. At both the Monastery and Fabrica the boys are also cultivating large vegetable gardens.

The tailor shop and the bedmaking shop, besides being absolutely necessary to our institutions, also furnish work for perhaps the most needy class of persons in Sivas—for the most part women who have children to support. Two classes in dressmaking have been started under the direction of the tailor shop—one in the Girls' Orphanage and the other in the Girls' Industrial Home.

The wool work has been crippled in the past months for lack of wool, but now as the new crop comes on we shall be able to furnish much more spinning and in that way be able to cut down the amount of outside relief which we have been obliged to give.

The weaving shop is continuing to run 22 looms with all the attending departments of spinning, winding, warping and dyeing. The output is on an average 1,257 arshins of cloth per week. Just at present we are weaving a coarse mixture of blue and white for the summer clothing for the orphan boys. Along with the rest of the work we are suffering from the lack of dyes which are fast colors. Two rugs are being finished and a kelim is newly begun. The industry also is absolutely indispensable to the relief work as a means of furnishing employment. Mrs. Custer, who has taken up the work since Miss Hubbard left, has had long experience in this kind of work and the output is extremely satisfactory.

5. *Outside Relief*: The average number of persons per month aided outside of our institutions is 513 and the sum paid to them is 1,079 lire. This includes orphans supported by families in Sivas and aid given to outside villages. Besides this money we have aided with clothing practically all of this number.

6. *Repatriation*: During the winter, while the roads have been closed, we have had practically no need for aid in repatriation but with the opening of spring we are beginning to have many applications for aid to return to their homes. The Government makes no objection to the travelling of women and children and we are planning to aid those who apply, pro-

vided they can show a possibility of them being self-supporting in their own villages. During the month of April we have received from Malaysia more than 100 persons who have been collected by the Americans there and aided to come here on the ground that they are natives of this province. About 50 of them were children who were taken into our various orphanages. Many of them found relatives whom they had not seen since the deportations in 1915 and it was a touching sight to watch the crowd as they gazed at these newcomers, hoping to find a friend or relative among them, and to sympathize with the joy of those whose search was rewarded. I saw one little boy from the Armenian Orphanage, marching up and down with his newly found brother and sister on either side. One little child from Tokat has been claimed by two families so far, only to have it proved a mistake afterwards. Mrs. Austin arrived here just in time to take charge of this new family. They are all very happy to be in the Armenian Monastery.

7. *Medical*: The medical reports, which we submit in detail, need little explanation except to mention that Dr. Smith, having left Sivas early in February, the work has been entirely under the charge of Dr. Hekimian. Miss McLean and Miss Flynn, in spite of the fact that their contracts expired the first of March, have stayed on in order not to leave the Medical Department too much crippled. We are very glad to hear that two nurses have been especially asked from America for us. Miss Flynn is obliged to leave this week, Miss McLean will stay until reinforcements come.

APRIL MEDICAL REPORT

DATE 5-1-20

SIVAS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF

1	Hospital	110	
2	Clinic	5,000	
3	Total	5,110	
4	Surgical	3,726	
		Hospital & Clinic	
5	Medical	1,384	
		Hospital & Clinic	
6	Total	5,120	
Remaining last report		146	
Admitted during month		150	
Total to be accounted for		296	
Died		1	
Discharges		167	
Other Losses		0	
Total Losses		168	
Remaining		110	
Operations		16	
Trachoma Expressions		6	
Sequestrotomy		1	
Abscess of Jaw		1	
Tonsilectomy		2	
Circumcision		1	
Amputation of Leg		1	
Vesical Calculus		1	
Double Inguinal Hernia		1	
D. & C.		1	
Removal of Tattoo		1	

Typhus	
Typhoid	
Small-Pox	
Meningitis	1
Diphtheria	
Pneumonia	11
Syphilis	1
Gonorrhoea	
Other Venereal Diseases	
Scabies	37
Other Skin Diseases	
Malaria	6
Influenza	7
Paraplegia	1
Tonsilitis	1
Gastric Ulcer	2
Acute Enteritis	1
Paraphgmosis	1
Chronic Colitis	1
Dysentery	3
Celulitis of Tibia	1
Chronic Albuminuria	1
Total	110
Nominal List Surgical	38
Turks Treated	3
Armenians Treated	107

(Signed) M. L. GRAFFAM.

The Armenian Red Cross

No other nation suffered during the world war to the same extent as the Armenian nation, and when after the Armistice the masses of deportees and orphans came flocking to Constantinople from the deserts of Der Zor and Mosul; exhausted and infected with germs of all diseases imaginable, a group of Armenians of Constantinople, mostly women, were confronted with the urgency of organizing an institution which would render prompt assistance to these half-dying survivors. Such an institution was founded on November 6, 1918, under the appropriate name of the Armenian Red Cross, with the leading central committee in Constantinople, and branches in the suburbs of the city and in the provinces. As the same insanitary conditions prevailed in every district, branches of the Armenian Red Cross were founded in these places, all having their leading committees legalized by the Center.

Branches were founded in the following places: Pera, Shishli, Scutari, Kadikeuy, Prinkipo, Psamatia, Koum Kapou, Makrikeuy, Edirné Kapou, Arnaoutkeuy, Adabazar, Balukessir, Bandurma, Izmid, Brousa, Seuleuz, Eski Shehir, Narlu Han, Duzjé, Kutahia, Smyrna, Zongouldak, Mersin, Deurt Yol, Afion Kara Hissar, Konia, Biledjik, Malgara, Bolou, Rodosto, Adana, Tarsus, Aleppo, Ak Shehir, Ourfa, Ak Hissar, Hadjin and Djihan.

For all these branches the Armenian Red Cross can count about 8,000 active members and subscribers. The chief resources of the Armenian Red Cross are subscriptions, donations both of money and goods, sale of badges and calendars, money raised by theatrical performances and concerts.

The money raised in these ways from Pera, Shishli, Arnaoutkeuy, Scutari, Kadikeuy, Koum Kapou, Psamatia, Makrikeuy, Balat and Prinkipo for the year ending December, 1919, has been Ltqs. 54,665.44¾. On the other side of this account the expenses to sustain the work of these same branches for the period in question amount to Ltqs. 48,472.44¾. For some months past communications with the provinces being very irregular and in the case of some places altogether lacking, it has been impossible to have exact figures to date in regard to the sums raised in these districts, but for the first six months of their foundation, the amount has been Ltqs. 20,000.

The Armenian Red Cross has from its foundation sought to cultivate the closest of ties with sister organizations of other nations, the Near East Relief and the British, French, Italian and Greek authorities. It is to be registered with special thanks that the N. E. R. has always shown interest in and sympathy for the Armenian Red Cross and has helped it in different ways by donations of goods and different sums of money to its different institutions, and the months subscription of Ltqs. 500 beginning with July, 1919. The Armenian Red Cross considers it its grateful duty to present publicly its thanks to the Director, Doctor and active members of the N. E. R. for the invaluable assistance rendered to it.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMENIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

From Division Foreign Born Women —Y. W. C. A.

There are approximately 100,000 Armenians in the United States.

The largest single Armenian colony is in New York City, and the next largest is in Fresno, Cal., and then follow Worcester, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, West Hoboken, Jersey City, Detroit, Los Angeles, Troy and Cleveland.

The following is a list of Armenian colonies in the United States having more than 100 persons:

California—Fresno, Reedley, Yettem, Salema, Los Angeles, Sanger, Fowler.

Connecticut—Hartford, Thompsonville, New Haven, New Britain, Bridgeport.

Illinois—Chicago, Waukegan, East St. Louis.

Indiana—Indianapolis.

Kentucky—Louisville.

Maine—Portland.

Massachusetts — Boston, Worcester, Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Hopedale, Middleboro, Malden, Newton Upper Falls, Newburyport, Whitinsville, Watertown, Chelsea, Brockton, Bridgewater, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Peabody, Cambridge, Fitchburg, Franklin.

Minnesota—St. Paul.

Missouri—St. Louis.

Michigan—Highland Park, Detroit, Grand Rapids.

Maryland—Baltimore.

New Hampshire — Manchester, Nashua.

New York—Schenectady, Yonkers, Niagara Falls, New York, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Rochester, Messina Springs.

New Jersey—Union Hill, West Hoboken, Jersey City, Summit, Paterson, Newark.

Ohio—Akron, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

Oregon—Portland.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—Providence, Woonsocket, Pawtucket.

Vermont—Winooski.

Virginia — Richmond, Hopeville, City Point.

District of Columbia—Washington.

Washington—Seattle.

Wisconsin—Madison, Milwaukee, Kenosha and Racine.

MAJOR NICOL, Beirut.

As Pastor Shiradjian will tell you, he has just received notice from the French that they will discontinue their support of his orphanage on the 15th of this month. Capt. Vidal, who notified Pastor Shiradjian, also said that there was a general order to the effect that the French would discontinue all their relief work at other places as well as Aleppo. This change of policy affects us very seriously, as you know, not only because we cannot sit by and see these 1,500 children starve, but also because it probably means that the French will not aid us in Aintab, Adana and other places as they have been doing. At Aintab they paid for the bread at all our institutions, which amounted to several hundred pounds of gold a month. They have been giving to the Armenian Orphanage here two thousand pounds Egyptian monthly. Do whatever you consider advisable in the matter, and let me hear from you as soon as possible.

R. A. LAMBERT, *Director, Aleppo.*

Map of Near East Relief Center of Operation

They Have Lost Everything but Their Love of Work

REPORT OF HELLENIC CENTRAL RELIEF INSTITUTE

The Hellenic Central Relief Institute, started in September last, has as its principal mission to collect and provide for the thousands of Greek orphans in Turkey.

When the Intitute first took up this work, it was found that a good deal of preliminary work had already been done by the Occumenicate Patriarchate, the various metropolitans, the Central Commission for Relief to the Greek Deportees, and various local bodies. We supplemented this work and created a number of orphanages at various centers in Turkey, wherever the state of communications and public security made this possible.

The orphanages at present in existence are seventeen in number.

JEWISH WORK

The Jewish work is still receiving a good part of our attention. The repairs on the Hasskeuy orphanage are almost completed, and we hope soon to get the children settled. The health of the children in homes, where conditions have been so deplorable, is improving. Favus and other diseases among them are being treated at our clinics. The conditions of these children in the homes is, however, that of little slaves.

We have organized Committees to investigate, lecture and entreat, but we are more and more convinced that, with all of this, the orphans in institutions who have a regular schedule and organized lives are far better off than any placed in homes unless they are with near relatives who have some regard for their personal welfare.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF
June 30, 1920

	Caucasus	Beirut-Aleppo	Cons'ple Anatolia	Totals
Am. N. E. R. Personnel				538
Hospitals	43	11	9	63
Beds	5,681	346	525	6,552
Clinics	85	21	22	128
Rescue Homes		5	6	11
Orphanages	81	27	121	229
Children				
1. In orphanage	20,779	8,007	25,814	54,600
2. Partial support outside of orphanage	55,039		1,000	56,039
Food Relief	561,970	Number in Anatolia-Aleppo areas vary monthly with changing political conditions, for example, 10,000 rehabilitated Armenians became refugees again after the attack on Marash.		
Clothing	300,000 garments sent to Armenia. This does not include garments made in Near east industrial shops.			300,000
Personal Service	187 persons in the Near East were put in touch with their relatives in America and transportation was provided for 462 persons from Armenia to America by their relatives through Near East Relief for the month of June.			649

NOTE: The figures and statistics noted above have been compiled from very carefully prepared reports from all centers in the Near East at the request of the New York office and are to be used by all Near East officials both in the National office or in State offices as the standard figures for the campaign—1920. Additional information and more detailed reports will from time to time be issued on various individual items such as medical work, rescue homes, industrial activities, etc.

Allenby Street, Beirut

The Bedouin

The judgments of the Oriental Cadi are replete with a sense of poetic "justice."

* * *

A poor hamal brought to the Cadi his savings consisting of Turkish silver medjidieh done up in a small canvas bag. The Cadi being a kind-hearted man consented to keep it till the hamal should return from his journey and gave it to his steward who sealed it and handed the poor man a receipt.

When the hamal returned and opened his bag, he found copper piasters instead of silver medjidieh. Greatly distressed he returned to the Cadi and laid his case before him. The latter examined the bag and discovered a fine darn near the top.

The Cadi then told the hamal to return in a week.

Next morning while kneeling at prayer on an expensive rug he cut a long rent in the carpet. Without saying a word he left and on returning at night he found it so well repaired that he could hardly discover where the rent had been.

Calling the steward he demanded who had mended the rug and learning that it was Mustapha, the darner, he sent to the Bazaar for him.

Mustapha at once admitted that he had mended the rug that very morning. "And indeed you mended it very well," said the Cadi, "much better than the hole in that canvas bag."

Mustapha agreed saying it was difficult to mend the bag as it was full of piasters. Thereupon the Cadi ordered a present for the darner and a sentence for the steward.

PERSONNEL WHO HAVE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE NEAR EAST

Baumgardner, Capt. H. S. Harrison, Ark. Returned June 8th.

Bigley, Loretto J., 5506 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Ill. Returned June 26th.

Bliss, Amy, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Returned June 19th.

Davidson, Mildred E., Ramsey, New Jersey. Returned June 12th.

Draper, Merle, Edison, Nebraska. Returned June 8th.

Flynn, Marcella K., 432½ Leedom St., Jenkintown, Pa. Returned June 29.

Gillespie, Frank G., Batson, Texas. Returned May 29th.

Gittings, Ina, Superior, Nebraska. Returned June 25th.

Guest, Elma C., 68 W. Rock Ave., New Haven, Conn. Returned June 18th.

Hill, Justina, c/o Miss Eliza A. Robinson, 8 Cottage St., Ware, Mass. Returned June 18th.

Hinson, Mrs. Orrie A., Swainsboro, Ga. Returned June 12th.

Hofmann, Mrs. Edith V., 729 2nd Ave., Juniata Sta., Altoona, Pa. Returned June 7th.

Jansen, Leah M., 385 President Ave., Fall River, Mass. Returned June 12th.

Jarrett, Margaret C., 920 East 174th St., New York City. Returned May 30th.

Kifer, Mary B., 1509 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Iowa. Returned June 8th.

McCarthy, Dr. P. T., 611 Oak St., Anaconda, Mont. Returned May 30th.

MacLean, Christina, 187 New Boston Road, Fall River, Mass. Returned June 29th.

Mason, Dr. J. Louise, Falmouth, Mass. Returned June 7th.

Niles, Margaret H., 58 Osborne St., Bloomfield, N. J. Returned June 19th.

O'Neill, Lillian, Osborne Hall, 426 E. 26th St., New York City. Returned June 25th.

Pye, Ernest—a Missionary.

Reilly, Grace L., 34 Royal St., Allston, Mass. Returned June 19th.

Robb, Genevieve, c/o Mrs. David Morgan, 23 Albermarle Ave., Hempstead, L. I. Returned May 30th.

Sherman, Louis R., Newtonville, Mass. Returned June 18th.

Smith, Carleton T., 14 Webster St., West Newton, Mass. Returned May 27th.

Smith, Dr. & Mrs. Judson A., c/o G. H. Gutterson, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Returned June 19th.

Stively, Florence M., 314 Highland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Returned June 19th.

Stuart, Ruth, 87 Mill St., New Bedford, Mass. Returned June 8th.

Whitney, Dr. Raymond, Millbury, Mass. Returned May 30th.

Aide, Lewis, 72 Elm St., Winsted, Conn. Returned July 27th.

Baugh, Dorothy Esther, 849 Melrose Ave., Trenton, N. J. Returned July 15th.

Beck, Mrs. Georgia, 849 Melrose Ave., Trenton, N. J. Returned July 15th.

Bell, Julia, Long Lake, Minnesota. Returned July 19th.

Dando, Anna, 97 Hill St., Frostburg, Maryland. Returned July 9th.

Fischer, Paul B., 808 Michigan St., Wheaton, Ill. Returned July 15th.

Fremont-Smith, Dr. Maurice, 186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Returned July 2nd.

Harman, Dr. Byron M., Frenchtown, N. J. Returned July 9th.

Harman, Mrs. Byron M. (was Mrs. Willie M. Hunter), Frenchtown, N. J. Returned July 9th.

Harris, Elizabeth, 722 W. Washington St., Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Returned July 23rd.

Holloway, Major Imla C., Seville, Fla. Returned July 21st.

McMichael, Belle, 281 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Returned July 9th.

McNeill, Martha F., 1020 Woodycrest Ave., Highbridge, N. Y. Returned July 15th.

MacDaniels, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, 250 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio, and 245 Gilman St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Returned July 15th.

Marvin, Dr. Harold M., 605 Market St., Jacksonville, Fla. Returned July 2nd.

Mathieson, Everett A., 740 Robinson St., W. Lafayette, Indiana. Returned July 10th.

Patterson, George W., Randolph, Vermont. Returned July 23rd.

Pearson, Gertrude S., 412 No. Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Returned July 21st.

Smith, Harriet A., 52 Westland Ave., Boston Mass. Returned July 29th.

Underwood, Mrs. Georgia (now Mrs. Peterson), Highland Park, Ill. Returned June 23rd.

Van Etten, Mrs. Clara E., c/o A. A. Lindsley, 400 Henry Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Returned June 23rd.

Thayer, Lucius, 664 State St., Portsmouth, N. H. and Dublin, N. H. Returned July 12.

Witte, Frances W., 77 Ames Ave., Rutherford, N. J. Returned July 21st.

REPORT ON SECOND HAND CLOTHING SHIPPED FROM NEW YORK

MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 1920

	Total	Storage Winter
Women's Dresses	391	3
Women's Coats	73	21
Women's Jackets	621	151
Women's Skirts	612	58
Women's Blouses	777	16
Women's Underwear	497	41
Men's Jackets	223	
Men's Overcoats	12	
Men's Trousers	203	
Men's Vests	147	
Men's Underwear	404	17
Men's Shirts	417	9
Sweaters	100	85
Girl's Dresses	243	44
Girl's Coats	142	21
Girl's Skirts	74	22
Girl's Underwear	337	30
Girl's Blouses	105	10
Boy's Coats	160	25
Boy's Trousers	263	36
Boy's Blouses	269	
Boy's Underwear	197	41
Caps—5 Bags	45	
Nightgowns	48	
Scarfs	35	
Aprons	6	
Stockings—4 Bags	10	1
Baby Clothes—4 Bags	17	
Boy's Vests		4
	6,425	635

Campaign Field Department

ALABAMA
Near East Relief,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Near East Relief,
Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
Sixth and Center Streets,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
Near East Relief,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
Near East Relief,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1342,
Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE
Near East Relief,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Near East Relief,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
Near East Relief,
504 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
Near East Relief,
409 Georgia Sav. Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
Room 410,
112 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA
Near East Relief,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Near East Relief,
8th and Pleasant Sts.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Near East Relief,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA
Near East Relief,
Room 16, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE
Near East Relief,
Room 6, 15½ Temple St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND
Near East Relief,
453 Title Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS
Near East Relief,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN
Near East Relief,
110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA
Near East Relief,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis Minn.

MISSISSIPPI
Near East Relief,
325 Daniels Bldg.,
P. O. Box 639,
Jackson, Miss.

EAST MISSOURI
Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

WEST MISSOURI
Near East Relief,
301 Minor Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA
Near East Relief,
7 Montana Bldg.,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA
Near East Relief,
101 Bee Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Cal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Near East Relief,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY
Near East Relief,
156 Market St., Room 56,
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO
Near East Relief,
Salmon Bldg.,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

NEW YORK
Near East Relief,
261 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Syracuse District
Near East Relief,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Rochester District
Near East Relief,
47 N. Clinton Ave.,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA
Near East Relief,
901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank,
Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
Northern Savings Bk.,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO
Near East Relief,
332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
Near East Relief,
516 Houston St.,
Muskogee, Okla.

OREGON
Near East Relief,
606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Oreg.

PENNSYLVANIA
Near East Relief,
213 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Harrisburg District
Near East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
119 Front St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh District
Near East Relief,
509 Grant St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND
Near East Relief,
Room 1, 44 Washington St.,
Providence R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Near East Relief,
Liberty National Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
224 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE
Near East Relief,
843 Volunteer State Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TEXAS (North)
Near East Relief,
811 Southwestern Life Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS (South)
Near East Relief,
811½ Main St.,
Houston, Texas.

UTAH
Near East Relief,
330 Atlas Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT
Near East Relief,
611 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

VIRGINIA
Near East Relief,
320 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON
Spokane District
Near East Relief,
539 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.

Seattle District
Near East Relief,
27 Lippy Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA
Near East Relief,
Day & Night Bank Bldg.,
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN
Near East Relief,
213 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING
Near East Relief,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

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SAVED
NEAR EAST RELIEF

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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ARMENIA'S BABES *in the* WOODS

Waiting for N. E. R. Rations

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

One Madison Avenue, New York

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AGNES V. WILLIAMS, *Editor*

VOLUME FIVE
NUMBER TWELVE

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TOTAL NUMBER
FORTY

A House Party Extraordinary

"IF you were marching troops along a road with an impenetrable forest on one side and an impassable swamp on the other, and were suddenly fired upon from the flank, what would you do?"

This question in military tactics which was always considered a proper catch question for embryo officers in the American army would seem comparatively simple to Miss Alice Clark of Evanston, Ill., who has spent the last few months caring for starving children near Hadjin, Turkey. Miss Clark's substitute question would be "If you should inadvertently find yourself a neutral in the middle of a battlefield with the enemy firing from both sides, what would you do?"

This question was put up to Miss Clark, Miss Edith Cold of Staten Island, New York; Miss Mary Super of Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Eby and Miss Catherine Bredomus. Nor was it a theoretical question in military tactics, it was a condition to be met and overcome. So necessity, that most prominent of all mothers, came forward and supplied to Miss Clark's education what there might have been lacking in rules and usages of International Law. She resorted to that most valuable of all weapons in international matters—diplomacy.

When the Turkish Nationalist troops marched on Hadjin, an American flag was run up on the flagpole with a white flag beside it. While the American army might object to the use of an American flag with a white flag beside it, even in Turkey, the American army was not there and Miss Clark and her coworkers were not certain the Turkish

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army was sufficiently familiar with the Stars and Stripes to know that it stood for neutrality.

The Armenian children in the orphanage, however, were firm in their faith that the thirteen red and white stripes with its blue field and forty-eight stars would protect them from all harm. Thus when the Turks began firing over the orphanage from one side and the Armenians replied from the other, they were pacified by the assurance that they could not be hurt as long as the Stars and Stripes floated over them.

At the close of a day of firing, two Turks came to the orphanage to pay a "friendly" call on the Americans. They were ushered into the sitting room of the main building. They thanked the Americans for their hospitality and assured them of their profound friendship and ardent admiration for them and for the country they represented. The visitors, fondling the guns which they brought with them, profusely and vaguely explained all of the military reasons for firing shots into the orphanage compound, even when they were perfectly friendly toward the Americans and when their objective was far on the other side of the grounds.

After long conversations they asked casually for all of the guns and ammunition stored in the orphanage. One old, rusty carbine was brought out to them. They returned this and then said they would search the place. They refrained from this, however, when told that it was possible the Americans might misunderstand their motives and believe the Turks did not trust them fully.

Each day thereafter several "guests," fully armed, came to the orphanage to be entertained. Some of these visitors were not so polite about their business of searching, asserting they were most friendly toward all Americans and entertained the highest regard for everybody from the United States, incidentally that they would also be pleased to blow these particular representatives of America to bits if they found any guns or ammunition on the premises.

Another little act of hospitality that the Turks requested, with nice large revolvers and well-loaded rifles as evidence of their firm purpose to be properly entertained, was the use of the bakery, laundry and hospital. Incidentally, they desired these operated by the persons in the compound. The thoughtfulness of the visitors in training a few spare machine guns on the buildings of the compound made it rather hard for the Americans to refuse such little favors.

Interesting bits of current history were brought by the visitors. Their information couldn't have been more correct had it been sent directly from Berlin, via wireless to Amsterdam, during the reign of the "late" Wilhelm. "America and Germany are now close allies—in fact they virtually were throughout the war," they would say. Mindful of the glittering revolver with which the narrator was toying playfully, the Americans were highly interested and properly enlightened. "And the Turks," continued the speaker, "have the deepest regard and affection for their dear friends in the United States." "Oh!

yes, to be sure," the hostess would reply checking a start as she saw from the window a "friendly" Turk amusing himself by aiming a rifle at one of her co-workers as she walked across the enclosure.

At the end of nine weeks of this kind of entertainment the Armenians suddenly "stopped the show" by driving back the Turks and using the American compound as a point of attack. The change was short-lived, however, and a week later there was another change. The Turks returned and insisted the Americans would be much better off in another part of the country. They further assured the relief workers that had it not been for the intercession of a machine gun captain whom they had treated at the hospital, they would have been spared the trouble of ever having to travel away from Hadjin.

Two hours were allotted the relief workers to pack and leave. Lest they should find it impossible to pack all of their belongings in that time, the Turks generously offered to relieve them of a large part of them, and suited the action to the word at once. Carrying their friendship to the end, they accompanied the six Americans to Talas and the nearer they got to the outside world the more intent they were on expressing their affection in a more western manner. Americans elsewhere, they feared, might not understand the truly oriental manner in which they had shown their friendship previously.

Little Maids All in a Row

The Land of the Daily Armistice

WITH the great war, which overshadowed all others, in the so recent background, small wars which are still going on in Europe, the Balkans, and the Near East apparently seem trivial to the news writing and reading public. Nevertheless, the Near East is still a prolific place for the war correspondent, were he not now busy writing articles on the high cost of living and other present-day questions in America.

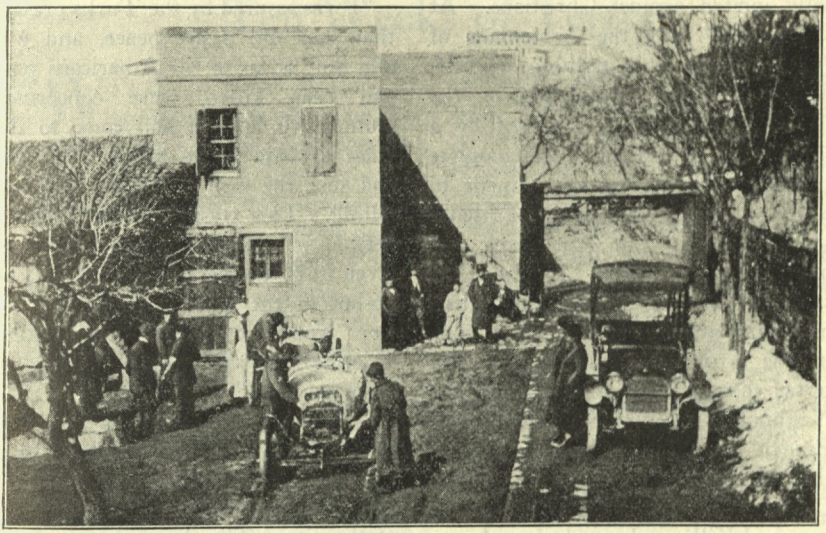
Since the war correspondent is busy it remains for the amateur (not necessarily a novice) to take up the work of reporting what occurs in such out of the way places as Aintab, where the Turks decided to start a little war of their own, with rumors, propaganda, armistices and everything else that goes with modern warfare. Dr. L. A. Shepard of Aintab has reported the affair to Near East Relief in an article of several thousand words, which interestingly describes how he arranged four armistices in as many days and how within a few hours the Turks had found a perfectly valid excuse, to them, for breaking their agreement.

After describing how the firing on the Christian quarter of Aintab began he says:

"As the days wore on it became evident that the Turks were settling down to the business of killing as many people as possible. Everyone that showed his head in the hospital, seminary or orphanage yard was fired upon. One of our orphans was killed instantly and another wounded by the same bullet which had come through a window stuffed with mattresses. One of the matrons sustained a compound fracture of the femur, from a bullet which came through another window. Two persons were wounded and a third killed in the street not over twenty feet wide between the hospital and seminary yards. About noon the French army doctor came, much to my surprise. He seemed quite cheerful, said they were in a very good position and did not fear any attack. The Colonel was in communication with the Governor, who said the whole thing was a mistake, that there was no intention on the part of the Turks to harm either the Armenians or the French, and that every effort was being made to stop the shooting."

The second day of the battle Dr. Shepard was able to get in communication with the Armenian committee and the Colonel in charge of the French troops and learned the true state of affairs. After this he began to take measures to protect American property. He says:

"After talking with the Colonel I dictated a long letter to the Mutessarif. The substance of it was that the American institutions with the American flag clearly displayed had been repeatedly fired on with intent to kill. That already the Nationalist efforts had resulted in the death of two Americans on the Killis road, and that the Americans in Aintab found themselves in a position of self-defense, a position which they were determined to maintain to the last



N. E. R. Compound at Talas

man, and that we were sure the American Government would not forget us. Furthermore that the Armenians, whom they claimed to regard as friends and fellow countrymen, had been forced into the same position. I tried to make the letter as severe as possible."

The first armistice was finally arranged but lasted only for a few hours. The Turks explained the next day that it had been impossible to carry the orders to all parts of the city because the feeling was so high that nobody would risk taking the order to cease firing to some sections of the city. The second attempt to stop hostilities shows plainly the confidence that may be placed in the words of the Turks and was described by Dr. Shepard as follows:

"When I got the opportunity to speak I said that if they sincerely wished to restore peace they must take into consideration the state of mind and the point of view of each one of the four groups of the population. Owing to the position my father had held in the community, and the friendship I had inherited from him to my knowledge of the language from childhood, and to the recent trip the Mutessarif had made it possible for me to take, I thought I had been unusually privileged to understand these points of view. The Armenians mistrusted every act of the Turks and had a right to do so, since it was a short time ago that the Turkish government had avowedly attempted to annihilate them. It made little difference that the government had been changed since then. I myself had heard, and very recently, the conversation of the village Turks and knew that they had been univer-

sally incited against Christians. At the present time the Armenians of Aintab were in a position of self-defense. Their confidence in the Turks could only be restored by a long period of time in which complete justice was done and effort made to prove by action, not words, the friendship claimed. The Americans also mistrusted the Turks. It was a sad fact that whenever the Nationalists made any attempt against the French it was Armenian and American interest that suffered first. When the Nationalists attempted to prevent the French supplies coming to Aintab, they first began by killing all the Christians in the villages between here and Killis and attacked an American automobile and killed two Americans. Such things were not likely to inspire the confidence of either Armenians or Americans. The French had been sent here as representatives of the Peace Conference to maintain the peace of the country until the definitive peace treaty should be signed. They felt that they had been shot in the back by the Turks whom they were trying to befriend in Paris. And as for the point of view of the Turks, I had every reason to believe that even if the leaders and the government had no evil intent against Christians, as such, the people had, and I did not feel sure that they could be controlled. Personally I could not feel secure until the population was disarmed. If the Turks sincerely wished to stop fighting in Aintab all they had to do was to withdraw their armed men and the Armenians would be only too pleased.

"I was assured by the Turks present that they did desire peace, and was told that as far as the Americans who had been killed were concerned, Kuludj Ali himself had come to the place as soon as he heard of it and had shot the men who had done the killing. This was the third different version of the affair that had been given us by the versatile Turks. The upshot of the meeting was that Ali Bey would make a proclamation ordering all the village Chetes to leave the city."

The result of this arrangement was that the Turks took advantage of a lull in the fighting to advance their line closer to the Christian quarter of the city. The Armenians resisted this and the Turks again attempted an armistice. This went on for several days until Dr. Shepard refused to attempt further negotiations with the Turkish leaders.

Fighting continued for two weeks while the Armenians successfully defended the Christian quarter of the city and the American hospitals and orphanages. Finally, as food was just beginning to give out, the French came with two armoured cars and a battery of seventy-fives.

THAT THEY MAY LIVE

A legacy to the Armenians which will go to them in the form of bread, has just been forwarded to Near East Relief. Thomas James Adams of Juniata, Neb., left a provision in his will that $1,750, from his estate should be turned over to Near East Relief. The amount will be sufficient to give food to twenty-nine children for one year.

Ten Weeks of Terror

"WITH the heads of their victims carried on uplifted bayonet points, their own faces and bodies splashed with blood, the victors returned with their spoils. On they rode into the city, shrieking and yelling," said Lieutenant Charles Weeden of Newton Centre, in describing his experiences during the siege of Urfa, upon his return to the United States.

"I had gone down to the city with Mrs. Richard Mansfield, one of our workers. Suddenly the whole populace had thronged into the streets, yelling and bellowing with delight. It was then that I realized that something must be done. I sent Mrs. Mansfield back to the compound and made my way to the Turkish headquarters to see if I could not arrange some sort of a truce.

Lt. Charles F. Weeden, Jr., of Newton, Mass., who has completed 18 months of strenuous service in the Near East Relief work at Urfa, Mesopotamia. He recently passed through the terrible 62-day siege of Urfa by the Turks. The French garrison of 500 were nearly all massacred.

"I was wearing my Near East Relief uniform, which, at first glance, can scarcely be distinguished from the khaki of the French troops. Immediately, the women began to shout, "Why don't you kill him, too?" Then the children took it up and I think that if the bayonets hadn't already been occupied, I would have had a place of honor on one of them before my identity could be established. As it was, I was able to make my way unmolested to the military headquarters but I'll say I didn't enjoy the trip.

"My interview with the Turkish and Kurdish chiefs turned out to be a triumph in diplomacy. It was my nationality not me that saved the day. Even the Turk trusts and fears an American and when a promise is made between them, he knows the American will keep his part of it and if the other part is broken, there will be unfortunate consequences. It's just such trust and wholesome respect that is needed to clear up the political situation in the Near East today," asserted Lieutenant Weeden. "Until such an understanding exists between the nations in control, there is little hope for peace in safety. During my

interview with the chiefs, I was vehemently assured of their kindly feeling toward America and how friendly was their attitude to the Armenians for whose safety I was interceding. But it was hard to believe in these promises after the sight of a half dozen blood-smeared giants with daggers a foot long fringing their belts.

"For a novice at the game of armistice negotiations," continued Lieutenant Weeden, "I came out pretty well but I am frank to say that I had no relish for the job when I tackled it. You see, I had reason to know the Turk pretty well by then for we had already been besieged for sixty-two days in our compound a mile from the city and we'd learned a healthy respect for their shooting ability. We might not have had to acquire this knowledge had it not been for the thirty-five French soldiers who quartered themselves with us shortly after the Turks attacked their garrison. Our place was soon turned into a fort instead of a refuge, from which they fired on the enemy. Thus it was that we were placed immediately under fire. Finally, when the French food supplies gave out, it looked as though things had cleared up. The troops were promised safe convoy to Arab Punar. Everybody knows just how safe that convoy was. They had gotten about five miles from the city before the Turks fell upon them and literally cut them to pieces.

"It was upon their return from this gruesome pastime that I met them on the street with their beheaded enemies on the points of their bayonets.

"The United States insignia is evidently potent even among bloodthirsty Turks, for the little armistice I succeeded in making with them actually held good and we all came out alive."

The following excerpts from a diary written by Lieutenant Weeden during the siege is typical of the spirit with which American relief workers met all kinds of harrowing experiences in the discharge of their duties.

On February 25th he wrote:

"Day before yesterday there was a sudden crash and a rip as a bullet tore in through the window by the milk cans. A moment's silence and then Miss Waller spoke in a voice which she tried to keep calm: 'I'm hit. I'm hit. I'm hit.' And then Mrs. Mansfield: 'You can't be hit; it's only a piece of the wall that's hit you. You can't be hit, my dear.' Then Miss Waller: 'Well, I guess I ought to know who's hit. I'm hit, I'm hit, I'm hit.' She was, but not seriously, for the bullet had spent most of its force coming through the boxes, and only left a bad bruise on her shoulder."

On March 19th:

"There is no more fuel for the lamps, so we make funny little lights, using motor oil. No more candles.

"Horse meat is not so bad. We have some fresh every day. The French cavalry will have to walk hereafter. Old Noah with his forty days and forty nights in the ark had nothing on us. We're sending out a sparrow with a bit of pork and beans in his mouth to see if he can find peace anywhere!"

Sivas—Refugees Making Thread

Threads of Life

Weaving looms and cloth are so woven into the relief work for the suffering thousands in the Near East that it is almost impossible to think of the work done by Near East Relief without thinking of looms. These take second place only to orphanages in the great scheme of helpfulness, and even the orphanages would find their work much harder were it not for the busy spinners who furnish the cloth for the children's clothing and for many other uses.

The work of one of these factories is described in a report from Talas, recently published in the *Acorne*. It says:

"The Talas factory, which by means of six power looms is supplying textiles necessary for clothing the children and making the bedding and other materials, is working this month more satisfactorily than before. Bez, the ordinary heavy white native material, is costing us about twenty-two piasters, or eighteen cents, an arshin*. Fine dress goods are costing twenty-five piasters an arshin. The factory in three weeks running turned out 650 yards per week. These materials woven in blue and red and brown crepe effect a welcome con-

* An arshin is equal to about 26¾ inches.

trast to the N. E. R. crepe in grey.

"In the hand-weaving mill, where about twenty poor women have been employed, we have recently begun new work weaving kilim. This is a form of native carpet which is woven as cloth instead of being knotted as in a rug.

"The hand-mill has been weaving bez and a heavy woolen suiting from which the orphans' winter clothing is made. Towels have also been woven. In three months' time 940 towels, 2,567 arshins of bez and 2,450 arshins of the heavy winter goods were turned out.

"It is easy to speak of a hand-weaving mill and its output without in any sense realizing all that is involved. For instance, all the cotton thread going into the cloth must be bought by the package in the open market with fluctuations in price and the cunning and duplicity of the market men to combat. The thread must then be twisted and starched for the warp, the warp set on the looms, a warp of perhaps a hundred arshins in length. Then the woof must be wound on the bobbins, the bobbins placed in the shuttles, which afterwards rythmically shunt back and forth through the warp threads, leaving the woof behind them.

"For the woolen cloth the wool must be bought from the villagers or in the market. The bargaining is often long and strenuous, but pays, as we use large quantities of wool. The usual wool-buying has been delayed by reason of late rains and a cold season, together with brigandage on the roads. These factors have reduced the local supply and have raised the price. We are now buying, however, in small quantities, thus again furnishing work for many of the needy women dependent upon us.

"The wool must be washed after the weighing and checking is finished. The women take it in bags to a nearby stream and there punch it and stamp it with bare feet just as they wash their clothes, pounding it with the little clubs. Then comes the drying, turning it over and over in the blazing sun, dragging it in at night for fear of thieves and out on the roof again the next morning."

A WORD OF COMMENDATION

BISHOP'S HOUSE

August 18, 1920.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Near East Relief is, as its name indicates, an organization formed for the purpose of providing food and clothing for the inhabitants of Armenia and Syria, who are in extreme need as a result of the war. Cardinal Gibbons is a member of its National Committee, and assures me that the organization is absolutely fair and impartial in its distribution of funds. It gives me pleasure to commend the Near East Relief to the generosity of the charitable public.

PATRICK A. McGOVERN,
Bishop of Cheyenne.

Want—want! O Lord, forgive
me, o'er and o'er,
That I haven't found these suffering folks before!

ARAXI FINDS A HOME

Not content with giving one of Armenia's unfortunate little ones a happy home in America, and twelve months of her life to the service of humanity in the Near East, Miss Mary Hubbard, upon her return to the United States recently, tried also to bring a crippled girl back with her. Here's where all the trouble began.

The Ellis Island authorities refused to allow the lame girl to land. Having adopted little Araxi, aged two, Miss Hubbard explains:

"The baby had to have a nurse, so I hunted for days to find a girl I was certain couldn't get a home in any other way. I didn't want a pretty one because they can easily find husbands. Finally, I took this girl because, being lame, I was quite positive she would never be cared for by anyone else."

Because of her large-hearted ways, Miss Hubbard was detained at Ellis Island with the child and nurse, pending the decision of the Island officials.

Miss Hubbard, her fiancé, Charles V. Farnum, and the other returning relief workers, had quite an exciting trip for little Araxi created a great deal of enthusiasm on board. Passengers begged the relief party to tell them where they could also get such charming orphans as this little one and large gifts of money were showered upon the group to be sent to the Near East, so that other little ones like Araxi might also be saved.

Miss Hubbard discovered the child several months ago in the Sivas Orphanage. Her mother, a young Armenian woman, brought her to the

Araxi, Armenian Baby Adopted by Miss Mary Hubbard

door of the orphanage and begged the Americans to take care of her. The mother had walked for miles carrying the child and had become so weak from her effort to live on grass alone, that she had thought of killing the little one, thinking it better to kill her outright rather than let her starve. At last she had reached the Orphanage and after securing a home for the sickly little infant the mother died.

When Miss Hubbard decided to adopt Araxi, she wired her mother at White Plains of her intention and her mother immediately wrote back: "Fine. Bring twenty more." The daughter, confined herself to one, however, and adopted it through the Armenian Church. Now Miss Hubbard threatens to adopt the nurse, also.

Modern Medicine for a Nation

ANCIENT methods of curing disease, such as torturing the patient to drive out the devil—the process being successful if he lived and the fault of the devil if he died, has been abandoned by civilized nations today as a treatment for individuals. That such a treatment to a certain degree might have been accorded a nation at the close of the war is brought out in a statement by Col. William N. Haskell, who has just returned to Europe from eighteen months in the Caucasus.

Armenia today presents a problem because that nation is asking the powers of the world for justice. The problem of an Armenian nation might have solved itself during the last eighteen months, much after the fashion that Alexander the Great untied the Gordian knot. Walter Duranty in an interview with Colonel Haskell, cabled to the *New York Times* from Paris, quotes the recent Allied High Commissioner to Armenia as follows:

"Without America there would be no Armenian problem any more. Armenian territory would remain, but the Armenian people would have ceased to exist. The lives literally of a whole nation have been saved by America."

Continuing, the *Times* correspondent says: "This statement, made by one who knows Armenia today and has known it for the last eighteen months, gives the bare, unvarnished truth regarding the disinterested work of national salvage and reconstruction in the face of appalling difficulties that deserves a place on the proudest pages of American history. For the work has been done almost entirely by Americans and to America goes the credit for its success."

Mr. Duranty goes into detail at length regarding the struggles of Colonel Haskell and the small band of American relief workers to protect the Armenian nation, surrounded as it is by hostile tribes who live on the profits of brigandry. This successful operation, as far as Colonel Haskell is concerned, is finished, but the work is only well begun as the interview points out. Regarding conditions today the following statement is made:

"Now, after eighteen months, Colonel Haskell's work is done. He has just returned to Paris on his way home and has resigned his post as commissioner and director of Relief Funds. The Armenian people are saved, the country is peaceful and an orderly harvest has been reaped and garnered. It is hard to convey in a short dispatch one-hundredth part of what this means or how it was accomplished."

But rosy as this picture looks compared with the one of death and desolation presented at the end of the war, Colonel Haskell realizes that all of this good work will be for naught if it is stopped before it has been completed. He says: "Now, at least, they are on their legs again physically, and the existing relief organizations are capable of handling the proposition. There is plenty still to do—the one item alone of feeding 25,000

orphans, utterly destitute, to say nothing of medical and educational work."

The statement of Colonel Haskell concerns only the Caucasus and does not take into account the large amount of territory outside the boundaries of what is now Armenia where Near East Relief is still supplanting death and desolation with life and hope. In conclusion the interview pays tribute to the work now being done to relieve the suffering, as follows:

"In the meantime the country is being helped by Near East Relief, Incorporated, of New York. To the 25,000 orphans in the Caucasus alone, that organization is the sole hope, and the rest of the population looks to it for medical aid, education and moral support. America may have refused the Armenian mandate, but Armenia has perfect confidence in America."

GREEK RED CROSS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

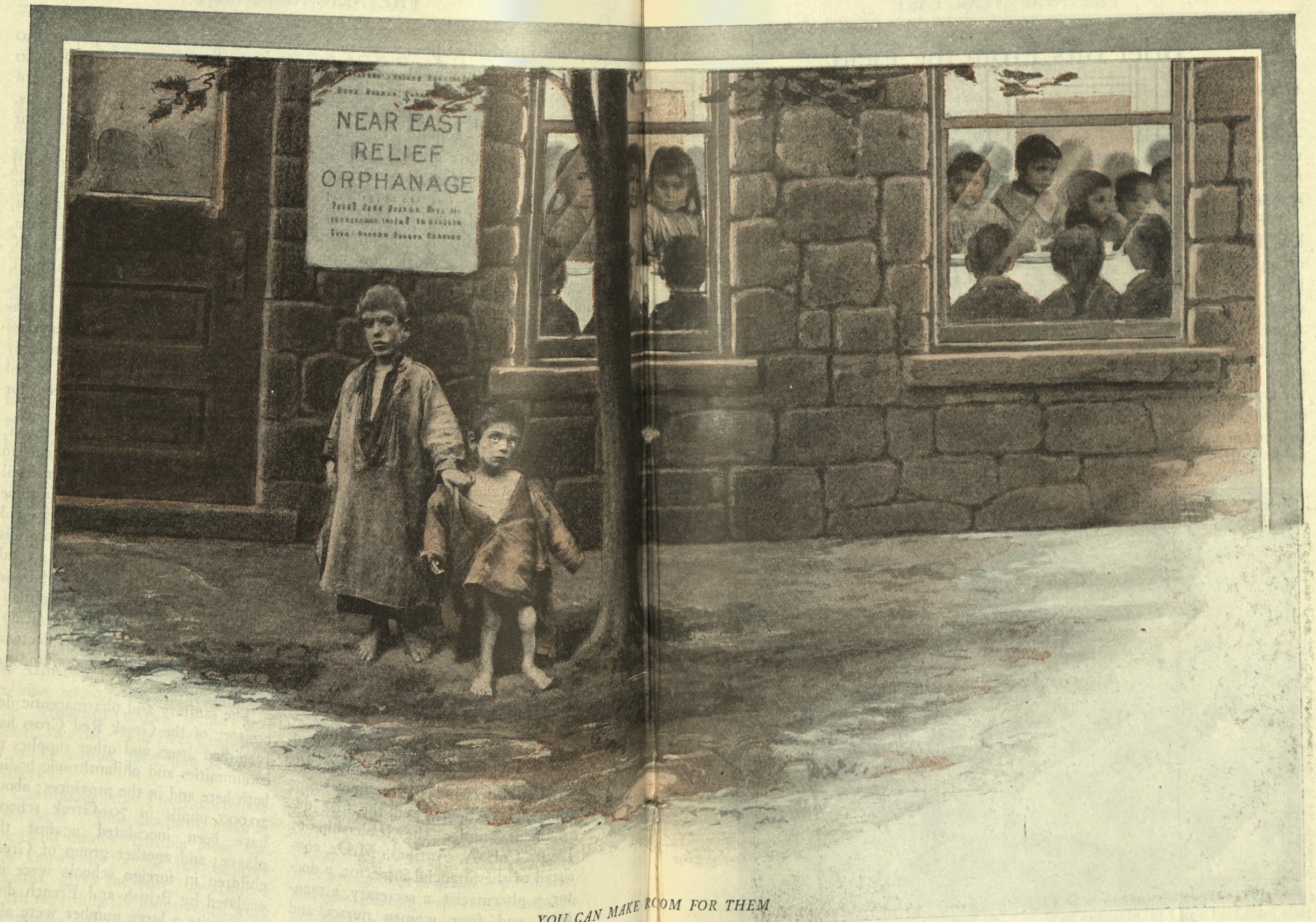
The *Ekklesiastike Aletheia,* the fortnightly organ of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, gives the following interesting account of the activities of the Greek Red Cross in Constantinople:

This branch of the Greek Red Cross was established November 20, 1918, by decision of the governing council in Athens, and the first detachment, under the leadership of Lieut. Col. A. Antipas, M.D., consisted of the financial inspector, a doctor, a pharmacist, a secretary, a manager, and four women nurses and eleven military nurses.

Hospitals were established in Phanar, of 10 beds, in Pera, of 130 beds, in Kadikeuy (Chalcedon) of 30 beds, and in the Mavrokordato ward of the National Hospital, of 350 beds, and in Trebizond, with an annex for contagious diseases, of 80 beds. Dispensaries were started and are still running, in Phanar, Pera, Galata, the upper Bosphorus, Rodosto, Ganohora, Myriophyton, Peristasis, Marmara, Avlonia (Pasha Liman Id.), Koutali, Artaki, Triglia, Madytos, Gallipoli, Tyroloï, Adrianople, Lule-Borgas, Samsoun, Sinope, Trebizond, Kerasoun, and Konia. The dispensaries at Tatavla, Arnaoutkeuy, Kadikeuy Pendik, and Rhysion have been closed as there seemed no further need for them.

From Nov. 20, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919, more than 85,750 sick came to the dispensaries and received medical care, drugs, and milk free, and in some cases clothing and money; a few had light operations. In the hospitals 4,338 persons were treated for a total of 79,145 days. The number of those who gave their services to this philanthropy included 40 officers (medical), 139 army nurses, 36 civilian doctors, 58 other helpers and servants, and 34 assistant nurses.

The sanitary and pharmaceutic depository of the Greek Red Cross has furnished drugs and other supplies to communities and philanthropic bodies both here and in the provinces; about 20,000 pupils in 70 Greek schools have been inoculated against the plague; and another group of Greek children in foreign schools were inoculated by British and French doctors; quite a large number were also vaccinated against small-pox.



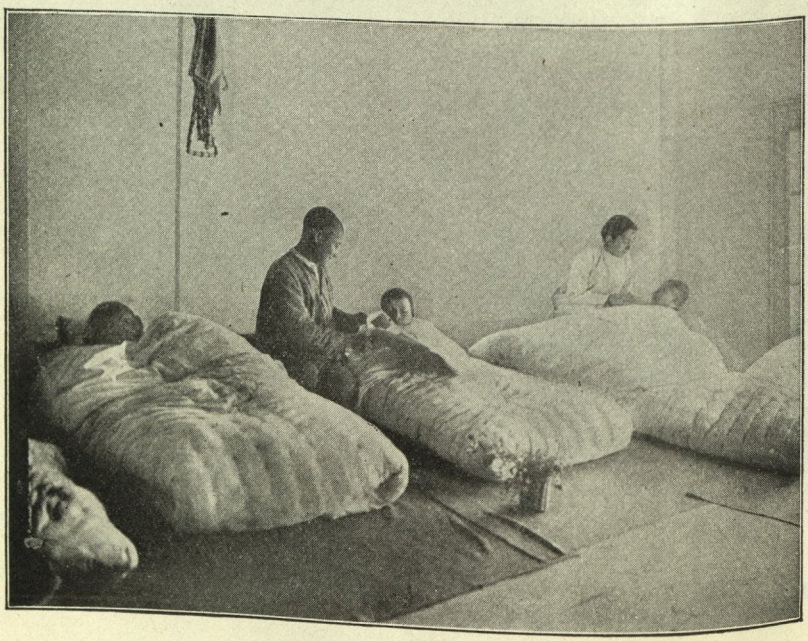
YOU CAN MAKE ROOM FOR THEM

Brief Bits From the Field

(*Excerpts from most recent reports.*)

AT present we are feeding about 5,000 people, having cut off all who had any means at all, and all men. Have only women and children who are not at work of any sort.

We have over 1,500 orphans, and have opened a house for young girls of 14 to 18 years of age, another house for widows with many children, who are most destitute and whose children in ordinary times would be in an orphanage; indeed, many of these have formerly been in the orphanages, but as we have turned out all children with either one or two parents, it was found necessary to do a little extra for these people. These last two houses cost little more than our regular refugee rations. They live in these houses but each person supplies all except her food, mostly rice and wheat. There were many homeless, friendless young girls, too old for orphans, who needed protection during these trying, tempting days, so we have them all in a house near Bertel and give them work and a little food. We have tried to lay in an emergency supply of rice and wheat for some bad times when we might be cut off from markets. We are also running out of winter supplies and likewise laying up next winter's supplies. We are working several vineyards and farms and gardens which were given to us. We



Corner of a N. E. R. Hospital

are also sending money to orphanages in the villages of Geuksen, Albustan, Zeitun.

We still run the two hospitals. Have many Armenians in old hospital now. Have made our Contagious Hospital into a widow's and children's home.

Have not found a safe and suitable time to get out. We have at Islahie quite a large train of supplies but have not been able to get them. If you can communicate with Adana, tell them to dispose of the goods as it is too dangerous and too expensive to transport them now.—MARASH.

* * *

I kept up my clinics daily during the bad epidemic of grippe which we had. Lately I have omitted two days a week and this week closed it altogether—there was so much other work. Last week I had a few days of chills and fever from my old malarial infection of last summer. Next week I hope to reopen the clinic.—MARASH.

* * *

Our little orphanage over at Kuturbal is flourishing. Many of the big boys found work with the village farmers while the little ones will continue their school and work in their gardens. Did you know that Mr. Smucker sowed wheat enough last fall for our year's supply? This spring we put in barley for our horses and oxen.—DIARBEKIR.

* * *

In certain parts of the country to the interior of Unieh the need is very great, some of the villagers going about almost naked, and I am planning to make another trip there myself with more cloth or clothing soon.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

Several months ago I sent about $750 in supplies and money to Sinope for distribution there. I understand that there was once a thriving fishing industry in Sinope which was ruined by the war, and I have been for the last two months trying to collect statistics on that subject with the view of re-establishing that industry as far as possible. If circumstances permit, I will make a trip to Sinope in about two weeks to look over the situation and decide on what we should do there.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

There are continual appeals for clothing from the villagers of the whole Samsoun area, and to meet this need we now have seventy-three women making clothing for distribution among the poor outside of Samsoun.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

Last fall we sent a man out to a group of villages in the vicinity of Azizieh and Gemerek, to investigate conditions and to buy oxen for those villages where they were needed most. This spring we sent the man out again, with a companion to insure greater safety, in order that he might look after the oxen we had already bought and, if necessary, buy more. He has returned, and his report has given us more satisfaction than we have had from almost any other form of relief that we have carried on.

For example, at Gige he found that Nazaret Agha, with the two pairs of

N. E. R. oxen, had planted 250 batmans of grain, which will raise enough wheat to support all of the 44 penniless Armenians who had drifted back to their desolate homes. When our man drove a pair of oxen into Nisanly and told the people that they could plow their fields with them, one old man was so moved that he fell to kissing the animals. The villagers' fields without oxen are useless. With oxen they can quickly get their start in life again. In most of the villages of our district the Armenians are able, though not without considerable difficulty, to get back their fields from the Turks. The greatest need is for oxen to plow their fields. The man whom we sent out estimates that 90 to 100 pair would give a start to most of the villages through which he went. The N. E. R. should undertake to supply as many of these as it can, letting those who receive the animals pay for them in installments covering from one to two years. This would be the most permanent form of relief work. —CAESAREA.

* * *

We have opened a home for rescued Armenian girls to care for fourteen girls at the beginning.

—SAMSOUN

* * *

We chose twenty-nine families, comprising 140 persons, divided them into twenty-two units (some units having one family, some two), and are lending 200 pounds to each unit. This loan is secured by a promissory note, payable in one year with 5 per cent. interest, endorsed by responsible business men of Samsoun. Of this 200 pounds, 150 are for the purchase of a team of good oxen, the money being given them after evidence is produced that the oxen have been bought. The other 50 pounds are for seed and tools. Of the 4,400 pounds required to make these loans, 2,000 pounds are being given by Miss Knox out of the money sent to her by the Mount Holyoke War Service Fund.

The villagers to whom we are lending money cultivate 252 denims of corn and 241 denims of tobacco, which are expected to yield 18,000 okes of corn and 15,000 okes of tobacco. The corn should provide food for the winter, and the tobacco should sell at 2.50 pounds per oke, giving 37,500 pounds. Even if the yield is only half of the hoped-for quantity, the receipts should be enough to insure payment of the notes.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

The work that Mrs. Norton is doing is intensely interesting. Daily she spends a full morning at the Armenian Orphanage, where she treats 400 or 500 children for eye and ear troubles. With marvelous rapidity her skilled fingers turn back the lid, a glance reveals the trouble, and almost automatically her hand reaches out for the particular kind of drop or paste or wash that the case requires. In this way the 2,000 orphans are kept well and sound. They have come a long way, too. What they were at first can be judged by some of the specimens in the Syrian orphanage, where Mrs. Norton has only recently begun her work. Some of those heads were a mass of festering sores from scabies,—in plain

language, the itch,—and now their closely cropped heads look like a map of the world, the scars furnishing the continents and islands. It is touching to see with what confidence they place themselves in the care of this sympathetic woman who has rescued many a child from total blindness and cleaned up festering wounds and sores. Such deeds of mercy and humanity have brought the Near East Relief close to the hearts of the people.—*The Aleppo News-Letter.*

* * *

The entire orphanage is now thoroughly well organized and the work is in the hands of competent and interesting natives. Much credit is due to Miss Bradley for having succeeded in putting the orphanage on a footing that will enable it to run on with little supervision by American personnel, provided that the Near East Relief furnishes the necessary funds.

Doesn't Know Whether to Relinquish the Pot or Not. Food Every Day is a New Experience

* * *

The ten little girls in the dressmaking class have in the past month cut and sewn 120 pieces, 70 of which were gingham dresses. This is a pretty good record considering that the children are just beginning to learn to use the sewing machines.

* * *

The stock company to finance a shoe factory has at last been incorporated and stock to the value of 15,000 pounds Turkish has been sold. Of this the N. E. R. holds stock to the value of LTQ 2,000 which will probably be given to the Greek Orphanange when the Near East Relief closes its work in Samsoun. Besides this, the Greek Orphanage will receive, according to the terms of incorporation, 20 per cent. of the net profits. Furthermore, the factory will employ twenty-four of the orphan boys who will be paid salaries. This is the first time that Samsoun has seen the incorporation of such a stock company, and every one is much interested and very hopeful of good progress.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

In Scutari, a young mother asked us to help her baby of three months because it was so cross. Two weeks later she asked the Matron at the Rescue Home to let her come there to the school. When asked about her

baby she replied that since she knew how to take care of it properly, she now had several hours at a time when she could go to school.—*Constantinople Medical Report.*

MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEFT

The present Christian population of the Harpoot district is less than one-tenth of what it was before the war. A small fraction of the remaining nine-tenths are now living in the Caucasus and in Syria, where they escaped during the massacres and deportations of 1915. The majority of the survivors are women and children. The care of the latter in my opinion constitute the chief problem of relief work.—*Lee Vrooman—Harpoot.*

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

There are six Armenian Refugee Camps in Constantinople at Bechiktach, Ortakeuy, Scutari, Psamatia, Haidar Pasha and Kadikeuy. At present these camps house about 3,000 persons. The camps at Haidar Pasha, Kadikeuy and Ortakeuy are reception camps, where most of the deportees remain for a short time, and are given shelter only, although a number (360) at Ortakeuy receive bread. At the other camps more permanent care is provided, as well as bread. The camps are maintained by the Armenian National Relief, through their Deportee Committee. The Near East Relief has provided the deportees with milk, blankets, money, undergarments and supplies for establishing school work. Medical and nursing care were also started by Dr. Graff.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The following letter from Mr. E. Canellopoulos, the Greek High Commissioner, was received on July 14:

"I have read with much interest in the *Acorne* of July 3 of the work which your Commission is doing among the Greek villages in the Marsovan Area.

"Allow me to express to you our especial gratitude for the invaluable aid which you are rendering to our population in those regions which, as you know, are practically inaccessible to our relief organization, owing to the present political situation. I am convinced that, were it not for your help, these people would be in a hopeless condition."

CLOTHING USED INSTEAD OF DRUGS

Body lice carry germs which cause many of the diseases against which the people of the Near East are fighting, and the worn clothing sent from the United States is doing more than medicine, in the opinion of Thomas A. Fridy of Brookville, Fla. who spent several months as a bacteriologist with Near East Relief. Lice are found on practically all of the refugees and they have no opportunity of ridding themselves of the vermin. They are clothed in rags and have not even a change of rags until they reach an American relief station. Here they get new clothes for the old vermin-infested shreds which have been covering them. As a result there has been a great decrease in the number of

plague victims in regions which have been supplied by clothes from the United States.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED

Dr. Blanche Norton, of the Near East Relief, has been doing a remarkable piece of work at Kerasoun, on the Black Sea Coast, between Samsoun and Trebizond, and it has not escaped the attention of those in high position. She has been caring for a large number of Greek orphan children who had trachoma; and so self-forgetful and unsparing was her zeal that she has herself contracted the disease, and is now in this city for treatment. Those who have gone through the process, and know the pain of what the Turks call so vividly "hell-stone," can sympathize with Dr. Norton in her cure, and trust that it may speedily be successful.

KONIA

Miss Cushman and Miss Gaylord, who are quite alone at Konia, have been "carrying on" most effectively, in spite of the insecure and isolated position which has been the necessary result of present political conditions.

In addition to their regular orphanage and industrial relief work, the Konia ladies are caring for many refugees who have come from the Aka-Chehir regions. Two hundred loaves of bread a day are distributed, and the sick are being cared for.

Konia is so entirely cut off, because of interrupted railway service and the state of war that exists throughout that region, that our workers have had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the outside world. This isolation has been the chief hardship in connection with their experience, although the uncertainty and the ever-present possibility of danger to themselves and the people for whom they are caring, create an atmosphere in which it is not easy to be hopeful and cheerful. As Miss Cushman puts it: "There are a million headaches."

We feel that the Near East Relief has just cause to be proud of these two women who are sticking to their task so uncomplainingly during this long, difficult time.

UNIEH

In many ways no form of relief work could be more satisfying than that of the distribution of cloth and grain to needy villagers of the interior. The sense of contact with remote places is a great delight and the bringing of relief to those otherwise entirely shut off from aid in the mountain villages is a satisfaction. During the month of June Unieh, and forty villages in the surrounding country, were thus reached by the Samsoun Unit of the Near East Relief and the money so generously given by the American people turned into cloth and grain reached the homes of 7,062 people.

Many a time during the trip of distribution I wished that the donors of the money might stand by my side and have the joy which was ours. Cloth was given out only in Unieh, as the difficulties of transportation into the interior were too great. Messengers were sent out with the approved lists of needy Armenian, Greek and Turkish villagers, some as distant as a twelve-hour walk away. A hall was secured in the town and there our bales of cloth and blankets were opened. In a day after the notices went out, the villagers began to ar-

rive, not straggling villagers but always villagers as units. So great is their fear of robbery along the roads that they waited until the good news reached all the scattered homes of the particular village, sometimes extending up a valley for miles, and then they started on their pilgrimage to the coast in a body.

For a moment, however, in some miraculous fashion, they hardly knew how the wonderful, shadowy, distant America had reached out a hand to them in their remote mountain valleys and had helped them a bit along the weary road.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE MUD CITY

"The generosity of America is transforming Armenia from a land of destitute, abnormal people, dying by the hundreds from starvation, into a nation of sturdy, normal, well-fed citizens," says Miss Blanche L. Knox, a nurse, who returned recently from a year and a half of service in Transcaucasia.

"The transformation of Armenia is best illustrated by that of Alexandropol, its largest city," she said. "When we arrived there early in 1919 conditions were horrible. The Turks had just left a few weeks before. Everything was mud coated and mud colored. The streets were ankle deep in mud and the buildings were covered with it.

"More awful than the city itself were its inhabitants. Their grain sack clothing was mud dyed. We had trouble in walking along the streets to avoid walking on half-mad creatures that were digging in the dirty mud for something that they could eat or had else laid down in the mud to die. Before we arrived there seemed to have been little or no attempt to bury the bodies of the dead.

"Alexandropol was a far different city when I again passed through it on the way home. The streets were cleaned and the people well clothed in old American garments or in suits made at Near East Relief industrial shops. The ragged, abnormal orphans had been gathered in N. E. R. asylums. The mud colored town that had seemed death itself a few months before was hardly recognizable."

SIVAS

In addition to the industries which were reported in May, two new industries have been started for boys: a brass foundry and a tannery. Both of these provide opportunities for the boys to learn trades, and there is plenty of work in both. We hope to tan a large part of the leather which will be used in the orphanages.

The carpenters have transformed an old fountain which had been built by the Red Crescent Society when they occupied our college buildings during the war, into a fine swimming pool which is greatly enjoyed by all the boys.

While we do not in the least belittle the importance of industrial work for our orphans, still the fact that these children have lost five entire years out of their education, just at a time when most children are busy in school, makes us feel great satisfaction in the closing exercises of the schools which took place during this month.

When Doctor Barton was asked to

give a lecture in the United States upon some of his thrilling experiences in Turkey, he began by saying that there were none. I must say that one of the most thrilling experiences that I have had in Turkey was to attend these exercises and to pick out, one after the other, bright boys and girls, and upon asking who they were to be told that this girl for instance was one that I could remember as a bundle of rags huddled for two or three days in the corner of our back yard before we could attend to her. Others were identified as the beggars who were infesting the Sivas streets and were the first ones to be gathered into the orphanage.

Even if these orphanages should be broken up now and the orphans scattered, they have learned enough during this year to have made all our work splendidly worth while.

Doctor Hekimian is continuing his work as physician in charge of the hospital. We were much encouraged by the arrival during the month of Miss Edith Wood. Several of the Unit had gone out to meet her and as the automobiles were returning to the city they were fired on by brigands who intended to rob the one car. The timely arrival of the other machines frightened them away.

The hospital report for the month shows a total of 79 hospital patients and 2,400 treatments in the clinic, with 13 operations.

Marash Baby Sold For Two Cents

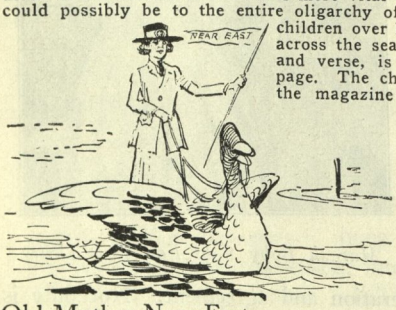
WANT RUSSIAN BACKING FOR ARMENIA

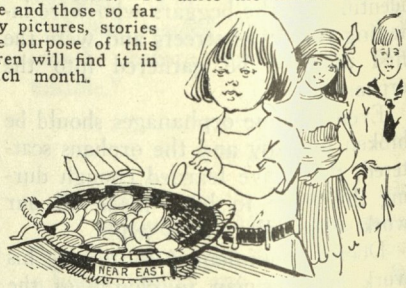
"Finally, while gladly giving recognition to the independence of Armenia, the Government of the United States has taken the position that final determination of its boundaries must not be made without Russia's co-operation and agreement. Not only is Russia concerned because a considerable part of the territory of the new State of Armenia, when it shall be defined, formerly belonged to the Russian Empire; equally important is the fact that Armenia must have the good will and the protective friendship of Russia if it is to remain independent and free.

"I would regard with satisfaction a declaration of the allied and associated powers that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries should properly include the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian state."—*Extract from a letter by Secretary of State Colby.*

Children's Page

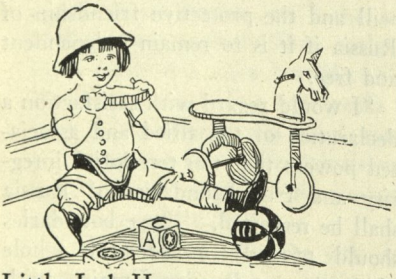
Here is a page for the children. Thousands of boys and girls all over this great land in Sunday schools, in day schools, everywhere have been helping to save the little children of far off Armenia. From the pictures they already feel that they almost know these suffering little ones and have felt the joy that comes from giving some of their pennies, nickels and dimes to buy bread for the children and milk for the babies who never have known the comfort of home and the care of fathers and mothers. Childhood is the same the world over. The interests and thoughts of the suffering little ones of the Near East and those of the children in American homes are much alike. Great events that make and unmake nations, destroy governments and set up new ones, make rich men paupers and poor men wealthy, interest children only as they affect their own lives. The loss of a home and a mother by some stray wanderer in the deserts of Arabia is more vital to that child than the terms of the peace treaty could possibly be to the entire oligarchy of Turkish rulers. To unite the interests of the children over here and those so far across the sea, by pictures, stories and verse, is the purpose of this page. The children will find it in the magazine each month.

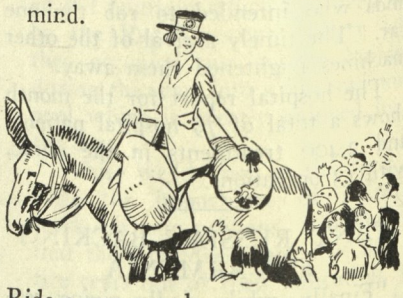




Old Mother Near East
Went to a feast,
To get her poor children some bread,
But when she got there
Some were deaf to her prayer,
And now half her children are dead.

A diller a dollar
A generous scholar,
What makes you so good and kind?
You used to decline
To give one little dime
And now you have changed your mind.





Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating some Xmas pie,
Then he thought of another
Less fortunate brother
And said, What a mean boy am I?

Ride a queer mule
To Van or Mosul
To see a kind lady upon a big mule,
Food in her pockets and bags full of clothes,
She helps little children wherever she goes.

CAUCASUS DIVISION

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY REPORT OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1920

DISTRICTS	Number of Orphanages Operated	Number of Orphans Cared for	Number of Hospitals Operated.	Number of Beds in Hospitals.	Average Daily Number of Hospital Cases	Number of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Average Daily Number of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Refugees in Camps, Bks., etc., Receiving Relief	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread, Flour and Soup	Number of Children Receiving Industrial Training	Number of Children Receiving Education in School	Number Received Tetra Vaccine and Smallpox Inoculations	Number to Whom Old Clothing was Distributed
Akhalkalaki	1	628*b*	1	145	140	1	44	.....	14 S.K. 4,931	47,413	158	296	.....	.....
Alexandropol	1	5,347	2	1,485	1,211	5	1,049	2,300	.....	183,960	2,662	1,664	.....	.....
Baku	1	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 S.K. 427	520	62	273	.....	1,497
Erivan	33	6,902	13	1,560	1,130	15	701	1,504	7 S.K. 4,812	24,125	1,784	2,097	.....	20,124
Karaklis	1	71	1	36	33	1	14	.....	6 S.K. 8,600	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kars	7	7,185	5	1,010	1,321	2	235	.....	.....	113,181	1,867	3,774	2,079 136	.....
Nakhitchevan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiflis	5	1,606*b*	2	200	111	3	102	.....	2 S.K. 1,154*c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (*a*)	49	22,012	24	4,436	3,946	27	2,145	3,804	21 S.K. 19,924	399,199	6,533	10,104	2,115	21,621

(*a*) Sub-districts are included in the district total. (*b*) Orphans being transferred to Alexandropol and Kars. (*c*) Closed 26th June. (*d*) Akhalkalaki and Alexandropol reports not received, data taken from May reports.

The Bedouin

AHMET had taken a fine goose to the baker to be roasted, when the Cadi passing by smelled its appetizing odor and ordered the baker to send it to his house.

The baker expostulated, but the Cadi assured him he would come to no harm from the law. "Tell Ahmet that the goose flew away."

When Ahmet came for his goose the baker said, "Friend, thy goose has flown." Great was Ahmet's rage, and, seizing a shovel, he lifted it to strike him when the handle put out the eye of the baker's boy.

Frightened at what he had done, Ahmet ran, baker and boy in pursuit. In his haste he knocked over and killed a child. The father joined the pursuit. Rushing into a mosque he leapt from the parapet to escape his pursuers but fell upon a vendor, breaking his arm.

Ahmet was finally caught by them all and brought before the Cadi. To mete out justice in such a complicated case the judge had recourse to a ponderous volume of the law.

Addressing first the baker's boy—"The book provides punishment," he said, "for the removal of two eyes. If you will give up your other I will condemn Ahmet to have both of his removed." The baker's lad withdrew his claim.

Then turning to the father of the dead child the judge explained that he might take one of Ahmet's children or wait till he had one. The bereaved parent, having no interest in Ahmet's present or prospective children, withdrew his claim.

For settlement of the vendor's grievance, he proposed the latter go and jump from the same parapet upon Ahmet. In this way he might lawfully break his arm. The vendor not seeing the force of the Cadi's proposal, also withdrew his claim.

This ended the cases of the goose, the eye, the child, and the arm.

Refugees in the Broussa Area

When our Ford first went splashing down the running water of the paved streets of Susurluk, pleasantly exhilarating us, frightening the ducks and astounding the villagers, we had not realized the tragedy we were to find all about us. One thousand six hundred refugees. Yesterday they had been at work in their fields of Pambujak, theirs from father to son for a thousand years. Turkish bandits retreating before the Greek army had fired their homes (for these people are Greeks, Byzantine Greeks, though now they speak only Turkish). They had fled from their fields to Susurluk, a village near Broussa within the Greek lines.

We did what we could and undertook to provide bread until arrangements could be made—600 loaves a day for three days; provided fifty blankets (for sixteen hundred people!); provided milk for the ninety-six babies and soap for each family. We also took out some bolts of unbleached cotton for the women to make into garments.

Personnel Who Sailed Recently for the Near East

Janson, Peter J., c/o Mr. Greenburg, 407 W. 51st St., New York City.

Martin, Clark Daniel, Pine Grove, Pa.

Gillespie, Elizabeth, 407 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Grant, Chas. F., Le Pont de Quebec, Canada.

Guckes, Sybil, 6803 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thom, Elizabeth A., 167 Grey St., London, Ont., Canada.

Kratz, Clayton H., Blooming Glen, Pa.

Miller, Orie O., Akron, Pa.

Slagel, Arthur W., Flanagan, Ill.

Main, Dr. Russell B., 1701 Park Rd., Washington, D. C.

White, George D., Jr., c/o Mrs. C. F. Childs, 928 High St., Grinnell, Iowa.

White, Mrs. Geo. D., Jr., c/o Mrs. C. F. Childs, 928 High St., Grinnell, Iowa.

Foy, John Arnold, Washington, Conn.

Hinkle, Frank Leslie, Lorton, Fairfax Co., Virginia.

McNaughton, Margaret, 253 Washington St., Providence, R. I.

Applegate, Enoch Rogers, 2957 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

Brown, Milton Daniel, 1124 Salem St., Malden, Mass.

It Isn't Too Hot, That's Certain

Elmer, Dr. Theodore A., 110 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio.

Bailey, Miriam A., 118 West 13th St., New York City.

Chambers, Dorothea, c/o Mrs. Talcott Williams, 423 West 117th St., New York City.

Dingledine, Anna Lee, 31 Keenan Avenue, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Gunther, Elsie V., 174 Lakeview Ave., Leonia, N. J.

Parker, Rebecca, Pomerania, N. J.

Stewart, Nora Warwick, c/o Mrs. C. J. Falco, 177 Congress St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woodis, Ruth Grosvenor, 20 Haviland St., Worcester, Mass.

Cable From Charles V. Vickrey

CONSTANTINOPLE

NEAREAST NY

QUOTE JUST RETURNED FROM THOROUGH INSPECTION OF CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT CAUCASUS ARMENIA THE PREMIER PRESIDENT GOVERNORS MAYORS AND ALL AUTHORITIES AGREE THAT ARMENIA WAS SAVED LAST YEAR BY FLOUR AND OTHER FOOD STUFFS SENT FROM AMERICA. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS LIVE TODAY WHO WOULD BE DEAD HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR AMERICAN RELIEF. THEY ARE NOT ONLY DEVOUTLY GRATEFUL BUT ARE THRIFTY HARD WORKING INDUSTRIOUS AND CONSIDERING THEIR HANDICAPS HAVE MADE REMARKABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF SUPPORT. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE POPULATION ARE STILL REFUGEES FROM TURKISH ARMENIA WITHOUT HOMES OR PROPERTY RIGHTS. WITHOUT MODERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF OXEN AND INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SEED WHEAT THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN RAISING FOOD SUPPLIES THAT WILL CARRY THEM UNTIL MIDWINTER. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLIES MUST BE PROVIDED UNTIL THE RECENTLY SIGNED PEACE TREATY WITH TURKEY CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE AND SECURITY GIVEN UNDER WHICH THEY CAN RETURN TO THE SITE OF THEIR RUINED HOMES AND REGAIN FULL SELF SUPPORT. EVERYONE JOINS IN HIGH PRAISE OF THE MAGNIFICENT LIFE SAVING IF NOT NATION SAVING WORK OF COLONEL HASKELL IN THE FLOUR DISTRIBUTION OF LAST WINTER. SINCE THE WITHDRAWAL OF COLONEL HASKELL AND THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION RELIEF WORK CONTINUES UNDER CIVILIAN DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN YARROW AND STRONG AMERICAN CIVILIAN PERSONNEL. NEAREAST RELIEF OPERATES ONE ORPHANAGE AT ALEXANDROPOL THAT CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY TEN THOUSAND ARMENIAN WAR ORPHANS ANOTHER ORPHANAGE AT KARS ACCOMMODATES SIX THOUSAND ORPHANS THERE ARE THREE THOUSAND AT ERIVAN AND SIMILAR ORPHANAGES AT OTHER CENTERS. THESE ORPHANED BOYS AND GIRLS CONSTITUTE THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE FOR THE NEAREAST. AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY THROUGH NEAREAST RELIEF IS RENDERING INESTIMABLE SERVICE IN PROMOTING GOOD WILL AND INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP. A FEW MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TODAY IN THE FORM OF FOOD EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THESE ORPHANS MAY SAVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TOMORROW IN WARFARE AND INTERNATIONAL STRIFE.

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The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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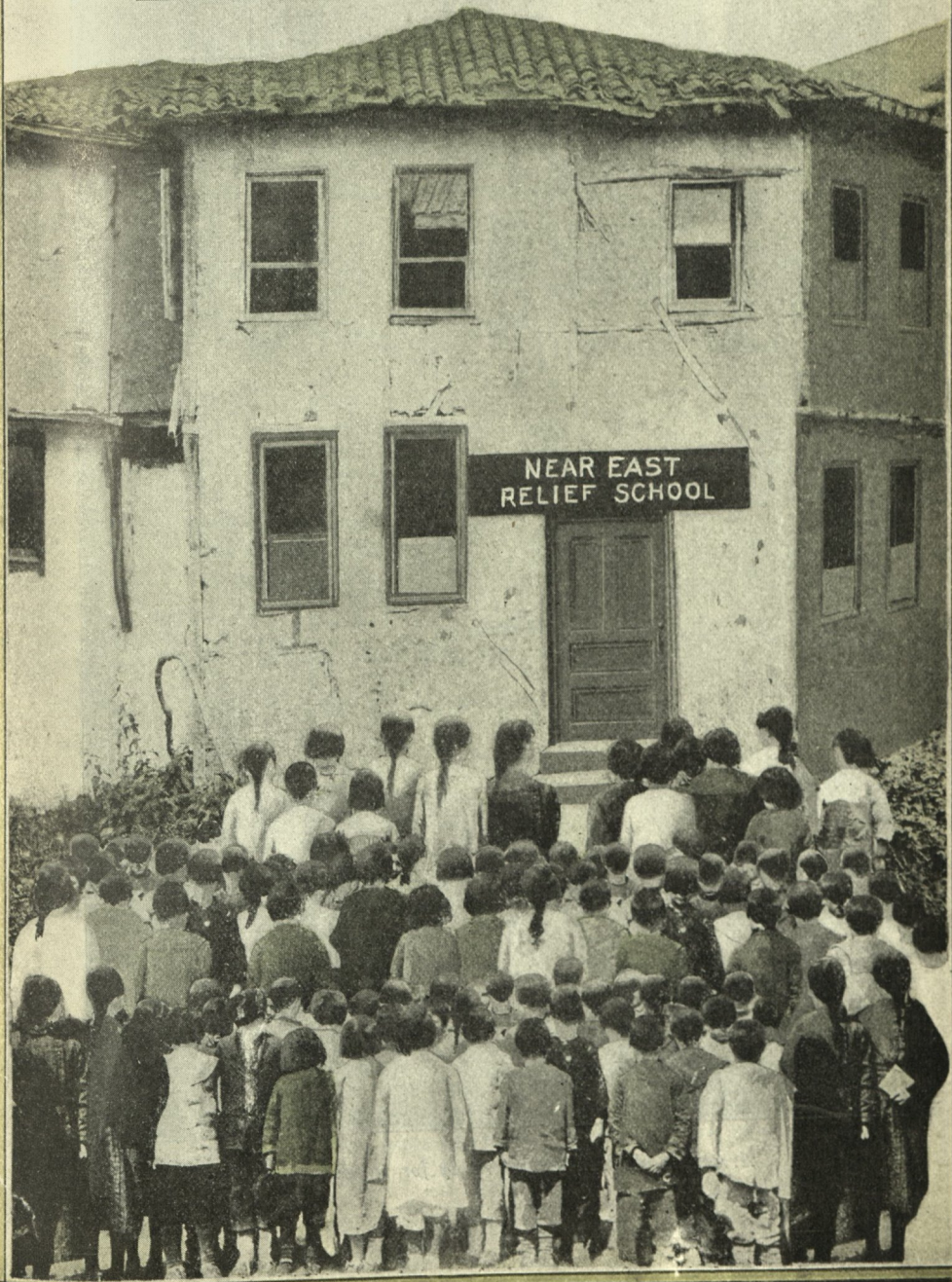

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Armenian children getting ready for school in America.

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

One Madison Avenue, New York

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Of Maps and Map Makers

AT Sèvres, in sunny France, a crowd of interesting looking men met recently. There were three in the black, close-fitting uniform and round red fez of a Turkish gentleman. With them met high and mighty officials of France and Italy, of England and of Greece, allies in the war on Turkey, that America never joined. (Of America's fight in Turkey and the brave soldiers still campaigning against hunger and disease and death, you will hear again.)

What were they doing in that stately room on August 8th? Something of great importance to all who go to school and learn out of big books what is and has been in the world. They were making geography, yes, making new maps, whole new countries, new capitals, new boundaries such as have never been for years and years.

If they had printed the new map in Constantinople, the proud city from which the three Turkish delegates came, they would have made it with borders all of black, for that was the way the very newspapers appeared on that date in Turkey. There were flags draped in black in the windows in Constantinople. The cars in the streets came to a dead stop for five full minutes at high noon on that day.

No wonder they did not like the map, for it had bitten off great pieces of the large slice of Asia that used to be marked "Turkish Empire" or "Ottoman Empire" after those proud conquerors of the house of Othman, who, six centuries before, had stuck it all together with the blood of conquests. There had been many who were mourning then. To this day in St. Sophia, the beautiful old Christian Church turned mosque, they show the mark of a man's hand high up on the walls and tell the tale of how the con-

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quering Prince put the mark there to show how high were piled the bodies of the dead over which he rode in triumph. In the hundred years that followed the red boundaries of the Turkish Empire pushed their way half out across the continent of Europe to be stopped only at the walls of Vienna.

In the last years it has been shrinkink, shrinking fast. One after the other the Christian peoples they call the "Balkans" rose up and shook themselves free from the Moslem tyrants. All lovers of beauty were thrilled when Greece became free. But it was only half the Greeks, the rest remaining a subject people on the shores of Asia where Jason voyaged and where the great Greek poet sang the "Odyssey."

They were not the only ones left behind in those glad days of liberation. Scattered far and wide were the Armenians who in all the great country that had once been theirs found no spot that they could name Armenia or call their own.

And there were others—peoples of Palestine and Syria, the swarthy nomads of Arabia, Assyrian Christians of Mesopotamia, who, belonging to Turkey, united in only one thing, their eagerness to get away. You see how much can be tied around by the clean-cut boundary of a map such as we had before without really belonging together at all.

When the great war came and Turkey threw in her lot with Germany she set to work to crush these long oppressed subjects of hers, fearing the worm would turn, as they say. There followed the terrible years when people died and starved and beautiful villages became heaps of scattered ruins.

Peace came at last. Turkey stood beaten and ashamed before the world. It seemed the very first thing that peace would mean was freedom—a fair deal at least for those who had suffered so long, but there were many things to decide and many questions to settle among all the conquerors. Meantime, the Turk forgot how badly he had been beaten and saw in the occupation of large parts of his country by foreign soldiers the attempt to take away his country entirely and treat him with the injustice he had used on others.

So it was that last summer a romantic figure suddenly flashed into prominence, gathering around him a crowd of followers who swore with him that Turkey never should be parceled out among her foes. Mustapha Kemal was his name, a fine looking young Turkish officer who had distinguished himself for his bravery in the war. A reckless wave of patriotism swept over the country, gaining numbers and territory as city after city openly sided with the Nationalists. By the first of the year, Kemal and his men had come into control of so much of the country that they openly attacked the allied forces. There has been fighting ever since, with the Greeks around Smyrna where they were given control, with the French in the southern country of Cilicia and with the English around Constantinople.

Town after town in Cilicia has been captured from the French and Armenian people whom England and

France had just brought back to their homes are having to flee again, losing all their belongings. Nearer and nearer to the beautiful capitol on the Sea of Marmora came the line of attack, and the government of the Sultan, with the peace treaty and the rebellion both on its hands, seemed so wavering that the allied powers made a little demonstration on March 16th and occupied the city to remind the Sultan more forcibly that they really meant business.

It does not sound much like a peace treaty with most of the country still fighting and nothing really fixed except as the shifting lines of attack are fixing it from day to day.

From the Literary Digest.

TURKEY "OUT OF" EUROPE

Turkey in Europe will consist of Constantinople and a few hundred square miles of territory surrounding it. The Zone of the Straits will be under control of an international commission appointed from the League of Nations. Smyrna and the surrounding area form a Greek protectorate. The boundaries of Turkey in Asia remain unchanged, except as regards the southern frontier, and some of them are left to be settled by boundary commissions on the spot.

It is surely an interesting map that is being fought over so fiercely! It is a map worth knowing more about, a map that will help make history in the days to come. Turkey in Europe is gone forever except for Constantinople. On the western bank of the Bosphorus she sits in lonely grandeur with her back now turned forever upon the last of her European provinces. Think of a capital on the furthest point of a country, in another continent, indeed! It is a hostage city held by Turkey on promise of good conduct, while international policemen guard the beautiful narrow necks of water that made her strength and isolation. "Never again," says the world, "shall the tragedy of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles repeat itself.

All up and down the Ægean Sea were many lovely islands, once part of the Greek Empire, which now, after years and years, are united again to those who speak their language and share the same traditions of ancient glory and achievement. And, to make these islands safer, Turkey is to have no warships at all and no airships either in the years to come.

Part of the mainland of Asia, which has always been the home of the Greek people, will be under the protection of the Greek Kingdom across the sea, and have the choice after five years of becoming a regular part of the Greek Kingdom itself. These are some of the changes on the west side of the face of Turkey as the allied powers have agreed to paint her. In the east and south are even greater changes in the old drawing of the map. Palestine is free forever, and Syria—those old Bible lands sacred to so many hearts. The last crusade of the centuries has been successful and Jerusalem is free. There is a new Arabia, that great desert kingdom, whose Arab chiefs played so thrilling a part helping the English push their way across the sands to the Promised Land. There is even a new Kurdistan in the wild mountains of the far interior. England controls the ancient valley of the Tigris and Euphrates where the great flourishing sites of old lie buried in the sands —typical of the influence of Turkey who has kept progress buried throughout her country so long. And Armenia? Yes, there is to be a new Armenia, but no one yet has said just where it is to be. The government in Constantinople has agreed it shall be as President Wilson says, but meanwhile, she, who has suffered most, is without a country and fighting still for her very life. Outside of Turkey altogether is the beginning of Armenia, the small Republic of the Caucasus, where 350,000 Turkish Armenians still find temporary refuge till they have a home of their own.

It is a map in the making—a new history—a new geography which we cannot learn today from books but which everyone who is interested in knowing what is going on in the world will watch with real excitement as it unfolds, not at Sèvres, but in the highlands of Anatolia, in the Desert of Arabia, or in Syria by the sea.

Little girls in the Aleppo Orphanage

Armenia's Educational Ideals and Efforts

TO the Armenian, education has been almost a fetish. J. Gordon Browne once said:

"The Armenian passion for education has been astonishing. There is probably no people in the world who will make such sacrifices for this object."

In early days when education was fostered by church and state, a high degree of scholarship was attained, which is still evidenced in the libraries of the ancient monasteries.

Under Turkish rule, the pursuit of education was a precarious one. The government regarded schools and school teachers with suspicion. The latter were always more or less under surveillance and were sure to suffer among the first when difficulties arose. Taxed by the government for the support of the Turkish schools, but not allowed to attend as a subject Christian race, they built up their own educational system, taxing themselves anew for its support.

With headquarters at Constantinople, under the title of "The Union of Armenian Schools," a network of schools reached all over the empire. Elementary education was free for all and was to be had even in isolated regions of the interior.

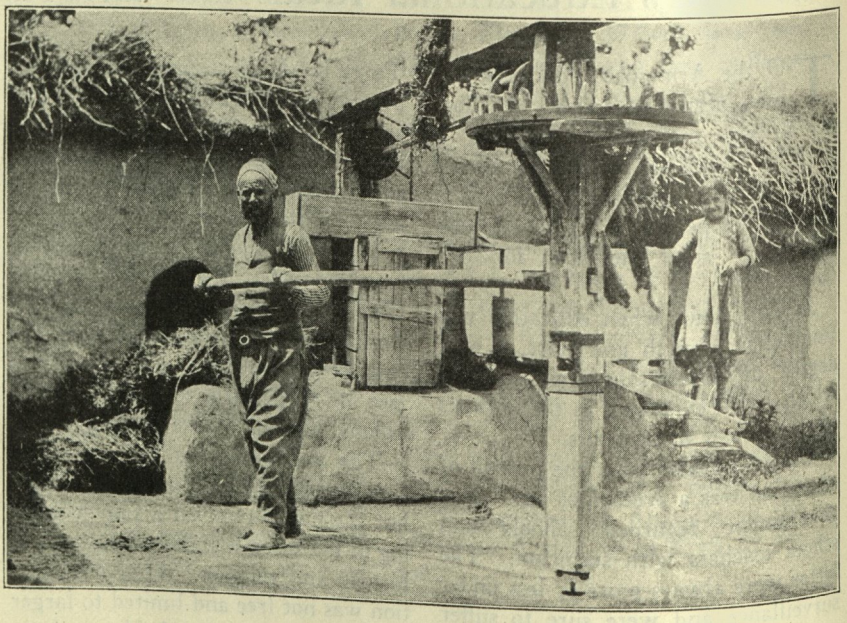
The curriculum in these elementary schools was of necessity simple but the pupils received a fair grounding in the three R's, their own natural history and religion. Higher education was not free and limited to larger centers but was remarkably modern,

modeled after the French school system as a rule.

The harsh restrictions imposed by the Turkish Government made some subjects quite taboo. No authentic history of Turkey until most recently could be taught. Literature of all kinds and even geographies were censored. In spite of all these difficulties and continual lack of funds, the school system was always greatly superior to the Moslem and was one that deserved high praise.

It is interesting to note, as a result of this national interest in education, that there are fewer illiterates among the Armenians than among *any of the other races* who immigrate to this country. In this country, Armenian youth has struggled for an education, working their way through college and university. From a population of 90,000 in this country, they have contributed twenty professors to the chairs of American universities, a far larger number than is produced per thousand by the regular American population. Numbers of others have returned to teach in their own country and spread there the American educational ideals to which they take so eagerly and assimilate so well.

The government of the small Armenian republic in the Caucasus has shown itself ready to make sacrifices for education even in the press of continued conflict.



Armenian water pump

America Educating One Hundred Thousand Children in Armenia

AN educational program which deserves attention because of the tremendous results accomplished with a limited equipment against great handicaps is that conducted by American relief workers in Armenia. For five years the children of this unfortunate land have been without any schooling, most of them without any discipline or care or training of any kind. It is the task of the Near East Relief, which is undertaking the care of the one hundred thousand of the orphaned children of Armenia, to give these boys and girls as much education as possible in the few short years which are left before they must go out into the world to shift for themselves. That they shall have such an education is of prime importance if the Armenia of to-morrow is to hold its place in the world at all.

In planning their program the Americans in charge have had to take two factors into consideration—the urgent need to give a broad, general education in a short space of time; and the immediate necessity of training the pupils in some special trade so that as soon as they are old enough they may support themselves. Armenia is down to "rock bottom" and it is essential that every man and woman and boy and girl left alive shall become an economic producer as soon as possible. Wherefore, the grammar-school course, which includes all those who have had any schooling whatsoever, is divided into two main parts—the lessons, which take up the forenoon six days a week and the industrial work which fills the afternoons.

In the Caucasus an effort is made to follow the plans mapped out by the Armenian Board of Education.

The progress at first seems slow. The children's minds have been stunted and distorted by the sufferings through which they have passed, and are sluggish from disuse. But once they are awakened and aroused and brought back to normal physical as well as mental health they are all eagerness and enthusiasm. Their quickness and their interest would be an inspiration to American teachers who are accustomed to the indifference or bored toleration of the average American schoolboy. They have been without school for five years and have had a taste of sitting idle, with not even a book or picture to look at in the Turkish orphanages, or to loaf all day long in the dirty city streets and the lonely country roads. School is to them a luxury and they are making the very most of every moment.

A report from one of the orphanages—situated at Sivas, on the ground formerly owned by the Kaiser, and since, in poetic justice, turned over to the Near East Relief — gives some idea of the nature of the work that American teachers are doing overseas. "Some of the classes are very mixed," it reads. "One can see a child of nine reading the same book as a boy of sixteen. The older ones find their mental action stiffened through long

disuse, but are still toiling away. Statistics made several months ago show that out of 659 of our orphans 422 did not know their mother tongue when they entered the orphanage, but now all are speaking it fluently, reading simple stories and solving problems in arithmetic. Some of the brightest have actually accomplished in one year what our former students used to accomplish in *five.*"

If the pupils show interest in their school work they display avidity in their industrial classes. The idea of being able to actually support one's self is the desire of every Armenian child's heart. The little boys who at twelve are expert shoemakers or tailors or carpenters and the little girls of the same age who have attained approximate perfection in weaving or sewing are many in number.

With this ambition on the part of the students, co-operation between pupils and teachers is an easy thing. And it is this spirit of co-operation that is responsible for the remarkable results which are being obtained in these bare, crowded classrooms across the sea.

Expert shoemakers

CHILD SELF-DISCIPLINE IN NEAR EAST

American relief workers are applying the principle of child self-discipline to boys and girls in the Near East orphanages of Asia Minor, Syria and Armenia. The medium of application is a children's court, with a native teacher as presiding officer and the children themselves as judges and marshals.

The system is proving of twofold value. Not only is it solving a difficult problem of discipline, but it is inculcating in the new generation of Armenians an understanding of the elements of self-government.

Previous to the establishment of the Near East Relief orphanages there were more than 250,000 Armenian and Syrian children wandering abroad in the land, a human flotsam from the massacres. Most of them had been stripped at a stroke of parents, home and friends. For three, four and even five years they had led a life outside the normal environs of childhood. Their existence was little more than animal, so wholly was it concerned with self-preservation.

From such a life, the Near East Relief workers gathered in the present inmates of the orphanages. They came famished and ragged, dulled in mentality and emaciated in body. So weak were they at the beginning, and so dazed, that they submitted to the conditions of their new life passively. But with proper food and clothing, with opportunity for play and study, and with new interests constantly appealing to their awakening minds, they found their way back to physical

and mental health. And as they rediscovered their childhood, the results of their wild life became evident in increasing infractions of discipline.

It was to meet this condition that the American relief workers introduced the new system. In every orphanage a boy police force was organized. The young officers are empowered to arrest any one of their fellows detected in the commission of an offense of any sort, and to bring him before the court of the orphanage. After sentence is pronounced, the policemen direct its execution. Save for the supervision of the native teacher, the entire machinery of justice is operated by the children themselves. Rarely do the American authorities find it necessary to intervene.

The court in one of the orphanages, which may be considered typical, is made up of the presiding officer and three judges—an apprentice in the orphanage carpenter shop, a blind girl who teaches in the school for the blind children, and a boy of fourteen. These four, with the two marshals, sit at the bar of justice—a square table, three sides of which are occupied by the court and the fourth by the prisoner on trial. Each case is recorded in a ledger lying at the presiding officer's place. In a typical case the prisoner was one of the older boys of the orphanage. The charge, read from the ledger by the presiding officer, set forth that he had been rough in his treatment of the younger boys, and had frequently struck them. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The younger boys mocked him, he said, because, though older than they, he was no further advanced in his studies. Turning back over the ledger, the presiding officer read the record of other trials in which the same boy had been the defendant. He also read a memorandum from one of the teachers in the orphanage school, which declared the boy a trouble-maker. With that the case lay before the court. The judges went immediately into whispered consultation, the blind girl and the fourteen-year-old boy taking chief part. Finally the verdict was announced. It was unusually severe for this tribunal. The prisoner was ordered locked up over night in solitary confinement in the jail—a room on one of the upper floors. The only participation of the American staff came late that evening, when the nurse who is charged with caring for the health of the children, saw that the prisoner was provided with sufficient blankets for the night.

In another case before this court, two boys found in the orchard they had been forbidden to frequent, were sentenced to clear stones from an area in the garden. In a third, where two blind boys were charged with taking articles belonging to other children, judgment was reserved. Few of the children brought before the court attempt to escape the penalty of their misdemeanors. Practically all plead guilty, and the court is seldom put to the effort of proving a case. The children recognize the fairness of trial by their fellows.

It is hoped that the Near East Relief may be able to bring the influence of this democratic spirit to bear upon all children who have come through the years of suffering and who have not yet found their place in life.

Educational Work School for Teachers

DURING the month of July all our teachers from Talas, Caesarea, and Zinjirdere were brought together for a three-weeks' course in the elements of Pedagogy. Courses in General Method and School Management were given, with some special lectures to supplement them. Most important were the model classes in Arithmetic and Reading, conducted by trained teachers. Opportunities for observation and practice were provided. The greater part of the time was given to the primary grades, though the work included all the grades in the elementary school.

Since the majority of our pupils learn to speak Armenian or Greek after they enter school and do not know it before, it makes the problem of teaching them to read include that of teaching them a new language at the same time. Therefore in our training school several lessons were given to illustrate the newer methods of teaching languages. The methods used in the teaching of Chinese in the Peking language schools formed the basis of this work.

In the afternoon sessions courses were given in Nature Study and Geography, and also in Story-telling. In these courses it was necessary to furnish most of the material to be used in the schools. In this country, where the people are so fond of stories and the Nazradin Khoja stories are so popular, it is strange that stories suitable for children are very difficult to find. The translating of such stories is a great contribution. In any efforts made to prepare materials for use in our elementary schools, this need should receive special attention. A book of stories to be told to primary children, published in Armenian and Turkish, would be hailed with joy by the teachers of our boys and girls. In this connection we may add that story books for the older boys and girls are even more needed. In our courses here the stories were told by the leader and then re-told by the teachers, so that they might learn them and also learn by practice how to tell them.

At eight o'clock, or even at seven-thirty in the morning, the entire group of students and teachers were ready to learn the plays and games suitable for playground and schoolroom use. They divided into sections and all took part in the games, which were taught by our Y. M. C. A. Secretary. When lessons were over in the afternoon, these teachers led groups of boys and girls of different ages, with some one to supervise their work. Plans have been made to continue these groups as social service work among the children and the young people in Talas, Caesarea and Zinjirdere. The orphan boys and girls will be the ones to receive first attention.

After the chapel service, a half hour each day elementary work in note reading and singing was a special feature much appreciated by all. In this connection it may be well to

call attention to the need for some song books for use in our schools. Would it be possible for the N. E. R. to publish in Armenian and Turkish a book with a few bright songs for each grade? Such songs have been prepared in past years for the kindergarten, but I know of no collection that satisfactorily meets the needs of the primary school.

One day the members of our training school were allowed to visit the Industrial School of our Boys' Orphanage. It was a fine opportunity to show the value of training the hand as a part of one's education.

Throughout the entire time, Kindergarten training was given to a group of over 20 girls and teachers who were preparing to be assistants in the various orphanages under our Relief Committee, and also in the Greek Orphanage at Zinjirdere and in the Armenian Orphanage in Caesarea. It is our hope that by this means the lives of all the smallest boys and girls may be as gay and happy as those of the 30 children who attended our Caesarea Kindergarten during the school year. The same wide-awake pupils have contributed much cheer to the day's work during their stay with us this month, while they have been our guests in the Kindergarten Department of the training school.

The total enrolment in all departments was 80. About half this number were teachers, and the remainder came for the training in games and kindergarten work. All showed a keen interest and appreciation. Those who had the leadership of classes and control have felt that the school succeeded in awakening new enthusiasm and in contributing much of real value to the men and women who attended. Our special thanks are due to those who so generously gave their time and strength to carry this work through; also to the Armenian and Greek Bishops who cooperated cordially in arranging for their teachers to attend.

This summer school has been a mere beginning of the training we plan to continue to give these teachers during the coming year, when they try to put into actual use the new methods they have learned here. An effort will be made to have a Teachers' Association, which will meet once or twice a month, to study the problems relating to their work.

SUSAN W. ORVIS,
Director, Educational Work,
Caesarea.

THE ARMENIANS

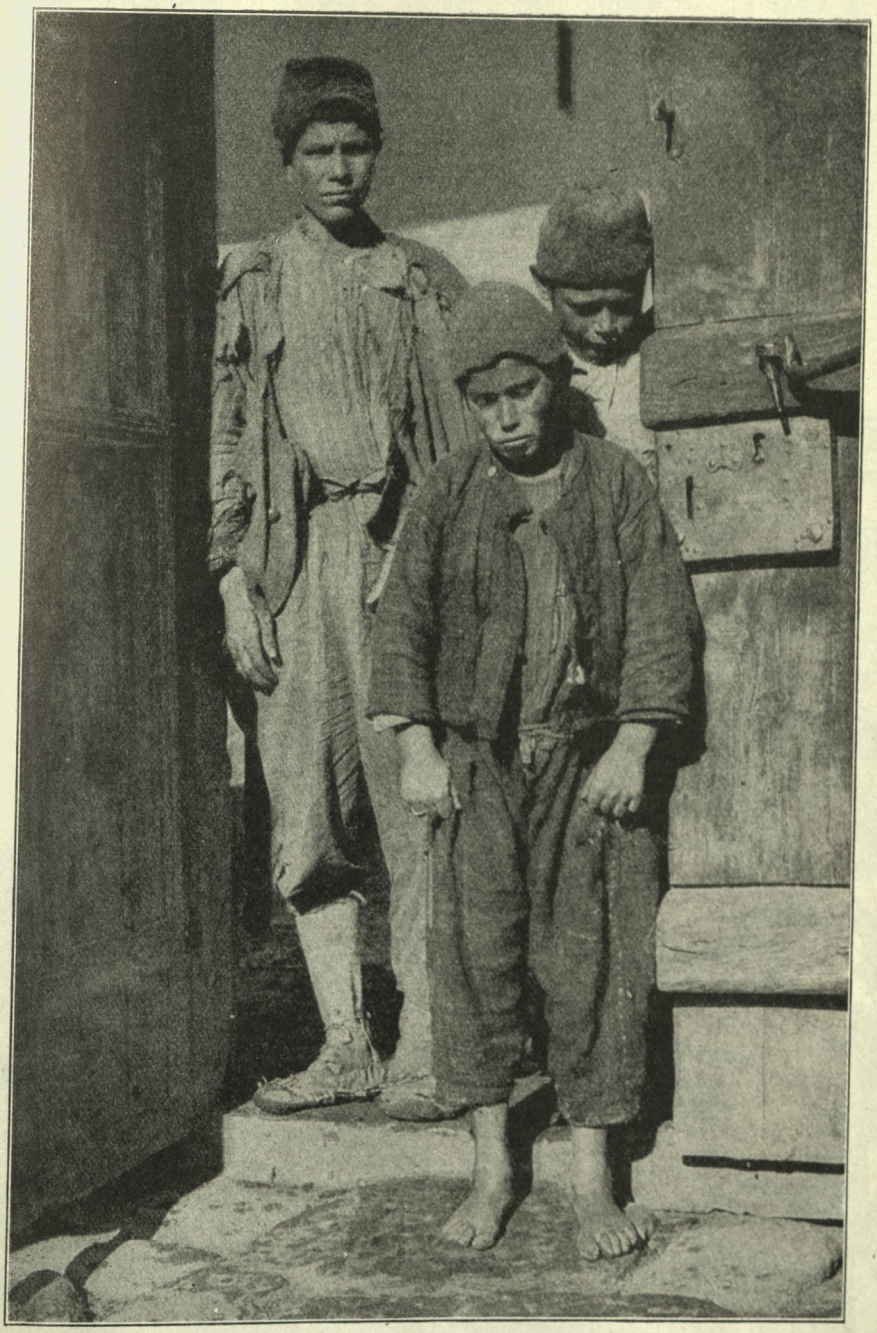
The Armenians trace their ancestry back to Noah. The country which they have always occupied in whole or in part embraces the upper waters of the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Halys and the Araxes rivers, which flowed from the Garden of Eden. Contemporaneous history speaks of the parricidal son of Sennacharib who, escaping from his pursuers, fled into the land of Armenia. The Armenians provided Tyre with horses and mules and the King of Armenia was an ally of Cyrus the Great in the sixth century before Christ. Herodotus speaks of the absorption of the Armenian Empire into that of Darius 514 years before Christ. Since that time this ancient and honorable race has figured largely in the history of all that country. Before Christ they were the powerful allies of Rome and for centuries were recognized by Persians and Assyrians and other adjacent nations as a powerful people. Their last kingdom was in northern Cilicia. In 1375 this kingdom was finally absorbed into the rapidly rising Turkish Empire, and from that time on Armenia has had no separate, independent national existence.

The Armenians have been throughout history renowned for their military prowess, commercial ability, agricultural resourcefulness, their industry and their devotion to domestic pursuits. The race has produced many eminent men. The general whom Darius Hystaspis chose to support the Achaemenidae dynasty was an Armenian, as was also Narses, who made the armies of Justinian invincible. An Armenian, Exarch of Ravenna, wielded a mighty sway in Italy in the seventh century. Nubar Pasha, the regenerator of Egypt and twice its Prime Minister, was an Armenian, and his son Nubar Boghos, with headquarters in Paris, is to-day recognized as the leader of the Armenian peoples both within and without the Turkish Empire.

Armenians have been no less conspicuous in the world of statesmanship, scholarship, and art. It was through the collaboration of two Armenian statesmen that the Turkish constitution was framed and promulgated by Abdul Hamid when he first ascended the throne. Armenians published the first newspaper in the Turkish Empire. Members of this race have figured largely among the distinguished financiers of Turkey and in all the great movements for good government and for reform in the Near East.

In 301 A.D. the Armenian nation adopted Christianity as its national religion. This was the first nation to take this step, which clearly indicates that prior to that date Christianity had been taught and practised among them. There is evidence that during the life of Christ Armenian leaders in the vicinity of Aleppo came into contact with Christ himself and after his death with his disciples.

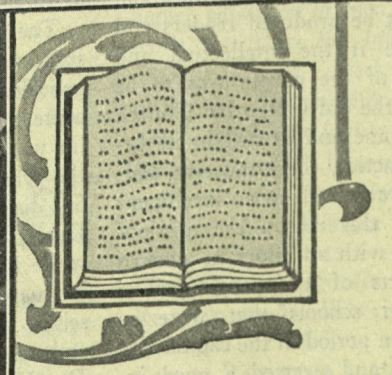
In the modern intellectual revival in Turkey the Armenians were the first to respond.



They have missed five years of school

1 piaster = 1 breakfast dinner supper
10 piasters = 1 dinner
10 piasters x 7 = 70 piasters = dinners for one week
70 piasters - 20 piasters = Saturday and Sunday no dinner

HELP THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF ARMENIA
$5.00 per month is food for one orphan
$10.00 per month is food and clothing for one orphan
$15.00 per month is entire care of one orphan



Intellectual Renaissance

IN 1820 throughout the Turkish empire there was practically no modern education. The few schools which did exist were almost entirely ecclesiastical, maintained for the purpose of teaching a few men to conduct religious services. This was largely true of all schools, whether Armenian, Greek or Turkish. Nowhere in the country were there schools for girls, the idea prevailing generally that girls could not learn to read, even if they were worth educating. The great mass of the people were unable either to read or to write. Ignorance even in the capital was dense, but it was much greater in the interior cities and towns. Often a large group of villages possessed not one person who could write or read a letter.

Argument is not required to show that no real reform could be introduced into the country without inaugurating some system of education. There must be produced readers and a literature if the intellectual and moral life of the people was to be raised. If the old Gregorian Church was to become enlightened in its belief and practice, there must be educated leaders as well as an intelligent laity. For this reason the missionaries began with an effort to awaken the intellects of the people. The Lancasterian schools that were so popular for a period in the capital had their value and exerted a good influence. The school of Pashtimaljian sprang from the aroused desire of the people for education and the conviction of the leaders of the Church that only educated leaders could be wisely trusted and followed. There were other schools supported and directed by the Armenians themselves, but springing largely from the persistent effort of the missionaries. Until 1839 it was hoped that all the work of modern education among the Armenians would be carried on by the Armenians themselves, so that the missionaries need not open schools of any kind.

As the zealous ecclesiastics became more and more suspicious, restrictive measures were applied. It was observed that those who studied in the schools were among the leaders seeking to reform the errors which were destroying the spiritual influence of the Church. It soon became evident to the missionaries that they must take a direct part in the work of education. In 1840 Bebek Seminary for training the young men was opened. The head of this school was Cyrus Hamlin.

The seminary at Bebek was begun just as the persecution of the evangelicals at the capital was becoming acute. Early in his career Dr. Hamlin was impressed with the fact that the school must succeed in the face of direct opposition from Russia. During his first year in the mission, while he was learning the Armenian language, his teacher was suddenly seized at the order of the Russian ambassador and deported to Siberia. Dr. Hamlin and Dr. Schauffler repaired to the Russian embassy and protested against the high-handed proceeding. The ambassador haughtily replied, "My master, the Emperor of

Russia, will never allow Protestantism to set its foot in Turkey." Dr. Schauffler, bowing low to the ambassador, gave the reply which has become historic, "Your Excellency, the kingdom of Christ, who is my Master, will never ask the Emperor of all the Russias where it may set its foot."

Dr. Hamlin threw himself into the work of the seminary with all his intense and resourceful energy. Thwarted at a hundred points, he saw that a vernacular training was not sufficient for the full equipment of the young men under his care to prepare them for positions of largest leadership. The Jesuit schools taught their pupils French so that all their graduates knew a European language. As yet the Armenian literature was very circumscribed and most inadequate to meet the intellectual and spiritual requirements of intelligent directors of a great national reform movement.

The story of the building of the now famous Robert College under an imperial irade from the Sultan, and upon the most commanding site along the entire length of the Bosphorus, is now so well known that it need not be repeated.

Whatever differences of opinion existed as to the place of English in the educational system of Turkey, there was practical unanimity in the belief that reform in the empire demanded the creation and the maintenance of a system of schools which should include all grades, beginning with the primary. It was necessary to begin with the most rudimentary teaching before higher institutions could be sustained. The seminaries already referred to were not by any means colleges. They taught many studies of the lowest grades. As most of the pupils were mature in years, they made speedy progress and often astonished their teachers by their rapid advancement and clear grasp of abstruse subjects.

At every station where missionaries settled, schools sprang up and were at once widely patronized. In the large centers like Erzerum, Harpoot, Aintab and Marsovan, where the people were unusually intelligent and eager for an education, there was marked development and a rapid rise in the grade of the central schools. Colleges were not then developed, for there were no natives qualified to teach the studies of college grade, while there were no preparatory schools fitted to train students for college work. At that time the country itself was not in a condition to demand a college education. In the meantime Robert College was taking the lead in the higher education of men, although its work was then far inferior to the courses it now offers. Educators throughout the empire were closely watching the new institution upon the Bosphorus, which became the pioneer and leader for the entire country.

While Dr. Hamlin was in the midst of his efforts to organize and construct a college for Turkey, the Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, also from the State of Maine, was sent into Eastern Turkey as a missionary, and with designation to Harpoot. With his keen vision and unconquerable energy, he became the pioneer of education at Harpoot. Under his leader-

ship, strongly seconded by Rev. Dr. H. N. Barnum, the seminary for young men at that place rapidly developed until in 1878 it was merged into Armenia College, afterwards changed to Euphrates College.

The same process of growth that has been noted at Harpoot took place also at Aintab, which is distant some eight days' journey from Harpoot, upon the south side of the Taurus Mountains. In the meantime, the educational work at Beirut had made rapid strides, developing into a college which later became the largest and most influential educational institution in Syria and one of the most important in the Levant.

Space will not permit the mention in detail of Anatolia College at Marsovan, St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, and the International College at Smyrna. The last two named are of comparatively recent elevation to the grade of college, while the former had had a record of college work of a quarter of a century.

The Syrian Protestant College at Beirut was begun as an institution of higher learning in 1866 by Rev. Daniel Bliss. What Dr. Hamlin was to Robert College and Dr. Wheeler to Euphrates College, and Dr. Tracy to Anatolia College, Dr. Bliss has been to this college in Syria. To-day with a campus of over forty acres, with five departments, including medicine, pharmacy and a commercial course, and some seven hundred students in attendance from not less than fourteen nationalities, including Druses, Jews and Moslems, drawn from all parts of the Levant, from Persia and the Sudan, this college stands among the first in the empire for equipment and influence.

Educational work for girls started more slowly and did not make such rapid progress as the work among young men. There was not at the beginning a manifest demand for the education of girls. Among all classes in the country was an inherent prejudice against the intellectual or social advancement of women.

Under the impulse of the reform movement it was impossible to keep out schools for girls. These multiplied in the large cities first and then extended into the interior until they became almost as popular as the schools for young men. The Mission School for girls in Constantinople became the foremost institution of its kind in the empire. After passing through several changes, all in the line of progress, it became, nearly twenty years ago, the American College for Girls in Constantinople. It is to-day the most advanced school for the education of women in the Levant. Euphrates College at Harpoot has also a female department, while in Central Turkey at Marash there is now a collegiate school for young women as well as a similar institution at Smyrna. These schools, for both boys and girls, are overcrowded with students and have been from the beginning. It has been impossible to keep pace by enlargement with the increasing desire on the part of the people for the education of their children.

The collegiate institutions are well scattered over the length and breadth of the country. The two colleges for

boys which are the nearest together are St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus and Central Turkey College at Aintab, and yet these are some four days' journey apart. The students in Beirut speak Arabic for the most part; those in Marash and Aintab use Turkish; those at Harpoot, Armenian; at Marsovan and Smyrna, Armenian, Greek and Turkish; and those at the American College for Girls and at Robert College, both in Constantinople, use about all the languages of the empire. English is taught in all and constitutes, in some of the institutions, the only common tongue, as, for instance, in Robert College there are seldom less than a dozen nationalities and languages represented among the students. The only language they all wish to master is English. This became, then, the common linguistic meeting-place of scholars in the Ottoman empire.

AN ACHIEVEMENT AND AN APPEAL

3,400,000 *pennies, or* $34,000, *for Near East Relief*

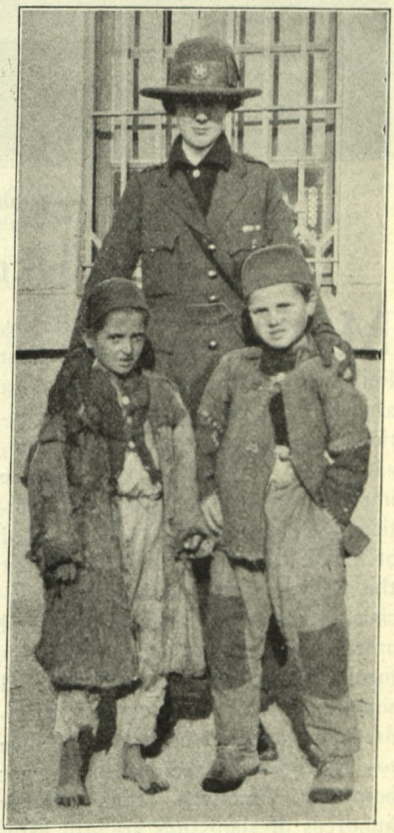
The public schools of Greater New York have contributed 2,400,000 pennies in cash ($24,000).

The public schools of Westchester County (not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of New York City) and private institutions have contributed 1,000,000 pennies — $10,000.

The enrollment of the public schools in New York is 823,545 children in 525 school buildings.

Six hundred and fifty educational institutions of Greater New York have responded to the orphan appeal of the Near East Relief.

From the pennies and nickels of the school children of America the Near East Relief has been caring for a large number of orphans who otherwise would have perished. The schools of Greater New York did not fail to do their bit in the war program and they can be depended upon not to fail in sharing after-the-war responsibilities.



Mrs. Austin and two little waifs

The daily call on the cauldron

Mr. Vickrey's Report

MR. Charles V. Vickrey, Secretary of the Near East Relief, who has returned to America after a three months' tour of inspection of the region in which the organization is operating, reports some improvement in the general conditions. There is still very urgent need of relief. He says that throughout the Caucasus and Armenia the officials, premiers, governors, mayors and others in authority agree that Armenia was saved last year by the food supplies sent from America. Hundreds of thousands of people are alive to-day who would be dead had it not been for American relief. Other hundreds of thousands are still refugees in Turkish Armenia and are dependent upon the assistance of the Near East Relief.

The people of Armenia in some areas are struggling bravely toward self-support, however. Although they are wholly without modern agricultural implements, are sadly deficient in oxen and have a woefully inadequate supply of seed wheat, they have succeeded in raising food supplies, sufficient to meet their needs until midwinter. But at that time they will be face to face with starvation again unless America continues to save them from such a fate.

Under the recently signed treaty with Turkey the Armenians are to be permitted to return to their villages from which they were deported by the

Turks, but the terms of the treaty have not yet been made effective, and when they do become operative the refugees will discover their homes and farms in ruins. It will be a long while before they will be in a position to provide for their own support. Last winter the people were saved from perishing by the interposition of the Near East Relief and the flour distribution under Col. Haskell.

The work done in the orphanages of Armenia by the Near East Relief is of the highest importance. The orphanage at Alexandropol cares for about 10,000 children, the one at Kars about 6,000, and the one at Erivan about 3,000, while many smaller orphanages are maintained at other points throughout the Armenian area.

It is gratifying to note the interest that is being developed in various parts of America in behalf of the orphaned children of Armenia. In many places the fraternal organizations have come forward like a Big Brother and have provided for the maintenance of groups of these orphans in response to the appeal of the Near East Relief. The churches, too, and the Sunday Schools and young people's organizations have, in many instances, taken these unfortunate children of Armenia to their hearts. It is through this spontaneous and generous support that the Near East Relief is enabled to carry forward its beneficent service to the starving, outcast, orphaned boys and girls of the stricken regions of Asia Minor. The work is of such importance and necessity that it must be continued until it is finished.

I WONDER

I wonder if I have the right
To let myself forget to care
How children shiver in the night
Where all is dark and cold and bare.

My little ones are free from dread
And sheltered safely from the storm;
Their eyes are bright, their cheeks are red,
Their laughter glad, their clothing warm.

But other little ones must weep,
And face new dread with each new day,
Where Hunger's fangs bite very deep
And Want sits like a ghost in gray.

I have no need to share the blame
If pallor dims the orphan's cheek;
I have not made the cripple lame,
Nor taken from the poor and weak.

But, knowing how they weep at night,
Where all is dark and cold and bare,
I wonder if I have the right
To let myself forget to care.

—S. E. KISER.

The School Mistress of the East

THE Near East Relief finds itself to-day school mistress, in charge of one of the largest schools in all the world. There are children of all ages, boys and girls, children from simple village homes, and children who, in those far-away years before the war, had every advantage of cultured city life. Over 100,000 of these children come under the care of the Near East Relief in orphanage or soup kitchen—100,000 children whom America has taken under the great outspread wings of her international philanthropy.

The indispensable gift of bread has saved them from starvation. Medical care has worked wonders, restoring little bodies to health and energy. So far so good, but no less essential the training of mind and hand and character. To have kept them alive would be questionable kindness unless they are to be turned out self-supporting, useful citizens.

So it is that every orphanage, as soon as the first terrible emergency was weathered set about making itself into a school. Without equipment, with five whole years of running wild behind the children, it has been no easy task to organize the educational program, as any teacher can well imagine. The age-long veneration for education that has distinguished the Armenian race has helped in this difficult situation. The children are eager, so eager to learn, so willing to do their best with the scantiest of materials. In one knitting class, the little girls started in with the ribs of an old umbrella for needles. Textbooks have been extremely difficult to get and are still scarce in many parts, though the press in Constantinople is working hard to supply the need. Transportation difficulties keep books often months on the road, but teachers and pupils go on bravely with home-made charts and handbooks.

Even language has been a problem, for many of the children have forgotten their own mother tongue after these years of wandering. In one orphanage of 650 children, 425 of these young Armenians could not even speak, much less read, Armenian. In spite of this situation, the director from Marsovan writes of the wonderful progress made in this one year. Many children have done what would be four ordinary years of school work in just one.

The factor in the situation which has contributed more than anything else to make possible this school work, which has been so successfully begun, has been the Armenian teachers themselves.

In spite of the organized effort to exterminate the more educated and influential Armenians in 1915, there are in every part of Turkey survivors who were teachers before perhaps, graduates of American schools and colleges, persons with fine knowledge, not only of Armenian, but often of English as well. Many an educated girl, without any means of support, has found employment teaching in the orphanages and giving her devoted service to the children of her people.

In Sivas, the educational depart-

ment is in charge of an Armenian, a former member of the Sivas Teachers' College, the only one of the faculty who survived, owing to his absence in Switzerland. He changed his course at once from music to pedagogy and was one of the first to return to Turkey after the Armistice in order to help the children. During the past dangerous year, he has been sticking heroically to his post, organizing the education of more than 1,300 orphans.

In the Caucasus, the Armenian Government has co-operated in every way and shares in providing education for the children in American orphanages. While completely under the direction of the Near East Relief the Armenian teachers in each orphanage are paid by the Armenian Government itself.

A program of regular school studies is carried on now for the children of every orphanage. In some places, as in Caesarea, schools are conducted entirely outside the orphan home and 350 of the poor children who are being helped in their homes also attend the school. This helps to make a more normal life for the children. In some other centers, the school work is divided up so that certain grades meet in each orphanage and the children go back and forth.

The curriculum is of course simple; kindergarten work for the tiniest; the three R's, singing and gymnastics for everyone; history, geography, physiology and some science for the older children.

Industrial Training

One of the most important parts of the educational program in every center is the industrial training both for boys and girls. This teaches them useful trades designed for future vocational use and at the same time helps supply money for their own needs in the orphanage. The orphan industries cover almost every type of hand industrial work:

Shoemaking, carpentry, iron, brass and silver smithing, basketry, spinning, weaving, dyeing, knitting, lace making and crocheting, sewing, tailoring, canning, laundering, printing, photography, straw-hat making.

In some of the orphanages it is only a few of the more simple ones, while in others, like the Talas Trade School and the Jerusalem Orphanage, practically all of the trades are taught.

The work is either carried on at the orphanage under the direction of skilled Armenian artisans or the boys are apprenticed out in local shops half the day where they have the benefit of practical experience. A ready use is found in the orphanage or hospitals for articles made, while any surplus is easily sold in the depleted local markets.

Some of the older girls are being trained as nurses in the hospitals where they are able to do most of the work under the supervision of perhaps one American trained nurse.

Side by side with the industrial work comes the gardening, which has been so popular that even in the city orphanage, with unpromising clay soil, the little individual gardens have been started.

Children's Page

This entire issue of the NEW NEAR EAST *being specially devoted to the school children of America who have taken such a large part in helping their fellow students across the seas, this page is specially designed for the primary grades on this occasion.*

is for Armenia
Such a land of woe,
Where poor little children
Have no place to go.

is for Brussa
And also for babies,
There's an orphanage there
And kind N.E.R. ladies.

is for Caucasus
And also for care,
A land once so beautiful,
Now barren and bare.

is for danger.
There's much over there,
Hunger, disease and
Fighting everywhere.

is for everybody
And Erzerum, too.
Everybody can help
Children, even you.

is for food
And also for fate,
Little children are hungry,
You can fill their plate.

is for good
Which we all want to do,
Make hungry little children
As happy as you.

is for Harpoot
And hunger, too,
Feed starving children
Like God feeds you.

TEXTILE NOTES FROM THE NEAR EAST

Armenia is beginning to show some spark of life commercially without waiting for her political future to be determined. A report of the industrial work at the Near East Relief orphanage in Caesarea shows promising results of America's past aid to Armenia.

"A textile factory of several thousand looms is an ordinary every-day affair in Massachusetts or some other such manufacturing center," says a report, "but to hear the chug, chug of a kerosene motor and the busy metallic whir of looms and winders away up here in the interior of Asia Minor, far from the seacoast and the railroad, is at once interesting and enlightening.

"With three thousand orphans to clothe, the demand for material has been great; so great that the joint supply of the factory and the hand-weaving mill did not suffice. Still the factory alone turned out, in about a month's time, two thousand and twenty-seven yards of bez (the heavy white native cloth), six hundred yards of a finer white cotton cloth suitable for underwear, and four hundred yards of a very fine and durable cotton summer suiting.

"Military operations and consequent curtailing of all traffic have shut Caesarea from the usual supplies of commodities. Good dyes are almost impossible to obtain. All thread has advanced to at least twice the former price. Still, by experimentation with various acids in varying combinations, it has proved possible to produce permanent colors. That is a real satisfaction, for neat, attractive clothes are a means to an end. Despite the increased cost of bread the cloth has been produced at a cost less than the market price for a poor quality of the same material. For that matter there has been a demand in the market for our cloth of better quality, which we would not supply because of the needs of our own work.

"As a result of the experimentation with dyes, a small dyeing shop has been established which has finished, in fast dye, about nine and a half million arshins of thread, besides a quantity of cloth of various kinds. The work is made rather difficult by the poor quality of the materials to be obtained; still we are hoping to expand it so as to solicit dyeing from the various rug and cloth hand-shops in Caesarea."

The Near East Relief has been encouraging the commercial reconstruction of Armenia along with its program of feeding and clothing the refugees, by conducting industrial schools in the various orphanages where the refugees are taught a trade which will help them to earn a livelihood. Shoe-repairing, tailoring, carpentry, rug-making, textile weaving, and road-building are some of the things which are taught.

ORPHANAGES

The Armenian orphanages are being shod and clothed for the winter in connection with our shoemaking and sewing departments. In these departments we are thus doing double relief.

THE BABY WHO WOULD NOT SMILE

"We longed to have Najeebe do something outrageous. Something we could shake her for or tweak her ear. She was so good, so patient, so wistful, with her little folded hands and lowered lids. After much coaxing she would look up and smile reluctantly. It was a frozen sort of a smile, thing of the lip, not of the heart or eye. Most of the time she would sit sadly in a corner of the Near East Relief orphanage, remote, aloof, apparently taking no interest in the other children playing about her.

"Of what was she thinking? This baby with the old, old eyes, the eyes that never smiled, the eyes that seemed to look at you, through you and beyond you, finding nothing of interest in you, at least nothing of interest to her? What did she see beyond? She puzzled all of us. One by one we American workers in the orphanage would give ourselves eagerly, generously, to Najeebe, expand our best energies to make her happy, in trying to get something more than a polite fleeting smile, a movement of the upper lip. But we would have to retire under the steady, unresponsive scrutiny of those brooding eyes, acknowledging defeat.

"We had accomplished nothing more than our predecessors. The same willingness to walk around the grounds with her hand nestling confidingly in ours, the same lifting of the upper lip in a mirthless smile when we brought her back to her corner or left her standing with the other children in the middle of the playground. This, and nothing more was the reward for our affectionate outburst, for our emotional moment.

"No one knew anything about Najeebe. That is, anything but the usual story of starvation that followed the Turkish evacuation of Syria. She had been brought to the orphanage with other children who had been picked up on the streets of one of the port towns during the awful months of famine late in 1918.

"She had but one reply for all our questions, 'Askary lakany.' (A soldier found me.)

"Who the soldier was or where he found her no one knew. But it was the one thing that seemed to interest her. She would repeat over and over again, 'Askary lakany, askary lakany.' Never a word of father, mother, sisters or brothers. Had she watched them die—die one by one of starvation? Was that what the brooding eyes saw? Was that what she was looking at 'just beyond'?

"The children in the orphanage were very fond of little Najeebe. They brought what few baubles they had for her to play with. They brought her the choicest flowers from the orphanage garden. They tried to entice her into their games, but with no success. They finally gave it up and left her quietly sitting in her corner with her little hands folded.

"And then the miracle happened. Quite simply and naturally.

"We were standing in the court one day watching the orphans playing when we heard a low chuckle and a little shriek behind us. We turned around and saw Najeebe on her hands

and knees playing with what appeared to be a fluffy white ball. The ball suddenly rolled over and stood up. It was a diminutive white kitten with a rakish dash of black over one eye. A staggering, swaying atom of life. A thing of ridiculously long legs and minute pink nose. But despite its untrustworthy legs and general insecurity it was a mirthful kitten. There was a distinct tilt to its white whiskers—a tilt to its spasmodic capers, a challenge to the flirtatious upright tail. And Najeebe had responded to the challenge. Najeebe had *laughed out loud.*

"Those in America cannot perhaps appreciate the feelings of the weary workers, who had nursed 300 orphans —300 little skeletons—back to life, when they heard Najeebe laugh. One or two of us went out into the hall and burst into tears. It seemed too good to be true that we would never again have to hear the little sobbing sigh that told us Najeebe was near.

"Najeebe had found a playmate, and that playmate had made her laugh out loud."

PENNSYLVANIA PEP

Pennsylvania has contributed twice as much old clothing for the destitute natives of the Near East than the rest of the country combined, according to an announcement made to-day by officials of the Near East Relief at National Headquarters here.

The city of Pittsburg alone has almost supplied enough garments to clothe the entire population of Erivan, capital city of the Armenian Republic. Erivan, according to estimates of these officials, now contains approximately fifty thousand people, about half of them refugees. Pittsburg has forwarded for shipment overseas approximately forty thousand pounds of clothing and Harrisburg about fifteen thousand pounds in one week.

This clothing will save the lives of thousands of native Christians during the coming winter.

"The natives are still in want," Mr. Vickry declared, "though their condition is far better than it was last year. America must continue to help them until the political situation so improves that they can care for themselves. That time, I am afraid, is some time off.

"This year's harvest in Armenia has supplied the country with about enough food for seven or eight months. This is really a remarkable achievement, when one realizes that nearly all able-bodied men are in the army defending their country against the Turks, the Kurds, and the Tartars. Lack of enough seeds and agricultural implements must also be taken into consideration.

"Practically all the clothing they have over there comes from America. It is gratifying to note the response that Americans have made, particularly in Pennsylvania, to our appeal for old clothes. The other states must do their share, however, to prevent cold from adding to threatened menace of starvation."

The NEW NEAR EAST

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Near East Relief

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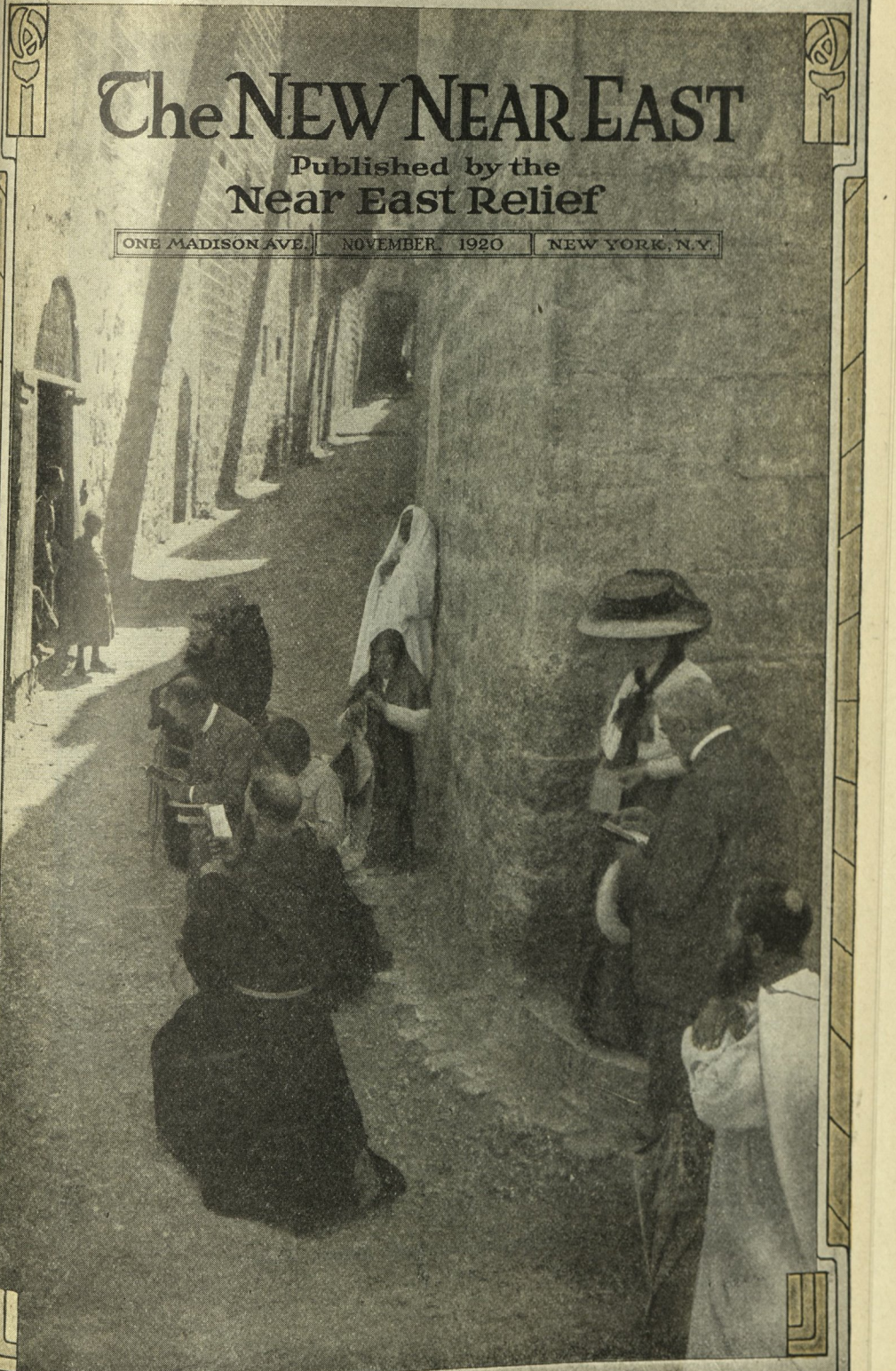

Gregorian Cathedral, Russian Caucasus

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

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Religions of the Near East

THE birthplace of the World's three greatest religions, perhaps it is natural that here religion should be so predominatingly powerful a political and social factor.

The most important thing to know about a man in Turkey, it has been rightly said, is his religion, the determining factor of his status in the community and in politics.

In the babel mixture of races that exist there, religion instead of a unifying and harmonizing force, has been, since the earliest centuries, the wall of division, the element of discord that has kept men apart. Even before the onslaught of the Mohammedan aggressor, the Christians sects were not united. The Turk found them distinct water-tight groups, and upon this grouping, the whole Turkish political scheme was built up. It was g o v e r n m e n t by religion, rather than by geographical representation. Such a separatist policy the Moslem conqueror followed from the first with its Christian population. They were known not as subjects, but as "Rayah" cattle, and as such the Turk regarded them.

Being a different species had its advantages as well as its drawbacks. They were allowed to keep their own laws, customs, religion, although there was always a great premium set for any who would turn Moslem.

The Patriarchs of the Greek, Armenian and other religious bodies were stationed at Constantinople and there represented their people with the Turkish Government. They were elected with the Sultan's approval by their Millet or religious sect. Later Catholic and Protestant Millets were formed with a national head at Constantinople. These representatives were allowed to exercise considerable authority and a sort of national unity

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continued to be felt under the religious head.

Among the dozen and a half religious groups in Turkey are the big, well known divisions of the Christian Church: Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic, and Protestant. Others are peculiar to the Near East, as the ancient Armenian, Nestorian and Maronite Churches.

(*Armenian Church.*) Next to the Orthodox Greeks, the members of the Gregorian Armenian Church are the most numerous of the subject Christian peoples.

Widely scattered in Turkey and across the Russian border, it was this common faith that served more than anything else to unite them. This loyalty to the ancient Church was an inextricable part of their national consciousness. By far the most outstanding fact in early Armenian history had been the conversion of the nation to Christianity. The national hero became from that time on, Saint Gregory "the Illuminator." It was through this Capadocian missionary that King Tiradates was led to accept Christianity for himself and his people. So, in the third century, A.D. was born the first Christian nation. Armenians have always been so proud of this fact that they have pushed back their Christian allegiance even further into the opening days of Christianity itself. Every Armenian school boy can tell you the quaint legend of King Abkar and the Christ. To them, the Greeks of the gospel story were, in reality, Armenian ambassadors sent by the good King to offer asylum to the Prophet of Galilee in his northern kingdom of Ararat.

Another tradition claims Armenia to be the field of the apostolic labors of Bartholomew and Thaddeus of the twelve and dates back the foundation of their Church to these apostles.

Through the stimulus of Christianity, a national language and literature were brought permanently into being, for a new native script was specially invented for the purpose of the great translation of the Bible which was made in 410 A.D. It was largely through the national Church that the Armenian language was further preserved in its integrity and handed down through the generations.

As the introduction of Christianity was a decisive process by which Armenians obtained a distinct national character, so it has been the link that has bound their interest and culture with the Western World. In the time of the crusades, the kingdom of Lesser Armenia which had succeeded in holding out bravely against Moslem invasion, threw in its lot with the Knights of the Cross and proved of valuable assistance. But it was the Turks who conquered, and from thenceforth their natural affiliation of speech and religion with European peoples was to be looked upon with undisguised hostility and suspicion. There was, however, no integral connection of any kind between the Armenian Church and the churches of the West. It was, from the first, an independent body, dating its traditions from apostolic times. It accepted the Athanasian creed of the Church and many of the customs and saints of Western Christianity but it

had its own customs and ritual distinct from either Roman or Greek communions.

They deny purgatory, though prayers for the dead are offered. Baptism is a very important rite, preferably through immersion. All of the clergy except the highest orders are allowed to marry, but without the right to remarry on the death of the first wife.

The feast days and festivals of the Church form a large part of the social life of the people. Many quaint old customs were handed down for generations. The feast of Baptism took precedence over Christmas. Then a sacred silver cross is symbolically immersed and drawn out of the holy water by some fortunate lad, long-haired and dedicated by his mother's vow.

Every year the great feast of Passion week is celebrated by the washing of the feet of twelve common men by the Bishop himself in memory of him who administered as a servant in the house. But the greatest feast of all is Easter. Then the greeting runs joyously from lip to lip; "the Lord is risen"—"the Lord is risen indeed." Everyone goes from house to house and everyone partakes with remarkable impunity of the rich Easter cake and eggs of gorgeous hue.

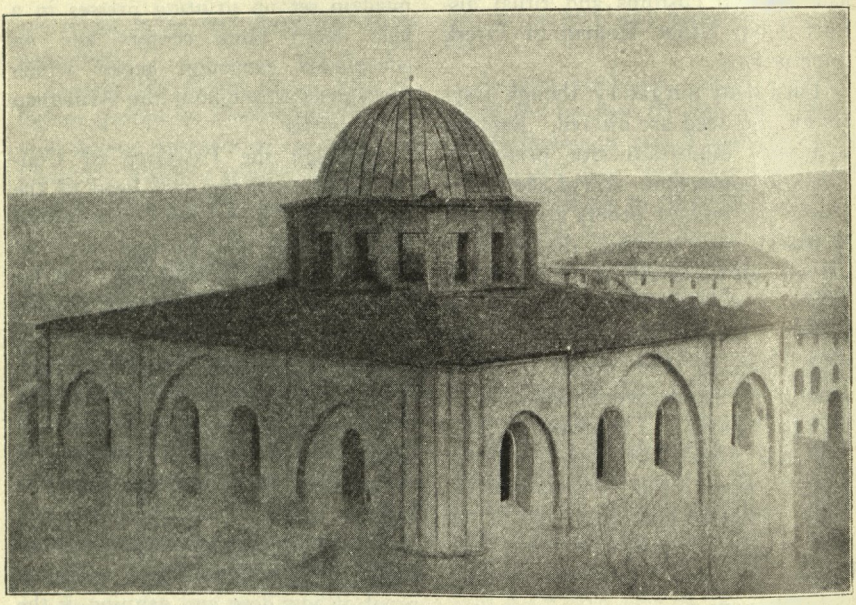
One of the greatest contributions of the Church was in the field of education. As early as the seventeenth century, the clergy of Etchmiadzin set up printing presses in a half dozen large centers and an educational campaign began which fast spread throughout the Armenian communities.

Although the Patriarch of Constantinople was the civil head of the nation, the Church never recognized his superiority to the time honored Catholicos of Etchmiadzin. After the loss of the Caucasus to Russia, this ancient ecclesiastical see was situated across the Turkish border. To it, Armenians in Persia, Turkey and Russia looked as their spiritual head and this formed a further basis of spiritual unity for the scattered race.

The story of the Armenian massacres presents a shining series of proof of how deep and genuine is the devotion of the Armenian to the Faith of his Fathers.

"Died of starvation!"—waves of golden wheat
All summer dashed and glistened at our feet;
Dull, senseless grain is stored in buildings high,
And God's own human beings starve and die!
This city wastes what anyone would call
Nine hundred times enough to feed us all;
And yet folks die in garret, hut and street,
Simply because there isn't enough to eat!

By Will Carlton.



Second Congregational Church at Aintab, where worshippers were massacred by thousands and the church desecrated

The Nestorian Church

UP in the rugged fastness of Kurdistan, you find, if you ever dare go so far afield, the old Nestorian Church of the mountains. Here among lofty peaks and dashing avalanches in a land of wild and alpine beauty, was Quodhanis, seat of the Patriarch, invariably known as Mar Shimun.

Life with the Nestorian Church began a struggle,—back in the early centuries when they were forced to flee because of one of those unfortunate divisions of the Church. It has been said by one who knew them well, "the Nestorian Church has always been a Church not of cities and villages, but of mountains and caves and dens of the earth." Persecuted by the Orthodox party at Constantinople, they found certain toleration under the fire worshipping kings of Persia and spread rapidly throughout the ancient land of Assyria.

The twin capital, Seleucia-Ctesiphon, upon the Tigris, became the first seat of the Nestorian Patriarch. Here Nestorian scholars and clergy rose to great distinction and enjoyed considerable security for a time. To one thing they held always first. That was their Christian faith. So whenever a clash came it meant bitter persecution.

The rule of the Caliphs was set up in Bagdad in the Seventh century.

The Arabs found the Nestorian Church already powerful in the east, with an extensive influence in Arabia, over the Persian Empire and beyond. They found, too, that the learning of Mesopotamia was to be found chiefly among them, and being keen and intelligent themselves, the Arab conquerors accorded the subject race a degree of toleration.

The learning of the Nestorian churchmen which so impressed the Arabs, is really worthy of note. First and foremost among their achievements stands the famous Pshetto version of the Bible, the first translation to be made of the scriptures in a foreign town. Within a few centuries, the Nestorian Church had established schools all over Mesopotamia, whose scholars were famous throughout Christendom.

But they excelled still more in a practical type of Christian leadership that was untiring in its efforts to spread the faith. It was, from the first, a missionary church that established daughter churches from the Persian Gulf to Egypt, and sent its missionaries down to India and into the heart of Central Asia. There are signs of their influence today in Tibet and China, and a Nestorian community of 200,000 in India that owes its allegiance to the mother church in Quodhanis. They were greater in their number at one time than all the other Christian bodies combined, and were bound together by a splendid close working organization presided over by 25 metropolitans.

The Caliphs were not always tolerant, even the good Haroun-al-Raschid is reported as one of the early persecutors, but in spite of oppression, this constituted the golden age of expansion and development for the Nestorian Church. Succeeding centuries brought Mongol invasions, still later Tamerlane the Great and his wild Tartar tribes instituted a reign of terror. Death or Islam was his slogan, his high resolve to exterminate utterly the powerful Nestorian Church. An insignificant remnant took refuge in the mountains, glorious still, in the intrepid faith to which they clung in the face of unrelating persecutions.

With more peaceful times, numbers drifted down again into the Tigris valley, and others settled on the fertile plains of Urmia, the garden spot of Persia, but the bulk of the race still remained in the rugged valleys of Kurdistan. Here the Nestorian Patriarch handed down the office through generations from uncle to nephew, exercising civil and religious rule over his people like the ancient judges of Israel. It was all very democratic, but saturated with the deepest reverence for the person of the Patriarch. Life and government in these remote regions changed but little since the days of Samuel in Shiloh. One of the most terrible outrages of the war was the murder of Mar Shimun, called to a Peace parley with the robber Sheik Simku, whom he had successfully withstood in the heroic struggle he led for the life of his people.

The beliefs and practices of the old Nestorian Church present a form of more or less Judaistic Christianity. Fast days had a large place, there be-

ing no less than 152 days when meat was forbidden.

This remnant of an ancient Christian Church awakened the interest of the churches in the West in the early nineteenth century. Both the Catholic and Russian Church made efforts to bring it into a definite alliance with themselves but the Patriarch resisted and maintained his independence. On the other hand, he was open-minded to the defects and abuses that had crept into the church in its long history and was ready to institute needed reforms.

The work of missions for the improvement and education of the people met with great success. Both the French Catholic and the Anglican missions were established. The plains and mountains of Urmia were the great fields of American Protestant missions, where during a half a century of work, a wonderful community was built up with its village schools and churches, its women's societies, its great annual conference.

The war gave their ancient Moslem enemies the opportunity to add a bloody chapter to the long series of bitter persecutions the Nestorian people had weathered.

At present, the remnant of this old Christian Church is stranded on the sands of Mesopotamia, unable yet to return to the ancient home where for so many centuries these people have made so heroic a stand for their Christian faith.

The Wall of Wailing, Jerusalem

MARONITE CHURCH

THE beautiful mountains of the Lebanon, so celebrated in the songs of Hebrew poets, have long proved a refuge for persecuted sects. Here a small Christian nationality, the Maronites, have maintained themselves since earliest times. For centuries they have formed a separate Church, holding out doggedly under persecution of Moslem rule and the attacks of their warlike neighbors. They came under French influence and became affiliated with Rome though still a distinct unit.

They have always claimed that their religious unity is national as well and they were able to gain through French influence a semi-independent government for the Lebanon.

The language of the Maronite is Arabic, the common speech of Syria, but the old Syriac is still used in the liturgy of the Church. The early story of the Church is completely lost in tradition. In some way the name and origin are associated with the old Monastery of St. Maron, but many theories exist as to who St. Maron was and what were the origins of the sect.

Over 200,000 of these people maintained themselves in the North Lebanon before the war. Here they were developing one of the most prosperous provinces of the Turkish Empire, slowly gaining in modern education and improvements—a process which should now go on untrammelled and lead to a better day for this old Syrian race.

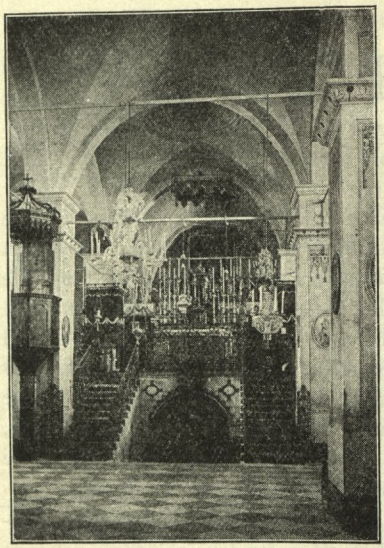
THE DRUSE

THE Druse is a vigorous and picturesque people who have made the South Lebanon their stronghold. Here for centuries they have carried on their ancient feuds. They have been the bitter enemies of the Maronite to the North and have kept themselves more or less aloof from the other peoples of Syria, Moslem and Christian alike. They are a mixed people, racially and religiously, half Arab, half Syrian, and they have maintained a sort of independence, part political and part religious, in the face of Turkish rule in Syria.

The orthodox Mohammedan considers them infidels but their religion is in reality a form of Mohammedanism related to the Shiah faith which repudiates the Caliphate of the Sultan of Turkey.

Their religion and exact beliefs are veiled in mystery. It is characteristic in talking with Moslem or Christian that they make a practice of emphasizing such beliefs as they hold in common. They hold some distinctively Jewish and Christian ideas, a strong belief in Incarnations and a hope in a Messianic Kingdom in the future.

Their practices are mostly Moslem, though they afford greater freedom to their women. In prohibition, they have gone a step further, forbidding not only wine, but tobacco as well. A people of vigor and independence as they always have been, they seem full of possibilities for the future of Syria if helped with education and modern science.



Interior of Latin Church of the Annunciation at Nazareth

MOSLEM BACKGROUND

The great background against which all religion in the East must stand out is the Moslem faith. From its cradle in Arabia Mohammedanism swept over the entire area of the East within the first century of its birth. There remained only the Jews in Palestine and the Christian Churches, whose bloody history has just been sketched. Although the Mohammedans presented a solid front to their enemies they were not wholly united. A great controversy that arose over the succession to the Caliphate resulted in a lasting schism between Sunni and Shiah.

The latter took up the cause of Ali and refused to recognize the Caliphate. They hold beliefs and practices peculiar to themselves. Their stronghold is in Persia and Persian mysticism has given a decided color to their beliefs.

Both Shiah and Sunni hold the essential Moslem creed: "There is no God but God and Mohammed the prophet of God."

He is the last and greatest of all prophets and supersedes the Hebrew prophets and Jesus, all of whom, however, Mohammedans accept as religious teachers. The sacred volume of the Koran is held the last word on religion and science. It contains besides some very beautiful passages of Arabic religious poetry, a great mixture of Jewish, Christian and Pagan doctrines.

Distinctively Mohammedan have been the practices of the seclusion of women, the prohibition of wine and the Jehad or holy war against infidels which so fired the early followers. Essential to Islam is the austere conception of complete submission to the will of Allah, that has had in it an influence, at once of strength and of stagnation for the Moslem world.

The position of Moslem women has influenced the social customs both of the Armenians and Syrians though they have never yielded their strict monogamous standard of family life. On the other hand the Moslem idea of Christianity was derived from practices of these ancient churches and their heroic perseverance in the faith.

So it is that, in spite of the aloofness of these Eastern religious faiths, each has influenced the other profoundly and religion in the Near East today is the product of all of these contending religious factors that have played so determining a part in its past history.

Jerusalem. This is said to be the tomb of Christ

Padishah

THE official title of the sultan is padishah, father of all the sovereigns of the earth. This is the name exclusively used by the Turks, in official communications. He is also called Imam-ul-Mussulmim, the supreme pontiff of all Mussulmans or Mohammedans; Zilullah, the shadow of God; and Hunkiar, the slayer of infidels. By these and other similar titles he is known as far as the Mohammedan religion has gone. Such is the power he wields as the direct successor of Mohammed recognized by the large majority of the Moslem world as the supreme head of their religion.

The great religious power of the Sultan was enhanced by two important facts. First is that the two sacred cities of Islam in Arabia were within his empire and under his control—Mecca, the birthplace of the prophet, and Medina, which contains his tomb. This sacred territory is prohibited to infidels, but it is the goal for tens of thousands of Moslem pilgrims each year. There is no faithful follower of Mohammed who does not dream of the time when he will be so blessed as to kiss the black stone of the Kaaba, drink of the well of Zemzem, or have a part in the prolonged ritual which shall entitle him during the rest of his life to the honored name of Haji.

The Mohammedans believe that the black stone came down from heaven and was connected with all the patriarchs and prophets, beginning with Adam. This is the great destination of all pilgrimages, as well as the earthly center of the Mohammedan world. To this point all faithful Moslems turn five times each day when they pray, and the lips which are permitted to kiss it are thrice blessed. Around this have grown up the Kaaba, the enclosing mosque, and other accessories too many even to name, all together constituting the holy temple of Islam where no infidel foot is permitted to tread, and upon which no vulgar Christian eye may look.

Medina, which contains a mosque supposed to cover the burial-place of Mohammed, is some seventy miles away. All faithful Moslems should visit Mecca once during their lives, but to add a visit to Medina increases their merit in the world to come. Outside of these sacred precincts all may travel, but woe to the bold investigator who seeks to penetrate to the holy of holies of Islam. For the protection of these sacred cities the sultan of Turkey made provision. He guarded their sanctity against infidel invasion, and provided, as occasion demanded, a holy carpet for the holiest place. His soldiers safeguarded the pilgrims, and his name was constantly appealed to as the slayer of infidels and shadow of God. The pilgrims from Africa, from Mindanao, from China and India and Ceylon, all returned from these shrines of their faith indelibly impressed with the mighty power of him who ruled at Constantinople.

The other fact which gives the

sultan power over all Mohammedans is his custody of the Hall of the Holy Garment, which is next to the Kaaba, and perhaps upon a parity with it for sanctity. This Hall is in the seraglio, upon the point of old Byzantium, which projects out into the Bosphorus, dividing it from the Sea of Marmora. In it lie the mantle of the prophet Mohammed, his staff, his saber, his standard, and other relics. Among these, enclosed in a casket of gold, are two hairs from his beard. The sultan was supposed to make an annual visit to these sacred relics, of which he alone is keeper and guardian. The standard of Mohammed is the standard of Islam, consisting of a green silk flag about two feet square. embroidered with the inscription, "There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet." It is said to have been carried by Mohammed himself and has since been regarded as the sacred standard of the entire Moslem world. If publicly borne by the sultan in the great mosques of Constantinople it would, it was said, be the signal for a general religious war. It was thought by many that the sultan could summon to his assistance all true Moslems and hurl them in fanatical zeal and fury against any infidel force.

One of the most significant facts of the war has been the failure of the sultan to rally to his cause his coreligionists under Christian rule. The defection of the Arab tribes who joined the allied forces and set up an independent kingdom has not only relieved him of the sacred shrines of Arabia but has dealt a fatal blow to his prestige as religious head of the Moslem world. His duel polity and real capacity is still however a very complicating factor in any final settlement of the Turkish question.

Church of Amphilohoes at Konia, destroyed by the Turks in 1916

The Mettle of Missionaries

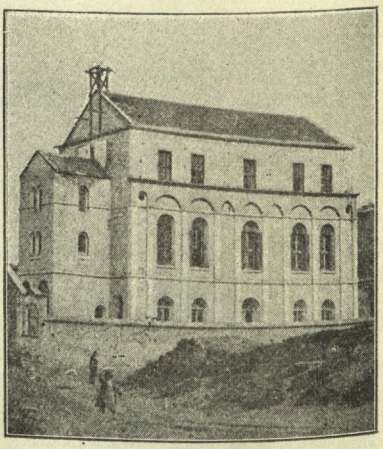
Franciscan Church at Aintab and parish house where rescued women are cared for

Seven years ago Miss Myrtle O. Shane, of Kansas, went out to Turkey as a missionary of the American Board. She was stationed at Bitlis, in the heart of the territory in which the terrible massacres occurred almost immediately upon her arrival. And then came the equally terrible deportations, and the missionaries, unable to prevent the calamity, saw their pastor, teachers, students and friends carried away to die. Miss McLaren, who had taken refuge in Bitlis from Van, and Miss Shane were able to save the lives of the schoolgirls, by persuading the Turkish doctor to employ them in the military hospital. Later Miss Shane fell ill with typhus and though fighting removal, was forced finally by orders from the American Consul to leave the war-stricken territory.

Now comes the sequel to the story; for even back in 1917 this remarkable woman had prophesied a sequel. "I'll go this time," she said, as she succumbed to the frantic appeals of her family, "but next time, you see!"

Now her "next time" has come, for having returned as a Near East Relief worker, after a year's vacation at home, this determined young woman asked to be sent to the Caucasus because it was the most desperate and dangerous territory in all Armenia, and also because her "own" people, as she classes those first students at Bitlis, have found refuge there.

She is the only American woman who remained in Alexandropol, Russian Caucasus, after all the other women had fled when the Red armies threatened the city a few weeks ago. It was not due to any principle of selection that she was allowed to stay at her post while all other Near East Relief workers were removed from the danger zone, but because of



Mission Church

that same indomitable will which pulled her through the dreaded typhus, and sent her back to the field of labor in so short a time.

When the order came from Colonel Haskell, High Commissioner to Armenia, for the American women to evacuate, Miss Shane announced that she could not find her way clear to do so, and offered to resign from the Near East Relief if necessary. As a free and independent American citizen, there seemed to be no means of making her go except by the employment of main force and accordingly, she stayed and continued her work in the Alexandropol orphanage where she fed and cared for several hundred hungry and frightened little Armenian orphans and directed them in their daily tasks of shoe-making, wool-weaving and studies.

Many other relief workers have since found a way to get back to their posts, and new ones are ever going out to give themselves to the work of relief in the face of every danger.

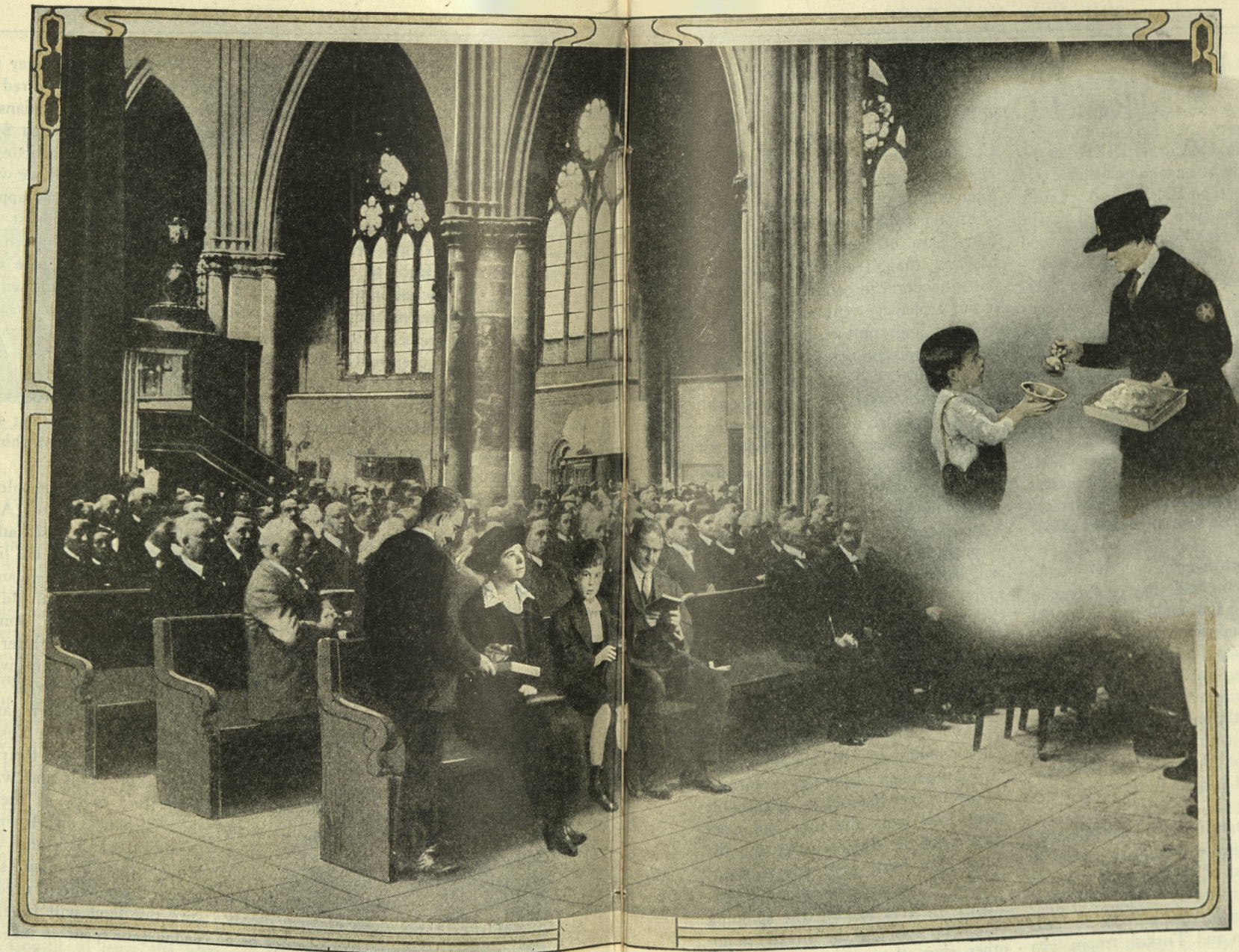
LIVES OR LUXURIES?

"A great rich Christian nation which can spend $7 per capita for luxuries every day in the year and which, in spite of the complaints about the high cost of living, has spent more money during the past year than any other year in its history, cannot afford, for its own sake, to turn a deaf ear to the cries of these needy children. If it did there would be a greater peril than the starvation of Armenian bodies; it would be the peril of the starvation of the American soul.

"We dare not give way to the selfish plea that we are tired of drives. God knows the Armenians are 'tired of starving'; and, when $5 a month will save the life of a little child, how can we be forgiven if we withhold it? It is a challenge that appeals to all that is best and noblest in humanity. We have too much confidence in the American people to question for one minute their willingness to meet this need. The Near East Relief is the chartered organization of our Government which ministers to the needy in Bible Lands. It is caring now for over 100,000 of these little children, who long since would have perished but for this help from America.

"If so many of the splendid young men and women of America are willing to cross the sea and live their lives so lovingly into the lives of these poor victims of hatred and injustice, then the least we can do is to stand behind them with some of our money; for money, after all, is the cheapest thing we can give.

"We cannot forget the many women and children among these refugees of the Near East who literally got down on their knees and caught our hands and watered them with their tears, as they cried out their blessings on America for the great-hearted assistance which had brought them bread and shelter in the time of their deep need. We are sure this land will never regret one penny thus spent to save the lives of those who have suffered so greatly for their faith, and who deserve so much from the hands of generous men and women."



FILLING ANOTHER PLATE

From Mr. Vickrey's Report of Relief Operations

NEAR EAST RELIEF has received and administered in cash more than $41,000,000. If the value of the flour contributed by the United States Grain Corporation and administered through Near East Relief is included, the total relief operations of the organization are considerably in excess of $50,000,000.

The Committee now occupies in various parts of the Near East more than 300 buildings that at a conservative estimate may be valued at $6,000,000. The hundred or more stone buildings which we now occupy without expense in the Russian Caucasus, built as Russian Army barracks, doubtless cost several millions of dollars.

The orphanage which we occupy in Jerusalem, built by the Germans, with typical thoroughness, substantial, with its independent electric plant, machine shops, printing shop, schools for teaching various trades, and adjoining farm, represented before the war an outlay of more than $1,250,000. By courtesy of the military governor of Palestine we have had it free of expense for orphanage purposes.

In Constantinople we have likewise without expense the finest bakery in the Turkish Empire, with modern machinery from Germany, built during the war for the purpose of feeding German and Turkish troops. In this bakery we now turn out every day 25,000 loves of bread for the various orphanages in the vicinity of Constantinople. The bread weighs more than 2 pounds per loaf, makes a total output of more than two tons of bread per day from this one bakery. There are of course similar large bakeries, though some of them are not so modern, in connection with all of our orphanage centers.

Other important buildings include hospitals, mission schools and homes built and owned by mission boards or other educational institutions, the trustees of which are generously loaning them to Near East Relief for orphanages, rescue homes, hospitals and other relief operations.

A complete tabulation of all buildings, owned, rented or occupied by Near East Relief is being made and will be filed as a part of this report, giving the name of the building, location, description, valuation, name of the owner and terms of occupancy, which as a rule is rent free.

We Have 229 Orphanages

In one orphanage at Kars I saw in various buildings the whole process of making a suit of clothes performed by the orphans themselves, with adult supervision from the time the wool came from the sheep's back until the suit or the dress was ready to wear. In one of the carpenter shops the orphan boys were making the spinning wheels for spinning the thread; in another shop they were making and building the looms for weaving the cloth; in another building, the girls were spinning the thread and weaving

the cloth; while in another section of the orphanage women and girls were completing the suits or the dresses, without admitting into the garment a single fibre of imported raw material or labor.

In the hospital at Kars I found 1,150 beds, which, the day I was there, were occupied by 1,268 patients, it frequently being necessary to put two or more children in a single bed.

At Alexandropol we have in one hospital or group of hospital buildings 1,560 Trachoma patients.

At Karaklis, 40 miles away, we have an orphanage devoted exclusively to the care and training of the blind children.

At Delijan we have another orphanage located on a mountain side, for the care of tubercular children, this segregation being as much for the welfare of the healthy children in the orphanages as for the care of the unfortunate consumptives.

At Erivan we formerly had 26 distinct orphanages, though they have now been reduced and consolidated to 7 in number.

There are something more than 6,000 orphans in the region of Harpout and our orphanages are to be found throughout the interior of Anatolia, including Sivas, Cæsarea, Marsovan, Samsoun, Trebizond, Konia, Adana, Marash, etc., as well as in Syria, at Jerusalem and in the immediate Constantinople-Straits area.

The official reports show that on June 30 we had in orphanages 54,600 and that we are partially supporting outside the orphanages 56,039, making a total of 110,000 children now under the care of the Near East Relief. At our recent conference of workers from all accessible stations held in Constantinople, we were told by the representatives from Harpout, and other inland stations that for every orphan that we have under our care in these areas there are at least three others that should be cared for, but whom we cannot reach or receive at the present time.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES

An interesting feature of the relief work is the department of individual remittances through which persons in this country send direct relief to relatives in the Near East.

During the year ending June 30, 1920, 10,419 such remittances have been sent to various parts of the Near East, aggregating $1,158,879.26. This amount has been distributed to individuals in Constantinople, Caucasus, Syria and Persia.

Not only is this individual assistance of great assistance to the work of relief in that it makes room in the bread lines for thousands of less fortunate sufferers, but it is also a concrete demonstration of the way Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and Persians in America are helping to save their own people, as well as an expression of their confidence in Near East Relief.

In many cases their donations have been used to repatriate the recipients and give them a new start in life. Others have been brought over to America through this aid.

For particulars regarding this special branch of the work, inquire at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"WHILE THERE IS LIFE"

It has been suggested that Nebuchadnezzar was not mentally unbalanced but merely a vegetarian. At any rate it may be assumed that the king had a choice of diets and we are told that grass was, for a time at least, his preference.

Such is not the case with the women and children of Armenia. The eagerness which they display in gathering greens is due—not to a consuming fondness for grass—but to the fact that they are starving. Once a day they stand in the Near East Relief soup lines at Erivan. After that their only resource is the fields. Here they find a kind of clover called *lucerne*. Boiled, *lucerne* is edible; boiled with meat and oil, it is palatable. Eaten raw, it is a death warrant. These people know this but often in their starved haste they disregard the fact and invite the fatal consequences. Those who can still command prudence will carry the small handful they were persistent enough to find to a refugee station where they may finally obtain the benefit of a fire. Then in a corner of a refugee shelter the several slender stalks will be laid on a rude board about which will gather the pitiful remnant of that family group. It is the evening meal.

With such tenacity does the Armenian cling to life. Whether his struggle for existence has developed this characteristic or whether the very fact of his survival is due to this inborn quality, is an open question. Certain it is, however, that centuries of persecution, instead of paralyzing the soul of this people, have developed in them a ruggedness of character which sends them to death for their ideals and a resiliency which promptly resumes the business of living the very moment that the foot of the oppressor is lifted from their necks.

Consider the record of the little Armenian republic. For three years now it has maintained itself in the Caucasus with no recognition from the allies until recently. Hemmed in by enemies, overrun by refugees, it has kept an army in the field, holding back the Tartars, Kurds and Turks. It has not been content to wait until peace might come to undertake constructive lines of work. Only recently has the Minister of Education arranged with Near East representatives to carry a large share of the thoroughly modern educational system which must be established in the orphanages of the Near East Relief.

The Armenian Red Cross in Turkey has 38 branches at work operating for 3,000 children and made generous gifts. There are numerous instances of substantial contributions from Armenians, themselves barely lifted into self-support, to their less fortunate brothers. Ten thousand Turkish pounds (equivalent to about the same number of gold dollars at the present rate of exchange) were subscribed by the Armenians of Cilicia as a loan fund for artisans and farmers. Armenians in the United States have helped generously and constantly.

To contribute to the world rather than to receive from it—that is the normal Armenian.

A Sad Story, But True

STANDING near a shallow stream one day in Alexandropol, I watched Armenian refugees at their picturesque occupation of washing wool. There were about forty of them industriously beating soaked lumps of crude wool on large blocks of stone set in the water. I spoke to the foreman who told me that each man washes as much as forty pounds of wool a day, and he continued to speak with enthusiasm of untiring energy of these unhappy people only too grateful for a chance to earn a peaceful livelihood in the Caucasus. Suddenly I noticed a great commotion among the workers. I saw a huge giant towering over the other men, his club raised above his head as though about to strike them down, but he did not strike his companions, he just stood in their midst as though ready to ward off an attack with the look in his eyes of a great hounded beast standing on the defensive. Instantly the foreman left my side and stepping up to the excited man he touched his arm speaking some reassuring words in Armenian. To my great surprise the wild man slowly lowered his club and followed the foreman back to my side a stricken look in his face which had been so excited but a second before. Without any show of rancor the rest of the men quietly resumed their labors much as though nothing unusual had happened.

The cause of all this excitement is known at the Camp as Armenag Gregorian. Quietly he stood by the foreman, his powerful frame slumped in utter dejection while the latter who has known the giant for many years told me his sad story in English.

Before the massacres Armenag had been a water carrier, very much loved and respected in a little Armenian village in the heart of Turkey. The children especially had loved Armenag in the old days when he carried them about on his great shoulders or placed them on the best limb of the cherry tree and helped them to fill their pails.

Armenag loved little children. In those happy days there had been a dear little girl of his own just two years old, when the awful tragedy occurred.

One day during the massacres Armenag was ordered by some Turkish soldiers to fetch water for them.

In the meantime soldiers were already breaking into defenseless homes carrying off the women and children. Among others Armenag's beautiful young wife and little daughter were dragged from their cottage into the midst of the soldiers who were waiting for Armenag to bring the water. A struggle arose at once among them as to who should get the prize beauty. Armenag returned with the water to find his wife struggling in the hands of the Turks and his poor little daughter being tossed from one man to another. Armenag dropped the jar of water and rushed at the soldiers, one of whom instantly stabbed his little child, while many others fell upon Armenag, pinioned him and car-

ried him away. They spared his life, however, because of his great value as a laborer.

From that day to this the wretched man has never heard of his wife. As for himself with hundreds of other Armenians he was driven to labor on the military roads. Eventually he escaped into the woods, then through the Turkish lines to the Russians at Erzingjan, and at last he had made his way to Alexandropol.

"He does the work of two men," finished the foreman.

"But as a result of his horrible experience, and intense grief he is now subject to fits of temporary madness such as you witnessed to-day.

"The outbreaks are becoming less and less frequent and are always easily subdued."

Interior of Gregorian Church where many were burned to death

ENDORSEMENT OF NEAR EAST RELIEF BY LYNN J. FRAZIER, GOVERNOR OF NO. DAKOTA

PROCLAMATION:

Whereas: In Asia Minor the native Christian inhabitants have been deported, massacred and driven into the desert to starve, resulting in the death of some 800,000 children alone, as well as adults, and

Whereas: The children of Armenia, Syria and Greece are homeless and wholly dependent upon outside sources for a chance to live, and they can look only to America, and

Whereas: North Dakota has been apportioned 1,500 of these little dependents, and whatever relief they receive must come from our people, and

Whereas: The Act of Congress of August 6, 1919, authorized the Near East Relief to provide succor for these worthy people—

Now, Therefore, In order that a concerted effort may be made to raise funds to aid these needy unfortunates, I hereby designate Monday, October 4, as RELIEF DAY, and urge that all possible assistance be given those in charge of the campaign that North Dakota may once more go "over the top" for the cause of humanity.

Done at the Capitol of Bismarck, this 11th day of September, A.D. 1920.

LYNN J. FRAZIER,
Governor.

Shakespeare in Lieu of Stew

BEGINNING with the bombardment of Turkish bullets and ending with a Turkish massacre when the "conquering heroes" rode through the streets with the heads of their victims raised aloft on their swords, the performance, in which Mrs. Mansfield, widow of America's great tragedian, played her latest lead surpassed for thrills any that Broadway at its best can achieve.

Those gruesome details of that sixty-two day siege have already been described by Lieutenant Weeden who preceded Mrs. Mansfield to the States and who brought with him letters from Mrs. Mansfield written during the siege describing her sensations during those terrible days. Mrs. Mansfield, who has just arrived in New York, now tells some of the conditions under which those letters were written.

It was February when the siege began, and lack of fuel was more than an inconvenience. The Turkish bullets battered against the doors and windows and crashed through the roofs of the buildings next to them.

Most difficult of all was the forced inactivity. After the doors were barricaded and windows sandbagged there was nothing to do but sit and listen to the booming of the guns and the crack of the rifle fire and to give what comfort they could to the little Armenian orphans huddled together in the basement.

Occasionally French soldiers made their way to the compound at night, wrapped in white sheets, in which they stole through the thick-falling snow unobserved by the enemy. But they brought only tales of the sufferings of the troops, whose supplies were fast going and whose hopes of rescue by the promised column were every day growing more dim.

By the light of an improvised lamp made from dipping a piece of rag in a jar of automobile oil Mrs. Mansfield wrote her letters home—letters which she realized might never be read, might never be sent.

In the big living room, scantily heated by the meagre fire which was the only source of heat outside the kitchen, the Americans sat together helpless and almost hopeless, while from the basement below came the melancholy sing-song of the little orphans, chanting their native hymns, a weird accompaniment to the hiss of the bullets and the boom of the guns without.

The French post on one side was captured, the American building on the other was gouged with bullets.

In back the French garrison fought frantically for their lives. And all about them to make the gloom more oppressive the snow fell heavily or the thick white fog close, shutting out the outside world.

Most nights the women of the party were quartered in the basement where, wrapped in blankets, they at least knew that they were safe from fire. One night when Mrs. Mansfield, who resented being taken care of, insisted on sleeping in her own room, she was aroused after a few hours' restless sleep by the alarm of an attack on the building.

Then followed a hurried retreat to the cellar.

Finally, on the sixty-second day, when all hope of reinforcements was lost, the French hoisted the white flag. The Turks granted them a truce, guaranteeing their safe retreat from the city, then followed the dreadful scene already described when the warriors returned with the heads of their victims.

So ended the Turkish-French armistice.

In spite of all this Mrs. Mansfield was not yet ready to come home. She signed for service in Jerusalem, where she carried on relief work with the refugees there until a few weeks ago.

An interesting and most unusual feature of the actress's work in Jerusalem was her dramatic reading. When the soup gave out, Mrs. Mansfield, torn with pity but helpless to offer food, gave what comfort she could by dramatic recitals.

Though there is a suggestion of irony in offering Shakespeare to hungry people in lieu of stew, so great was the interest and pleasure which she aroused for a time suffering and pain were forgotten and her hearers were transported to a world beyond their troubles.

ELIZA'S MISSION

"Oh, I am so happy to be in America at last."

"Why child?" some one asked gently of the bright eyed young girl of twenty, Eliza Dadvurian, who had just left the ship that brought her across the many watery miles from Asia Minor to New York. "This is an unknown country to you; you are a stranger here; why should you be so glad?"

"Because I love Americans; they have done so much for me and for my people. They taught me first in the mission school at Adabazar where I learned my English and after our terrible troubles came and we were driven away from home and our friends and families killed, Americans found us, gathered us into homes, fed us, clothed us and saved us from death.

"They opened their hearts to us, not only the gifts sent for us from this beautiful land but their own possessions did they give us.

"I knew one lady who cared for 200 little ones in a Near East Relief orphanage in my city who would sit down and cry when children came to her and she couldn't take them in because there wasn't any more room."

"What are you going to do in America, Eliza?"

"Work and earn money—Ah, a great deal of money."

"Why, what do you want with so much money!"

"Oh, I am not going to spend it on clothes or anything like that. I shall save every penny I can. I can't be happy here until I bring my little cousin too. I can't rest until I bring her to be with me. How happy we shall be together here in this beautiful free, safe America."

"America Saved Us From Starvation"

The very existence of the little Armenian republic which was brought into being by the most horrible tragedy of the war has depended upon the sympathy and generosity of the American people. Surrounded by enemies, preyed upon by famine, it has yet fought on gallantly, its only true and sufficient friend the Near East Relief worker.

The following letter from the Prime Minister of this little state expresses the deep gratitude felt by all Armenians for the aid given them by the American people in their great need, and it manifests too the undaunted, optimistic spirit that will yet make Armenia a force to be reckoned with among the nations:

Near East Relief:

Erivan, May 18, 1920.

We, the Armenian people, appreciate the assistance given to us during the last two years by the American government and people. America literally saved us from starvation.

Delay in the conclusion of peace, failure to secure assistance from the Allied Powers for which we had hoped, has made it impossible until now to begin the colossal task of reconstruction. With the recent acceptance of peace terms by Turkey we are now able for the first time to begin the work of reconstruction, repatriation, and rehabilitation after five years of exile and indescribable sufferings. But we begin our work of reconstruction with practically all of our movable property confiscated, our industries wrecked and our people deprived of necessary tools.

Our country is naturally rich, our people industrious and our ultimate return to prosperity assured if we could have a fair amount of co-operation and protection from our former allies in arms.

The most diligent work on the part of our people, however, cannot possibly procure from the best recently reclaimed and partially sown land enough grain to carry the entire population through the whole of the coming year.

We ask no charity, we request a loan. Our people are eager to work and history shows that they excel in producing large returns from small capital. But we must have first enough food to carry them through the next twelve months at the conclusion of which period they will have brought under cultivation enough reclaimed land to make themselves agriculturally self-supporting ever thereafter; and second, they should have enough clothing, fuel, tools, agricultural implements, seed and transportation facilities to give them a start in reclaiming their waste land and natural resources with which they can in time fully and gratefully repay any aid granted to them through loan or otherwise.

—H. OHANDJAMAN,
Prime Minister of Armenia.

"Once There Lived Side by Side"

"WHAT a loving little couple!" remarked a visitor to a Near East Relief Orphanage in Asia Minor, as she watched two children seated apart from the rest, who were romping noisily. "Yes; one always sees them together. Maritza seems to be afraid to have little Rosa out of her sight."

"Why?"

"Only those two are left out of a big family of brothers and sisters. All the rest have died. We found Maritza in the streets of this city, ragged, dirty, so thin, and it made one's heart ache to see her. All she had to eat was the scraps she picked out of the dirt.

"We took her in, washed and fed and clothed her. Such a different looking girl she is now, and she was so grateful. So grateful that she would never let us see that she grieved for her people. But we found out that she cried herself to sleep every night.

"Then one day I gave her a reading lesson in an Armenian newspaper. A few minutes later she came flying to me, wild with delight.

"'My little sister! My little sister! She is alive! She is safe! She is in a happy home like me!'

"Sure enough! In the paper was printed all the names of the orphans taken care of in Brousa and Rosa Melkinicin was in that list."

"Well, Maritza, you don't cry nights any more now that you have Rosa with you, do you?"

"Oh, no," answered Maritza, as the two ladies drew quite near and looked kindly down on her. She wound her arms around her little sister.

"Sometimes I have such dreadful dreams! I think I am hunting for Rosa in the wild mountains or lonely deserts and can't find her. Then I wake trembling and crying and find her close beside me and wake her with my kisses."

Boys in the orphanage at Aleppo

WAITING, HOW LONG?

I stood in a lonely mountain pass just as the golden rays of the setting sun were sinking beyond the hills. I saw strange shadows moving across the horizon. Slowly the strange caravan approached, a caravan of miniature riders mounted upon donkeys. The leader of the party was a boy of about twelve years; he held a baby of about two in front of him while another aged four clung to him from behind. Three other children followed each riding bareback.

I asked the boy whither they were bound?

"We are returning to Salmas," said he.

He bore himself proudly, as one conscious of an important mission, his great black eyes shining with purpose.

"But why do you children travel alone at the close of day?" I again questioned. "Where is your father, your mother?"

"The Turks took father away to serve in the army, then we were deported from Salmas with our mother. She told me that if they separated us, I was to take the children back to Salmas. We are going back to Salmas to wait for her."

"But where did you get the donkeys?"

"In the mountains, there are lots of them roaming about," was the reply.

At this point in our conversation, another cavalcade came into view. It was a company of soldiers among whom the little refugees recognized their uncle. For ten precious minutes there was a joyous reunion and exchange of mutual experiences, but all too soon came the parting of the ways. After embracing each child, with a heavy heart, the soldier was forced to remount and ride away from his sister's children leaving them unprotected in a war ravaged country, perhaps never to see them again.

Once more the sturdy pilgrims took up their journey, with the hopeful eyes of childhood turned toward the blazing horizon, single file I watched them ride away in the opposite direction from that taken by the soldiers. Bravely they rode on into the unknown, and were never seen or heard of again.

THE EDITOR'S "SWAN SONG"

Kind readers of this farewell rhyme,
Alas! the day has come,
When I with heavy heart resign
This book to another one.

Before I go I want to say,
Dear friends, how good it's been;
Your kind encouragement each day
Which helped me try to win.

If you but e'er so lightly think
Of me at Christmas time;
And like the things in colored ink;
My last Near East design.

How glad then shall I be to know
I have not worked in vain,
Trying to make each issue grow
And help the cause to gain.

And thus three years' acquaintance ends,
Yet one great bond is wrought;
Henceforth not strangers we, but friends,
Who've met in common thought.

—AGNES V. WILLIAMS HILDEBRAND.

Adana Near East Serves 156,000 Portions of Soup During Heavy Bombardment

Philip L. Flora,. who has had charge of the soup kitchen for the thousands of refugees at Adana, has been assigned to the Constantinople Unit. He has given us the following information concerning the work at Adana during July and August and part of September, when the city was constantly being bombarded and relief work had to be carried on under fire.

During the recent troubles Adana has been the haven of over 20,000 Armenian refugees, driven from their homes in the surrounding villages by the Chettes and Arabs. From the middle of July, and until the French opened the road to Karatash, the city was entirely cut off from the outside world. Fortunately the Near East had large food supplies in the city and the soup kitchens were kept running steadily. Armed Armenians went out to the vineyards and nearby farms to bring in cattle, fruit and vegetables. In doing this many were shot by the Chettes; but with the food obtained in this way, the Near East supplies, and the supplies of the French, the city was fed.

Mr. Flora a Specialist in Soup Making

Since the Adana experience, Mr. Flora perhaps knows as much about making soup as any other living person, and he can probably give us all suggestions in making it economically. He can serve a plate of soup for 1.95 piasters (less than one cent), including wood, labor and material. The following soups were served in Mr. Flora's kitchen: beef with bean flour, whole wheat, dried peas, egg-plant, squash, rice, etc. He found the cheapest way of buying beef was to purchase the animal alive and have it butchered. Eight piasters an oke was saved on wheat by cooking and drying it in the Near East kitchens instead of buying it prepared on the market.

A New Type of Stove

When Mr. Flora first took over the soup kitchen the kettles of soup were cooked by placing them on rocks with a fire underneath, and much heat was wasted. He built a new stove of brick on which a number of kettles fitted in holes just above the fire. This saved quantities of fuel and cost only forty lira. Three hours and a half were saved in the cooking, and the native soup makers who had been rising at 1:30 a. m. to start the soup, rested peacefully until 4 a. m. Soup was served from 8 a. m. until 12 a. m.

Armenian Church at Konia, destroyed by Turks in 1916

Field Department

ALABAMA
Near East Relief,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Near East Relief,
42 E. Monroe St.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
Sixth and Center Streets,
Little Rock. Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
Near East Relief,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
Near East Relief,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

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Strand Theatre Bldg.,
1003 Main St.,
P. O. Box 1342,
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Near East Relief,
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FLORIDA
Near East Relief,
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Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
Near East Relief,
409 Georgia Sav. Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
Room 1110,
112 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA
Near East Relief,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Near East Relief,
520 Securities Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Near East Relief,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville. Ky.

LOUISIANA
Near East Relief,
Room 16, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans. La.

MAINE
Near East Relief,
Room 23, 80 Exchange St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND
Near East Relief,
453 Title Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS
Near East Relief,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

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Near East Relief,
110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA
Near East Relief,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI
Near East Relief,
325 Daniels Bldg.,
P. O. Box 639,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI (East)
Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI (West)
Near East Relief,
601 Scarritt Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA
Near East Relief,
7 Montana Bldg.,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA
Near East Relief,
405 Paxton Blk.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Near East Relief,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
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Clayton, N. Mex.

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Near East Relief,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Rochester District
Near East Relief,
47 N. Clinton Ave.,
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OHIO
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Near East Relief,
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606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
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PENNSYLVANIA
Near East Relief,
213 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburg District
Near, East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
119 Front St.,
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Pittsburgh District
Near East Relief,
509 Grant St.,
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224 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

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Near East Relief,
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270 Plankinton Arcade,
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Cheyenne, Wyoming.

CANADA
Canada Headquarters,
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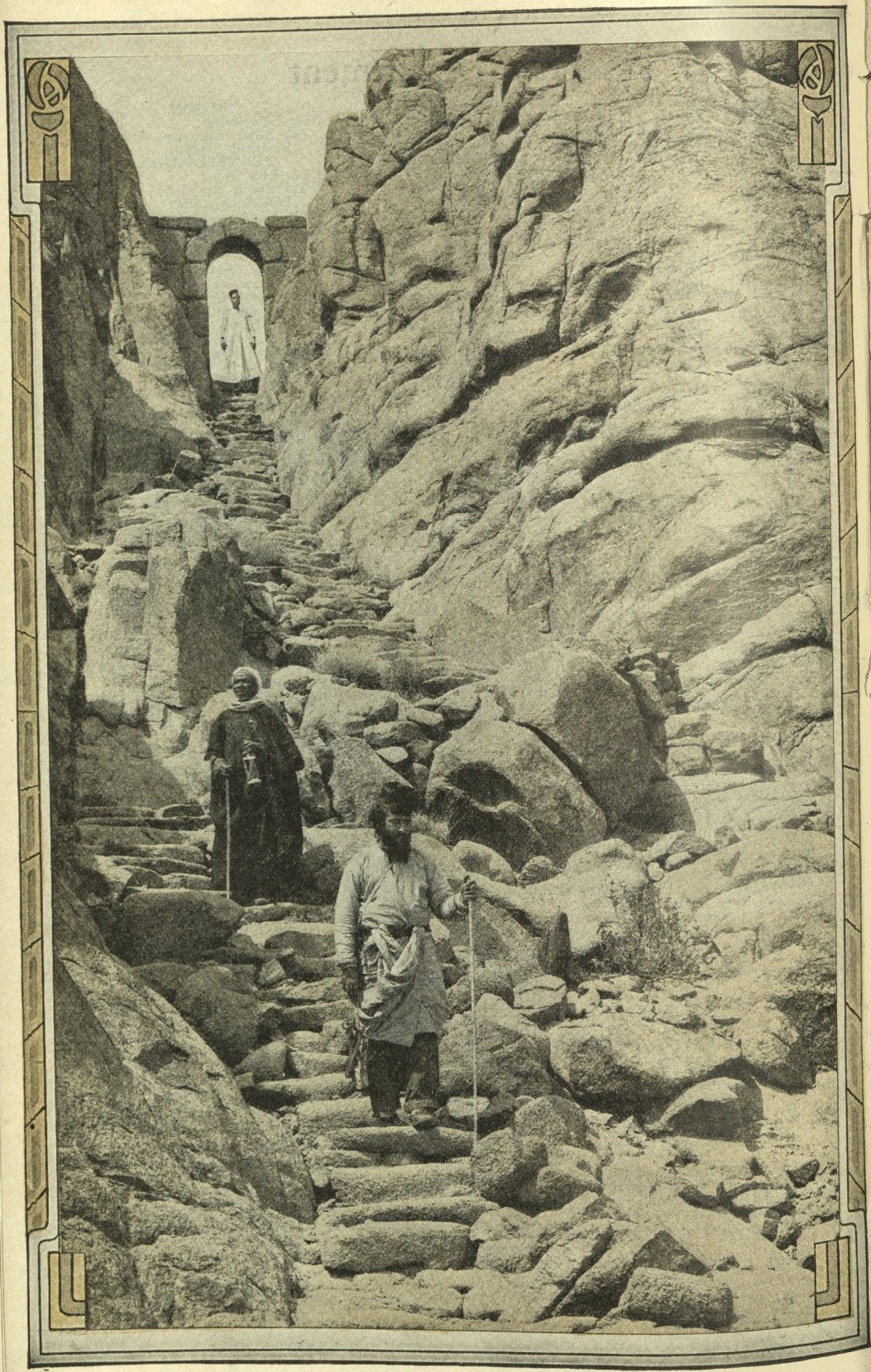

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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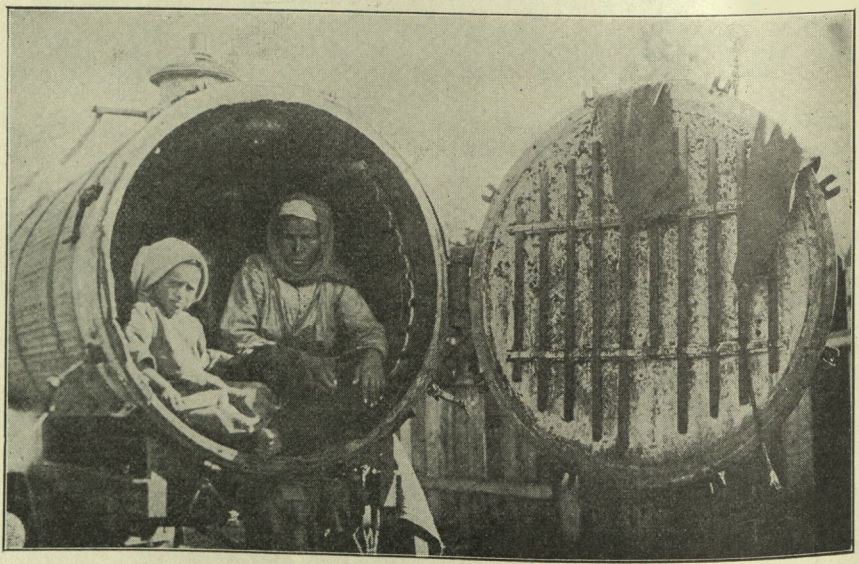
SUPPOSE

You Lived in a Refugee Tent Camp

Or Spent Christmas in an Abandoned Delouser



Where Would You Hang Your Christmas Stocking?

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

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PEACE on earth—good-will to men. It is the song the angels sang as they hovered in the star-gleam over the hills of the land where the Christ Child was born. Along one of the roads a group of shepherds watching their flocks by night heard the refrain and told it to their children when they wakened on that far Christmas morn. A group of travelers, wise men of the East, on the highway in the valley, followed the star to the place where the Christ Child had his birth. That was long ago.

THIS Christmas, in the valleys among those very hills once brightened by the Star of Peace, the pitiless roads are crowded with the stumbling feet of fleeing Christians. Women and children barefoot on the frozen way huddle in fear through the chill night, and the star-gleam looks down upon white, pinched faces that appeal to the heavens from whence the angels came.

America is far distant from the Judean hills, yet the angels' song echoes in our hearts. We go our ways, free from the menace of death, singing again the carols of that old Eastern land.

With the dawn of Christmas tide—many centuries removed from the angels' song, from the pinch of famine, the suffering of nakedness, the peril of the sword—we hear again the words of that refrain, and once more hear his words: "Inasmuch as ye did unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

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The Near East Kaleidoscope

Constantinople Area

Turkish Affairs

Enter, on October 21, a new Turkish Cabinet, the twelfth since the Armistice. The fall of Damad Ferid Pasha was greeted in Angora by the Kemalist Government with wild enthusiasm, as he had been responsible for a definite policy of employing military force against the Nationalists during the last months.

Several members of the new Cabinet are conspicuous for the conciliatory attitude they have held toward the insurgents. This is interesting when taken in conjunction with the new French move at Geneva, proposing definite negotiations with the Kemalist party. As the followers of Mustapha Kemal, who now control the greater part of Asia Minor, stand firm against the treaty of Sevres, these events may be taken as the forerunners of possible important changes in the Peace Treaty. Already definite proposals from Mustapha Kemal have been handed the new Government, demanding among other things:

The restoration of Smyrna and its hinterland.
Modification of various financial and economic articles of the treaty.
Turkish sovereignty in Thrace.

Greek Influence

Another important factor in the situation is the defeat of the Venizelos Government, which has carried on an active campaign in Asia Minor against the Turkish Nationalists. The Greek occupation of Smyrna has been one of the chief bones of contention with the Nationalists. Intermittent fighting around Smyrna and in the vicinity of the Sea of Marmora between Turkish and Greek forces has continued since the early spring. Premier Rhallis announces his intention to continue the campaign, but the change in government is generally hailed by the Turks as a change in Greek foreign policy. Greek troops themselves seem to regard it as such, and rumors are current of defection among the men and a demand for demobilization. At present the situation in the immediate vicinity of Constantinople is comparatively quiet. New reinforcements of Australian troops have recently arrived in Constantinople, which seems to indicate a continuation of the English campaign around Constantinople. The fighting continues between the combined Greek and English against the Turkish forces. Greeks and English are in possession of Ismid, and the Near East Relief orphans have returned after an exile in Constantinople since June. Broussa, one of the largest contested centers, is in the hands of the Greeks. Both Broussa and Ismid are full of thousands of Greek and Armenian refugees who have had to flee from devastated villages. They are facing winter without homes or occupation, with little hope from the present political outlook of speedy repatriation.

In Cilicia

In the southern Cilicia region, recent despatches seem to confirm the terrible news of the final overthrow of Hadjin by the Turks on October

15. Ten thousand Armenian inhabitants, who had held out for five months, are reported massacred. A few, it is reported, have taken refuge in the mountains and are carrying on their desperate fight.

In Marash, nearby the scene of last winter's outrages, strained political conditions continue, though there is outward quiet. For some time in September, the road was closed and all communication was cut off; but several Near East workers have recently been able to get through from Aintab.

In Aintab, the French and the Turks keep up the fight which has long since completely devastated the city. The Armenians have been forced out of their neutrality by the occupation of strategic positions in their quarter by the French. The food shortage is acute. Very inadequate supplies for the Christian population have been brought in by French convoys. The Near East Relief workers continue at their posts. The director expects the siege to last all winter.

Upon Adana, the chief city of Cilicia, the Turkish forces have been concentrating in the past few months. Since July, the city has been the scene of constant fighting. It has been entirely cut off for weeks at a time, with its abnormally large population swelled by an influx of over twenty thousand refugees escaped from villages under fire. At present the road to the seaport of Mersine and the railroad to Bozanti are held by the French, which has somewhat relieved the desperate food situation. American workers continue to operate soup kitchens that feed thousands of destitute refugees.

The Interior

In the Turkish interior, in regions controlled by the Nationalists, conditions are comparatively quiet and, as far as we know, relief work continues along its regular channels. So far, the Nationalist Government has not hindered the American workers, who have been able to keep on fairly good terms and treat directly with the leaders. The work of rehabilitation, however, has been greatly retarded by unsettled conditions, difficulties of communication, and robber-infected roads. The Nationalists levy heavy taxes on the Christian population, which impoverishes the people just struggling to their feet and prevents them from assuming more responsibility for their sick and orphan population.

Colonel Coombs Held Up

In the North, along the Black Sea, villages have been destroyed by fighting between Turks and Circassians. In October, Turkish Nationalists, in reprisal for the Greek excesses around Smyrna, massacred Greeks in the village of Kerasund near Trebizond. Reports have come of deportation measures being used against Greek villagers of this region.

While making a tour of inspection in November, Colonel Coombs, the director of the Constantinople area, was held up at Samsoun and prevented from carrying out his intended trip through the interior. The reasons given by Kemal Pasha for refusing permission to proceed are the

proverbial ones of military necessity: a state of war, he says, exists between the Turks and Armenians; Americans always side with Armenians and sustain their morale; diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey are not yet in force, the United States belonging to the company of the Allies enemy to Turkey. In spite of this military attitude, the actual work of relief has been uninterrupted. The impartial relief given to Turkish sufferers in these regions during the past months has so far preserved a tolerant attitude on the part of Nationalist leaders.

Caucasus Area

The situation in the Caucasus has suddenly taken a decidedly serious turn. The reported Turkish Nationalist and Russian Soviet alliance was threatening to the small Armenian Republic from its inception. After the move in April, 1920, which placed Baku and the Tartar Republic of Azerbaijan in Soviet hands, the Tartars, encouraged by a new sense of power, demanded passage through Armenia to join their Turkish brethren in Anatolia. Geographically, Armenia has had the misfortune to stand directly in the way between Tartar Azerbaijan and Nationalist Turkey. A Bolshevist uprising in Armenia itself threatened to overturn the government in May. It was quickly put down by loyal Armenian troops. A similar attempt also took place in Tiflis. Georgia and Armenia determined to stand fast together and resist the Russian overtures. Things settled down for a few months though storm clouds were gathering.

Armenia set to work to conscript a larger army from her depleted population; calling all men between the ages of 15 and 40 to the colors; 34,000 men since spring have been enlisted.

The Recent Fighting

At a conference between Mustapha Kemal and his generals early in September, an active campaign was decided upon against Armenia for the purpose of recovering the regions of Kars, Ardahan and Batoum, which Kemal insists are his by right of the Brest Litovsk treaty.

Actual fighting soon began. Toward the end of September, the town of Sarakamish, only thirty miles from Kars, fell before a combined Turkish, Kurd and Tartar attack. Appeals to the Allies brought no assistance. Bands of Tartars on the East began massacring the people in villages and blowing up railroad bridges, which sent thousands of refugees fleeing for safety.

Armenian forces resisted stubbornly. Martial law was proclaimed in Kars, which, from a military standpoint, is the key to Transcaucasia.

Georgia entered heartily into the campaign, former prejudices and enmities between the two Christian Republics being forgotten in the face of the common enemy. On October 30 Kars fell and soon after word came of the capture of Alexandropol. Early in the operations the Turkish advance was temporarily halted near Igdir, but the Armenians were forced later to withdraw some of their men to defend themselves against the Tartar attack on the Azerbaijan borders.

Their line thus weakened ultimately gave way at Kars and the victorious Turks marched on Alexandropol without further serious resistance.

This necessitated negotiations, resulting in a temporary armistice, which was arranged with the Turks on November 7. One hundred thousand refugees escaped from the region of Kars into Georgia and the interior of Armenia, abandoning the homes in which they had so recently been repatriated.

Near East Relief workers were given the opportunity by the director of the organization to retire, but all chose to remain with the helpless orphans and hospital patients whose sole hope of safety lay in the presence of the Americans.

The terms of the Turkish-Armenian armistice included the following provisions:

That the Armenian forces withdraw to the further bank of the Arpa River, practically corresponding to the Georgian frontier.
That Turkish forces occupy Alexandropol and its vicinity.
That the Turks guarantee order and safety.

Refugees Again

The capture of Alexandropol meant the complete isolation of the capital, Erivan, as Alexandropol is the great railroad junction between Armenia and Georgia. Erivan was therefore evacuated by the Armenian army, its ammunition being exhausted. Unfed and shoeless multitudes are reported crowding toward Tiflis and Batum, all roads jammed with fleeing refugees. More recent news reports the renewal of hostilities after Armenia had rejected the Turkish ultimatum to accept a Soviet form of government. The rumor that Alexandropol has been recaptured by the Armenians, after violent fighting, even if true can not now greatly alter the situation. It is reported, however, that the Soviet Government has ordered Mustapha Kemal's army to cease its advance and there are reports that Moscow has even required the victorious Turks to evacuate Armenia.

Supplies Probably Safe

While massacres of the Armenian civil population might have been expected in the event of a continued Turkish occupation of Armenia, experience so far has shown that the Armenian civil population has nothing to fear from the Soviet Government. During the abortive Bolshevist revolution in Alexandropol last May the warehouses of the Near East Relief were placed under a military guard by the Bolshevist commissar, and the American personnel were given a guard and treated with every consideration. It is not thought that either the Americans or their supplies will suffer at the hands of the Soviets.

Whatever the immediate settlement of the Armenian situation may be, the campaign of the last few weeks leaves Armenia again with broken army, devastated harvests, ruined homes and fugitive population to face the dread cold winter of the mountain regions.

League of Nations Speaks

Meanwhile, the Assembly of the League of Nations in session at Geneva on motion of Lord Robert Cecil opened consideration of the Armenian question. A cable was sent

to the President of the United States stating that if $20,000,000 could be raised in America, the League of Nations would undertake to find a mandatory to employ this sum in seeking to preserve the integrity of Armenia. On November 25, member nations of the League, and the United States, were invited to volunteer for the task of negotiating with Mustapha Kemal Pasha looking to saving Armenia from annihilation. It was specifically stated that "the proposal does not involve a repetition of the request to accept a mandate." Denmark was first to offer to undertake the task.

While these discussions were in progress, members of the French Government have declared on various occasions the readiness of France to reach an amicable understanding with Mustapha Kemal Pasha and to meet the Turkish Nationalists on the ground of returning to the Turks all or part of the territory granted to Greece by the Treaty of Sevres. It is generally felt that this change of attitude on the part of France will greatly strengthen the power and the pretentions of the Turkish Nationalist "government."

The Port of Batum

Between 8,000 and 12,000 Greek refugees are still assembled in Batum, where the late Greek Government had gathered them from all over Transcaucasia with a view to colonizing them in Thrace and other new territories recently occupied by the Greeks. After some 22,000 had been shipped from Batum, the enterprise was dropped by the late Greek Government and the remaining refugees, left without resources of any kind, camped about Batum, where the cold, rain and lack of food has produced a fearful death rate among them. As Batum was already overcrowded with refugees who had come from South Russia at the time of the collapse of General Denikin's army, the condition produced by this concentration of Greek refugees near the city is described as appalling.

In addition, 100,000 Armenian women and children refugees are reported fleeing down the Tchorok valley road in the direction of Batum, seeking safety from the advancing Turks. The mountain passes in this district are choked with snow and it is thought that only a part of this number will ever reach Batum, the remainder dying by the roadside of hunger and exposure. Even should they reach Batum, however, in that already crowded port there is now no place left to house them, and the danger of an epidemic is considered very great.

It is reported that the British Black Sea fleet had planned to re-occupy Batum, which was returned to the Georgian Republic on July 15 last. At the same time, however, a wireless from Moscow stated that a British occupation of the Georgian Black Sea port would be considered by the Soviet Government as tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia. Batum, therefore, remains between two fires, with no help whatever for its immense refugee camps save that brought by the Near East Relief.

Aleppo-Syria Area

In Syria, the trouble between French and Arabs seems to have somewhat abated since the dramatic occupation of Damascus and Aleppo by the French this summer. Southern Syria, at present writing, is about as safe a place as the Near East can boast and thither hundreds of Armenian orphans have been transferred from Aintab in the north.

All Northern Syria remains in an unsettled condition. Arab and Christian population have been given free play at each other's throats. Old religious and racial enmities have been revived. The relief director at Latakia describes that region as chaos. Roads are unsafe, prices high, smoking villages tell the story of raids and reprisals. Roving bands of Bedouins terrorize the population. Christian villagers, recently repatriated, are again exiles. From across the Turkish borders, Armenian refugees of Cilicia are pouring into Aleppo—hundreds of women and children homeless with the severe weather commencing and ruined villages behind them.

Persia Area

The British operations in Mesopotamia through the summer have resulted in comparative order again after severe fighting and decidedly narrow escapes for certain isolated British garrisons which were finally relieved. For a time, early in September, all Mesopotamia seemed ablaze and the entire Arab population on the war path. The mediations of Sir Percy Cox sent out by the British Government as High Commissioner have been unusually successful. The railway through Bagdad has been again restored.

The fate of the Armenian and Assyrian refugees located at Bakuba, near Bagdad, has hung in the balance. The camp itself was attacked. Plans were under way for the repatriation of these people in their former homes and companies were already being transferred north to Mosul. Several of these convoys were attacked on the journey. At present, 25,000 Assyrians have been assembled at Mosul and 16,000 Armenians near Basra. The British Government has given up all idea of repatriating them for the present because of the strained diplomatic relations with Persia. Their former fertile homeland, Urumia, is now quite abandoned. The handful of Assyrians who remained in Persia have been forced to move southward to Hamadan and Mosul and are facing yet another winter of exile.

The Infallible Ford

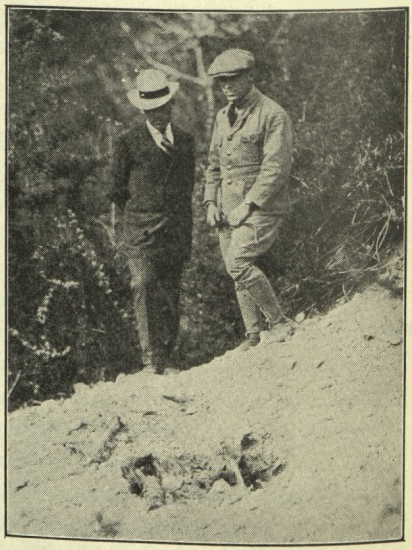
The Ford has caught up with the camel. Near East Relief transportation managers refer to their Fords as "camels" because they have proved such faithful beasts in getting supplies about in the roadless countries of the Near East. It is a rare car that can match a camel's reputation for a patient, untiring and reliable disposition.

Ali, the young Turkish boy whose master drove a N. E. R. Ford for the Samsoun station might be the hero of this story if the Ford wasn't so much in the lime-light. It only goes to prove that you can't keep a good car down. This particular Detroit product had the general look of undersize and overwork that others of its family have borne. It had exchanged trimness for a decidedly battered appearance. Nevertheless, there was something about it that would make it impossible to class it lightly with other Fords. On its flank was a gaily painted picture of a high-stepping camel with the motto, "Le fidele chameau" underneath it.

One night Ali and his master were hurrying with a load of supplies to a far-away station where they expected to spend the night. To their dismay, for it was dark and getting cold, a spring broke in the "fidele chameau." Nothing to do but spend a wet, clammy night out in the country waiting for morning and repair parts. If Ali slept that night, it was not the sleep of forgetfulness. If he called on the gods of his forefathers, it was not in vain.

There is a custom whereby a good Turk wards off the "Evil Eye" so potent in eastern countries. He hangs a string of blue beads called a "geordanluk" somewhere around the head of his camel or horse.

It didn't take Ali long to get a "geordanluk" and hang it around the nozzle of the Ford. His point was that the Evil Eye could operate just as easily on a Ford as on anything else that "went." There was no doubt in his mind about the cause of the broken spring that night in the desert. Having divined the source of the trouble, he did not intend to have it happen again. This all took place six months ago. Since then Ali and the driver have never been stranded. There isn't a single mishap against the account of the Evil Eye. Or is it Henry Ford whose record is clear?



Remains of Massacre, Marash

Dr. Brush Handles a Panic

"You remember I wrote you of my visit to Sarakamish and that the Armenians were fighting the Turks, Kurds, and Tartars near that place. Well, since then, the Armenians have been getting the worst of it, not only at Sarakamish, but at many points. This is what we have been looking for for some time past. Three days ago we heard that Sarakamish had almost fallen. So we hurriedly began to transfer our stores to points of concealment and made provision for any emergency. Day before yesterday we received word that Sarakamish had fallen and that the Turks were advancing.

During the night word came to us to hurry down to the orphans, that the town was in a panic and the Turks only twenty miles away! We jumped into our clothes, I got my horse and rode into town. Kars had been ordered evacuated! Refugees lined the roads, thousands of them,—men, women, children, the old and bedridden, cattle and sheep. I stopped at hospital number three—not a nurse or doctor to be found. Same at hospitals number four and six. Many children were sleeping, but the wounded soldiers were awake.

Rescued, Saved! By Near East Relief

By six we managed to get hold of a few Russian sisters and two doctors. We got the kitchens going and a little order established. By degrees we managed to get more doctors and sisters. Yet everything was in a panic, children were crying and refugees forcing their way into our hospitals for protection. Our guards threw the refugees out and I loaded the wounded soldiers on wagons and convoyed them, under our flag, to the railroad station, dumping them half dressed on a wood pile.

It was a busy morning,—we had a hundred wagons transferring food to points of safety. Every one worked like beavers. All this transferring you understand was done under the American flag, otherwise the soldiers would have taken the wagons away from us. Flags had to be made at once, both Red Cross and ours. By afternoon I had flags flying from all the hospitals.

By nightfall word was sent that the Armenians had forced the Turks out of Salum (30 miles away) and that things were safe. The panic had subsided and things were running fairly smoothly. Order now prevails.

You would laugh at my hospital arrangements. I had all the little Turks and Tartars put in the beds nearest the doorways. Then the Turks and Tartars would see their own as they came in." —KARS, *September 21, 1920.*

League of Nations Considers Armenia

Lord Robert Cecil has moved a resolution before the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva "to request the Council of the League to take under immediate consideration the situation in Armenia to avert the danger now threatening the remnant of the Armenian race and also to establish some permanent settlement of that country" according to a cable received by the Near East Relief.

"There is no tragedy greater than that of Armenia, culminating in massacres and horrors rarely seen and never surpassed. All information shows that early reports underrated the massacres ordered by Talaat which constitute the most terrible indictment ever brought against any human being. The League of Nations will not be the exponent of public morality unless it does its utmost to secure this ancient people from a repetition of such horrors. Some practical step should be taken to remedy the terrible condition in Armenia.

This matter has been entrusted to the League of Nations. Let us not separate without having ascertained what can be done.

To move our governments and to crystallize public opinion, I propose a resolution that the Council of the League of Nations be requested to take under immediate consideration the situation in Armenia, to avert the danger now threatening the remnant of the Armenian race and also to establish some permanent settlement of that country."

APPEAL TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

Owing to hail, rain, and field mice the harvest in Armenia fell below expectations. Standing crops appeared well but owing to poor seed, returns not as good as expected. Maximum returns one hundred forty thousand tons, only sufficient for eight months for one and a half million people. Food crisis critical and intensified by new Turkish invasion.

Estimated one hundred thousand peaceful inhabitants of Sarakamish and Kars region forced to renew the life of refugees and flee toward interior of Armenia. Also large number fleeing from Bolsheviks in Azerbaijan and southern Russia and coming to Armenia. Farmers fearing famine are unwilling to sell crops thus leaving cities foodless. In addition to Armenia crops, ten thousand tons purchased from neighboring countries in order to save Armenia. It is necessary to secure flour from America, fifty thousand tons maximum requirement. In the name of the Armenian government and the Armenian people I beg that you use your wide influence in order that Near East Relief may secure and ship the flour needed. I am sure that in this serious crisis you will not fail to continue your aid to Armenia in her struggle for existence.

OHANDJANIAN, President of Armenia.

FROM THE ARMENIAN GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Armenian Republic

Erivan, Armenia, October 12, 1920.

Captain Yarrow,
Director General,
Near East Relief, Caucasus Branch.

Honorable Sir:

As you are well aware, the recent attack by the Turks on the Kars front occasioned in its early stages such a panic in the City of Kars as, if continued, would have brought about serious consequences.

At this critical time, when most of the inhabitants of Kars were thinking of fleeing to places of safety for their persons and belongings, the attitude shown by the personnel of the Near East Relief toward danger compels me, in the name of the Government of Armenia, to express our profound gratitude and congratulations to them for their humane and noble conduct.

I also understand that among your personnel were certain individuals whose contracts were ended and who had completed their service with the Near East Relief and were about to start home to America. When danger threatened the children for whom they had been working, they decided to remain until the crisis was past.

I have been informed that the American personnel were divided among the various orphanages, and they all decided to remain and protect the children at the risk of personal danger if the enemy approached.

Their actions fill me with admiration at the courage and bravery shown.

Again accept my thanks, and kindly express to all the Near East Relief personnel the appreciation of the Armenian Government.

With highest regards,

(Signed) H. OHANDJANIAN,
President of Armenia.

Girls Rescued from Harems—Thousands Are Still in Captivity

In Isolated Harpoot

Orphanage Work

"Most of the energies of the Harpoot Unit have from the first been expended on the care of orphans and now, in spite of diminished personnel, we are still caring for an increasing number of orphan children. Our enrollment at the end of August totals 5,176 children. 2,369 of these are being cared for in the thirty American orphanages in Harpoot and the region immediately surrounding it. 514 are in the American orphanages at Malatia and Arabkir; 731 in the German and French orphanages and 381 in the Armenian orphanage in Harpoot and Mezereh, and 29 in the Kurdish orphanage at Malatia, while 1,152 are being supported in the homes of surviving relatives. Of these children, about 75 per cent are below 15 years of age. The remaining 25 per cent include some 300 women who have escaped from Moslem homes.

One of our orphanages is devoted to the protection of those women who have escaped from their Moslem tormentors, and another to the care of those women who have contracted diseases living under such conditions. One is set apart for the housing and training of children who are mentally defective; another is occupied by blind children, and one by cripples. Besides this, under the direction of the Medical Department, two orphanages are being used as sanatarium for children suffering from tubercular trouble, and one is set apart for the treatment of scabies cases.

Harpoot Industries

During the month of August the shops in which our orphans are receiving industrial training produced over $6,000 worth of goods, of which practically all was turned into the equipment of our orphans.

General Situation

Although as mentioned above, we are far from scenes of war, and the government seems inclined to treat Moslems and Christians alike, there is nevertheless much unrest and lawlessness abroad. We hear of frequent robberies and occasional murders, and as the vast majority of the population in this region are Kurds, there is the constant rumble and threat of a Kurdish uprising. So far as our work is concerned the result of all this is that few of the Armenians dare to start out in business or agriculture on any large scale. Prices of all commodities and especially of food stuffs remain abnormally high.

Over most of the Harpoot region the wheat crop was very poor this season, so that the price of wheat has not fallen as was expected. This, together with the political conditions mentioned above, point to a hard winter ahead of us, although if the flow of individual remittances from America continues we may hope to limit ourselves almost entirely to the care of the orphan children we already have in charge as the people who are old enough to care for themselves will probably have money enough to buy bread, even at the present high prices."

—August, 1920.

Affairs in Northern Syria

"I wish I had a brighter outlook to throw before you and those interested in Relief and Mission work in northern Syria. You will remember that the August report mentioned the disturbed conditions of the mountain villages between here and Jisir. This has increased greatly during the last two weeks and came much nearer Latakia than formerly. The recent raid has been by the Turkoman against the Fellaheen and Moslem villages. The previous raid was against the Turkoman in which their villages were burned and many of them killed. Their silence during a few weeks did not mean surrender or defeat, but an accumulation of forces. Then came their turn to strike—they did.

Had you been at our wharf last week you would have seen about all the sail boats we have in the Latakia harbor carrying the village refugees, their grain and animals from the coast north down to town for safety. What a sight! What confusion! The smoke of their villages still reeking as they sat in hundreds on the wharf waiting for the men to secure some place for them to put their stuff in safety. Now the oppressed are wondering how they can get revenge. Thus it goes.

You will readily see what the outlook is for the winter ahead. Prices are still high. Roads are unsafe. Christian villagers still scattered from Latakia to Sihyoun. Many of their houses are being pulled down by their enemies so as to have the beams and wood for sale. With wood a rare article these days we wonder from whence the means and material to rebuild and what will happen to the inhabitants in the meantime.

According to orders from headquarters our Latakia appropriation is now to be $600 per month instead of 600 pounds. We accept it and shall make it go as far as any center in all the service, but we do not hope to do the impossible, that is, serve hundreds and hundreds of refugees with food out of this. We are absolutely refusing what we have hitherto called General Relief."

Wellesley Unit in Near East

At a meeting of the Wellesley Unit in Constantinople on Thursday last $3,000 was given to relief work in the city. This money was sent to the Unit by their fellow-alumnæ in America and is the balance of a total of $5,700 sent since January first.

Wellesley alumnæ also equip and maintain the Unit for the Near East at an expense of about $10,000 a year. The relief sums have been spent for:

The equipment of six child-welfare clinics under Dr. Graff.	$700.00
Work in Broussa under Mrs. Darbishire	500.00
Industrial work (shoe-making) in orphanages	2,000.00
Two scholarships at Constantinople College	250.00
For school fees, elementary education of war orphans	1,000.00
For milk to be used for sick children in welfare clinics	1,000.00
To Miss Hastings for orphanage work (providing bath-tubs and such "luxuries")	250.00
	$5,700.00

The Wellesley Unit was assigned to the Constantinople area and Miss Phillips, Dr. Graff, Miss Everett, Miss O. Smith, Miss Hastings and Mrs. Darbishire are still at work in the field.

An Armenian Boy's Dream of Christmas-

Why Plans Must Be Enlarged

"ARMENIAN REFUGEES POURING INTO ALEPPO FROM TURKISH FRONTIER. SEVERE WEATHER COMMENCING. WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOMELESS. EMERGENCY WORK IMPERATIVE. PRESENT APPROPRIATION MUST CONTINUE THROUGHOUT WINTER."

—BAYARD DODGE, BEIRUT.

"ROAD FROM CENTRAL ARMENIA TO BLACK SEA JAMMED WITH ARMENIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLEEING BEFORE TURKISH ARMY. UNFED, SHOELESS, HALF-NAKED REFUGEES CROWDING INTO TIFLIS FOR POSSIBLE SAFETY. URGENT APPEAL TO NEAR EAST RELIEF COMMITTEE TO RUSH FOOD, MEDICINE, CLOTHING."

—INTERNATIONAL PHILARMENIAN LEAGUE, GENEVA.

Upon these cablegrams, Mr. Vickrey, the National Secretary for the Near East Relief, makes the following comments:—"This unforeseen wholesale emergency amounting to national tragedy greatly increases amount of destitution placing heavy burden upon our Committee calling for great increase in former budget unless we are willing to see tens of thousands of our former Allies die in exile for lack of food and clothing which we can send if funds are provided.

Nationalists promise safety to orphans, property and refugees under protection American Relief Workers and the fact that such promises were faithfully kept throughout four years of war, gives confidence that distinctly humanitarian life saving relief work will continue.. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of orphans and destitute are in areas entirely outside of the control of Nationalist forces. Redoubling efforts to secure adequate funds is imperative if disastrous loss of life is to be avoided."

Medical and refugee relief Adana aiding thousands. Turkish attacks Armenia, have driven fifty thousand people from homes. Many new orphans, winter already come. Kars, Alexandropol district urgent appeal for additional funds.

—COOMBS, *Constantinople*, October 28.

Tremendous need Armenian districts cold weather near. Can use ten thousand outfits of clothing, all ages.

—DODGE, *Beirut*, November 15.

"It is growing more and more apparent that peaceful conditions will probably not obtain in Aintab for some time, perhaps not till next spring or later. At the present time, the Armenians are helping the French but this will not be a determining factor in the military situation.

One great difficulty is the fear of a food shortage, and the difficulty of purchasing supplies for the winter. These people have it bred into their very bone that they must have enough put by to last through the winter or they are going to suffer severely. This they have not been able to do this year, and there is consequent fear and anxiety. The relief workers in Aintab have thought that the opening of an industrial work, with the emphasis placed entirely on products readily salable in the country, would have a very valuable stabilizing influence. It

is thought it can be done without loss and probably with a substantial profit."

—L. A. SHEPARD, *Aintab*, Oct. 15.

Heavy taxes levied by Nationalists on all Christians prevent them from contributing anything to support dependents and it will be necessary for Near East Relief to make up food deficiency to save thousands, during coming winter. Steady rise of food stuff, transportation and custom duties make it necessary for larger appropriation Anatolia interior.

—MacCALLUM, *Constantinople*, Nov. 26.

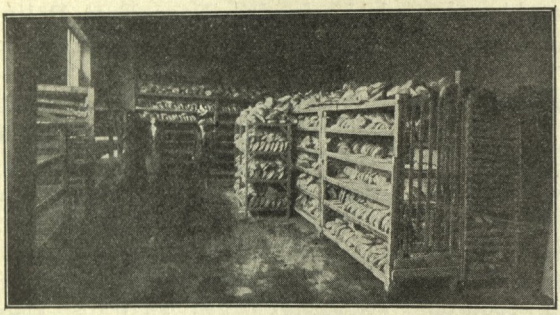
Refugees from Broussa driven from homes without clothes or bedding. Armenian patriarchate lacks funds. Near East Relief funds tied up with regular work.

Armenian refugees in Samsoun, Ismid, Broussa, Adana, Batum, Constantinople are absolutely dependent upon charitable aid for food. Near East Relief sole support of fifty thousand orphans in orphanages, 25,000 in Caucasus; 17,000 Anatolia. [We are sole support of 13,300 orphans in Harpoot, Sivas, Caesarea, Konia, Marsovan, Samsoun, Trebizond]; 8,000 in Beirut area, and aiding over 50,000 homes and soup kitchens.

A Word of Gratitude

"When we think of the coming winter, and of this spontaneous dona-

Sitting in the Sunlight to Get Warm



Constantinople Bakery Running Night and Day

tion on your part, we are confused and abashed and do not know how to express the gratitude of our thousands of orphans.

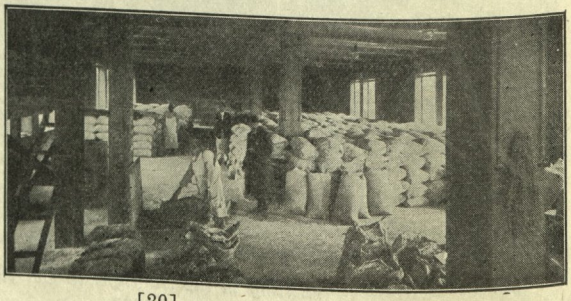
Your short career in the Orphanage Committee Work has already endowed our institutions with such bounty that in a short time the moral results will be clearly visible on our orphans."

With Deepest Thanks,
ARMENIAN NAT'L RELIEF WORK,
Central Committee

One hundred twenty thousand Russian refugees in Constantinople. Near East Relief bakery supplying 8,500 loaves bread daily in addition to regular work of supplying orphanages. Bakery running night and day. Near East Relief personnel, working for refugees in cooperation with United States Navy, aided in transporting refugees from crowded refugee ship to U. S. Shipping Board boat for Serbia. Near East Relief trachoma hospital giving refugee children and old women hot baths and food. Near East Relief worker running information bureau U. S. Embassy. Personnel in readiness to answer emergency calls. All American organizations doing splendid work.
—COOMBS, *Constantinople*, November 27.

Two hundred children of officers of Wrangel's staff fleeing from Bolsheviks sick on crowded ships find shelter in Near East Trachoma Hospital, Constantinople. Near East Relief workers and United States sailors bring children on United States subchaser to door of hospital on Bosphorus. Miss Cushman waiting with hot soup, Turkish bath, clean beds.
—COOMBS, *Constantinople*, November 22.

Large Russian population in Tiflis Georgia in urgent need of



relief. Approximately two thousand children and four thousand adults in distress. Near East Relief gave a measure of relief to these last winter. My budget will not stand further aid. Special appeal for this Russian work. Minimum requirements three thousand dollars per month.

—COOMBS, *Constantinople*, October 14.

No apparent prospect Urumia repatriation therefore minimum monthly needs as follows, refugees Tabriz forty thousand dollars. Local Armenians are in extreme need, Hamadam refugees number five thousand.

—PADDOCK, *Tabriz*, October 7.

All Near East personnel given choice of withdrawing but all decided to remain. Twenty-five thousand orphans in our care would have small chance of surviving if we left.

—YARROW, *Caucasus*, November 10.

In the City Yards

They were harried, they were
hounded,
They fell, ran, hid, and crawled;
But fifteen thousand found a place
Within mud mission walls.

They came with torn and frozen feet,
And brains that reeled with fear,
They came with sorrow-strangled
hearts,
Too dazed, too spent for tears.

The Kurds raged at the sheltering
flag
And cursed the big barred gate.
The stricken crowds begged God's
good might—
He stayed the cries of hate.

A five months' weary vigil
Was kept with bated breath,
With filth and typhus, hunger, dread,
With prayer and birth and death.

—From "Persian Pictures," by Mary F. Labaree (Fleming H. Revell Company).

Morning, Batum —Another Little Child Ready for Burial

"They Do Not Look for Ships, They Look for Death"

Word About Persian Refugees

"The Bakuba camp has at last been razed. Its last days were rather stormy. There had been several attempts at repatriation beginning the first of May but there were interruptions and delays due to Arab raids on the line between Bagdad and Mosul. August the 8th, a heavy attack was made on the camp itself which lasted two weeks. There was intermittent fighting every day and night with frequent acute stages when efforts were made to rush our defenses.

"The British force was small, but well handled and the whole man force of the refugees was organized and armed and did most creditable service in the defense of the camp. The Arabs, who numbered three or four thousand, were well armed and had a strong position in the orange and palm groves along the river surrounding the camp. They held on very tenaciously and at times fought fiercely, but Indians, Syrians and Armenians proved to be the better fighters and finally succeeded in driving them off. The casualties on our side were not large. Our relief premises were never under direct fire but we got a great many stray bullets, one of which struck at the feet of Mrs. McDowell and myself as we were crossing the yard.

"By August the 21st the strength of the attack was broken and the movement of the refugees to a temporary camp at Bagdad was begun and Mrs. McDowell and I came into Bagdad. The Armenian refugees (excepting several hundred whose homes were in Urumia and who had family connections with the Syrians and elected to cast in their lot with the Syrians) were transferred to the refugee camp at Nahrumr, on the Tigris, 30 miles above Busra, there to await transportation later to Constantinople—time uncertain.

"The Syrians are being moved up to the new camp at Mindan, about 30 miles northeast of Mosul. The last lot are still in transit, the last full section being scheduled to leave Bagdad this morning. A few Armenians and Syrians are still in the camp at Bakuba doing the final work of cleaning up, removing water pipes, rails and other camp equipment. In the course of two weeks the last of the refugees should be out of Bagdad. (A few hundred have refused to go up and have been discharged from the camp. They will remain here on their own.)

"Some of the sections who were recently sent up were attacked by the Arabs and there were a few casualties —not more than ten—but the line is pronounced safe again and the trains are running without interruption. We shall be greatly relieved when we hear of the safe arrival of the last contingent at the Mindan camp.

"So much as to the facts as they are to-day; I shall have to leave my remarks on the plans for the future for a later letter which I hope will not be long delayed."

—September 21, 1920.

Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children

Just outside the old city walls, at Yedi Koulé, is located the Near East Hospital for tubercular children. This hospital was officially opened on July

1st, and was planned for sixty beds, but the need has been so great that during summer months the porches have been filled with extra beds until ninety children have been accommodated at one time.

During the summer and autumn months, the children have practically lived in the open air—eating their meals on the wide verandas, sleeping on the open porches, and playing in the gardens. Under this treatment many little thin bodies and faces have been transformed into healthy plump bodies and round smiling faces. Children who knew only dirty narrow streets and crowded rooms have had an opportunity for the first time to romp in a country garden, to eat nourishing, well cooked food, to enjoy hot baths, and to sleep in little clean white beds at night in the fresh air.

On a trip through the wards and sleeping porches at night, one will see rows of dark towsled heads in the little white beds, and each face has a happy contented expression. You can hear sleepy "good nights" from three or four different nationalities. In the daytime these children have a glorious time building playhouses in the garden or weaving baskets on the porches.

The money given by the Canadian people to the Near East has been used to finance the undertaking. Miss E. M. Wood is in charge of the hospital and under her supervision the buildings were speedily repaired, equipment secured, and the hospital made ready for the little patients. The work is growing rapidly. Twenty-four patients were pronounced cured in September and were discharged—but as soon as one bed is empty, another appeal comes.

Appeal to the Clergy

"Of all the appeals for relief that come to us at this time from the outside, I do not know of any that is more important than that of Near East Relief. It is most humanitarian and Christian, and I would urge the pastors to give this claim prior consideration to other outside appeals for help. If I were a pastor I would give first attention to the raising of the benevolent funds regularly ordered by the church, and then I should regard the Near East Relief as of first importance outside of the regular benevolences."

—Adna W. Leonard, D.D.,
Methodist Bishop, San Francisco

In a Sultan's Palace

Times have changed in Constantinople, the erstwhile city of harems and veiled ladies. In the scented gardens of the haremlik where once the chosen ones of Riza Pasha, War Minister to the Sultan Abdul Hamid, disported themselves on pleasant afternoons, they are now playing football. Not the chosen fair ones, of course. Feminine emancipation has not progressed quite so far as that even in Constantinople. But a howling, shrieking mob of Greek and Turkish orphans, who have succeeded the ladies of the harem, are pushing the pigskin in a most vigorous manner in the precincts once sacred to the feminine contingent of the Pasha's establishment—a lusty lot of boys are being housed and cared for by the Near East Relief.

"It would be quite a blow to old Riza Pasha, I imagine," wrote one of the relief workers in charge, "if he could see his beautiful palace turned into a relief headquarters for little war orphans, afflicted with trachoma. The pasha had a particularly large and magnificent house of forty-eight rooms, each room filled with many windows. The apartments of the haremlik were spacious as well as sumptuous, allowing ample accommodation for even so ardent an admirer of the ladies as the late Minister of War.

"But when the Sultan 'went out' as you might say, and still later, when the war came in, there wasn't so much of a demand for spacious haremliks. Harems are rather on the wane now and the Pasha's beautiful house and garden were a drug on the market. But nothing goes to waste when the Americans are around, and no sooner had one of our doctors caught a glimpse of the estate with its light-flooded rooms than he announced that he was going to have it for a trachoma hospital for his orphan patients. Negotiations resulted in the transfer of the property to the Near East Relief which is using it as a combination orphanage and hospital where the little refugee orphans troubled with eye disease may receive treatment and at the same time indulge in some of the good American games that may do much toward bringing about a better understanding between the East and the West and also between the different races of the Orient."

Wardrobe for a President

Being president may pay the rent but it doesn't always provide the wardrobe—not in Armenia at any rate. A letter just received from Erivan, the capital of that most unfortunate republic, tells how Ohandjanian got his winter woolens, and it wasn't a case of political graft either.

It was in a Near East Relief old clothes warehouse and the charming young worker in charge was dispensing second hand clothing to a long line of ragged applicants who offered in exchange their thanks or at most a few cents. Bending over her bundle of "gents' furnishing," she was suddenly startled by the sound of a suave and unusually musical voice inquiring

in English for a suit of underwear, of the largest size on hand. She looked up and beheld a very tall and very dignified gentleman arrayed in a greenish black, rather frayed Prince Albert which he wore with the air of the proverbial Prince gracing rags. It was rather difficult to associate so impressive a figure with anything so unromantic as a request for woolen underwear, but since such had unmistakably been what he asked for, she made all haste to supply him with the largest outfit in stock.

To her surprise he offered her in payment the equivalent of thirty-eight cents in American money. Involuntarily she protested but he reassured her in his gracious tones: "Really, Madam, I have plenty, you know. You forget I receive the quite remarkable salary of twenty dollars a month."

The little relief worker looked again and this time with dawning recognition. The gentleman she had not had the honor of meeting, but his picture was as familiar as that of Woodrow Wilson. He was none other than M. Ohandjanian, the President of the Republic of Armenia.

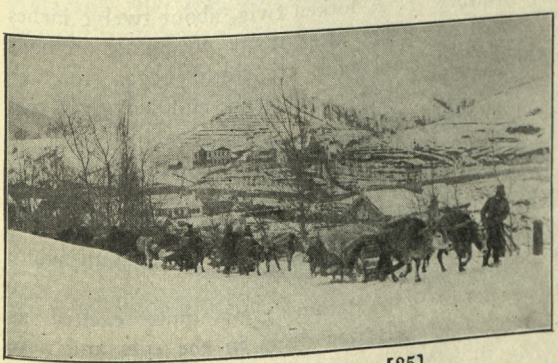
Supplies En Route

With the recent bad turn in Armenian affairs, it is encouraging to learn that supplies are being rushed forward with all possible speed. Cargoes are now nearing Batum with many tons of materials which the refugees need desperately and without which they will perish.

Food and clothing are primary needs, so much of the tonnage is made up of these. There are 5,813,000 old garments and pairs of shoes weighing 250 tons. Rice, 5,220 bags of it, amounting to 210 tons and 75 tons of sugar in 1,680 bags complete the food allowance in this consignment.

There are 260 tons of an article with which America has made Armenia increasingly familiar — just soap. Orphanage workers tell us that the children think that washing is great sport—one little girl declared that she "adored" shampoo day.

Early in December another steamer will sail with 1,000 tons of wheat flour, 400 tons of rice and 100 tons of sugar. Every friend of Near East Relief can feel that all possible precaution is being taken to see that these supplies do not fall into the hands of Armenia's enemies, but reach her destitute refugee population.



Moving Supplies to Fleeing Refugees in the Caucasus

Making Christmas Out of Nothing

"Maritza! *What* are you making?"

Antaram darted into the schoolroom of the Near East Relief orphanage where Maritza sat on the floor surrounded by a strange collection of scraps of silk and cotton and twigs. A piece of charcoal, a few red berries and a bunch of straight black hair only added to the mystery.

"Why, you know," she said, "we are all making these for the Christmas party."

Her eyes danced as she held up a wonderful doll.

"What party?" Antaram was still more puzzled.

"Well, where have you been the last two days that you ask," demanded Maritza.

"In bed," was the answer, "waiting for my clothes to dry. It's been so rainy they wouldn't dry—and nobody told me."

Maritza's scorn vanished. She knew what that meant.

"Well, I will tell you," she said. "Every child in the orphanage that knows a poor child in the town—knows who she is and all about her, you understand—is going to ask her to come to see the tree . . . "

"Oh!" cried Antaram, clapping her hands. "I must find Nunig and invite her. She lived in the house next to ours, and her mother was so pretty. The Turks drove us all away ever and ever so far and now she has no one. She sleeps in a cellar and comes to the soup kitchen every day and she always asks when there will be room in the orphanage. Maybe I can find her in the line to-morrow."

Antaram's little face grew very sad as she spoke of the past.

"You will want to make a doll for her then," Maritza suggested.

"Oh! Do you think that I could"?

"Sure thing!" (whatever that is in Armenian) Maritza assured her, and the lesson began.

A forked twig, about twelve inches long, after many wrappings in odds and ends of cloth, began to take shape as the body and legs of a real doll.

Shorter twigs were fastened on for arms and the top was wound until it became the shape of a head, which was then covered with white muslin.

Antaram grew quite excited as Maritza drew in the eyes and nose

and mouth with the charcoal and colored the cheeks with the juice of the red berries.

"But her hair!" she almost screamed.

"Here's some left," and Maritza gathered up every strand. "It came off my own head. Teacher cut it where it wouldn't show. After it's sewed on we can curl it."

By Christmas Day a long row of dolls sat on a ledge ready to be adopted. The little guests had no way of telling time so they came much too early. Nunig was there with the other refugee children for whom there was no room as yet in the orphanage. Such pinched, big-eyed faces, such scanty, ragged clothes. They would surely not even be alive were it not for the one good, warm meal they got each day at the Near East Relief soup kitchen.

When the big curtains parted they made no sound nor did they even seem to hear the gasps of delight from the orphanage children. None of them had even heard of a Christmas tree—was this heaven? In the blaze of candles, the sparkle of tinsel, their eyes looked even bigger and their faces whiter and thinner than before. But Antaram, who was watching Nunig, thought that some of the sadness went away. No one moved until the Near East Relief worker said:

"Would you like to walk all around the pretty tree?"

Then as they passed she put into each wasted little hand a small bag of raisins and nuts and candies.

The orphanage children sang for their little guests and the Near East Relief worker told the story of that first Christmas in a land not so very far away from their own and then it seemed that they must go. Just as though they were walking in their sleep they turned away from the wonderful vision of the sparkling tree and then something happened.

Antaram stood at the door and as Nunig passed she thrust something into her arms.

"She's yours!"

For a moment Nunig stood holding the doll at arm's length, devouring it with her eyes. Then she pressed her thin, white face against the red muslin cheeks and with a sob she flung her arms round her little friend.

When the door had closed on the last ragged child, the ledge where the dolls had sat was quite empty and tears stood in Maritza's eyes.

"It's not because they're gone," she explained to Antaram. "It's because we couldn't give more."

A Long Row of Dolls Sat on the Ledge

Recent Sailings

Raids won't stop Near East Relief! So read a headline of the morning papers on November 11th. In the face of the hostilities of the Turkish Nationalists and the Bolshevists, workers have left the United States to hasten as quickly as possible to posts in the Near East. Their attitude is that the worse conditions become, the more they are needed. There are three sailings to report.

On October 23rd, Dr. Mabel Elliott of Lakewood, Florida, returned to the Near East. Mrs. Mabel Ann Nickerson accompanied her and will act as her associate in a joint project backed by the American Women's Hospital and the Near East Relief. Dr. Elliott was a Near East worker who helped bring the refugees out of the Marash massacre of last January.

On November 4, Milo F. McAlpin and Reginald K. Van Velsor sailed for Constantinople on the Fabre liner, "Madonna." Mr. McAlpin, a graduate of Harvard University, served as captain in the Coast Artillery during the war. He goes to be financial executive in Beirut. Mr. Van Velsor, who also served in the war, left the finance department at headquarters to become a bookkeeper in the Constantinople office.

On November 10th, six Near East Relief workers left on the S. S. "Pannonia." Four of them will be assigned posts in the Constantinople area: Dr. Russell T. Uhls, an eye specialist who has worked in Kansas City and New York City hospitals, in the United States Army and in the Public Health Service; Mrs. Florence Larson Uhls of Fitchburg, Mass., who served as a United States Army nurse and who has worked with the Public Health Service; Allyn McCreary Eddy of New York City of the Ambulance Service in France, and a first lieutenant in the United States Air Service; Miss Mary L. Morton of New York City, a secretarial worker, who served with the Red Cross in France doing canteen and recreation work.

Miss Grace W. Blackwell of Hamilton Square, New Jersey, will go probably to the Caucasus. She is a nurse who has had experience both in the army and in social service nursing.

Miss Constance Sheltman of Louisville, Kentucky, in addition to social service work, served as a Reconstruction aid for eleven months in the United States Army.

New Director—Syria-Aleppo Area

On October 29, Bayard Dodge, son of Cleveland H. Dodge, was named director of American relief activities in the Aleppo-Syria area, with headquarters at Beirut, to succeed Major James H. Nicol, resigned. Mr. Dodge is a Princeton graduate, and for seven years has been a member of the faculty of the American University at Beirut, Syria. His wife was Miss Mary Bliss, daughter of the late Dr. Howard Bliss, son of the founder and himself president of the American University of Beirut. Mr. Dodge has recently returned to Syria after a year's furlough in the United States.

News Notes

Three delegates, representing the United States, attended the International Philarmenian League conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, on November 11, in connection with the first meeting of the League of Nations; Walter George Smith, of Philadelphia, H. C. Jaquith, of New York, and Dr. W. W. Peet, of Fall River, Mass., an American missionary now in Constantinople.

The purpose of the Geneva conference was to exert political pressure on the League of Nations council to obtain for the Armenian Republic the independence and security promised the Armenians by the Allies during the war.

Following this conference, Dr. Peet returned to Constantinople accompanied by H. C. Jaquith who has been assigned temporarily to duties in Constantinople.

The gift of $150,000 to the Near East Relief by Armenian residents in the United States, through Mr. M. Karagheusian of New York in October, was matched by the Executive Committee who appropriated an equivalent sum, making a total of $300,000 for immediate use in purchasing supplies to be distributed in co-operation with Dr. H. Ohandjanian, Prime Minister of the Armenian Republic.

In addition to this sum, $200,000 was appropriated for relief work in the Constantinople district, $125,000 for relief in Transcaucasia, $115,000 for relief in Syria, and $55,000 in northwestern Persia. Contributions of $5,872 by Greeks were doubled by the executive committee and the total of $11,744 assigned to relief work among Greek refugees.

Marsovan station boasts a regulation Turkish bath. Any day you can see a picturesque procession of the Rescue Home women who carry their babies there for morning ablutions. Mothers and babies all bathe at once as is evidenced by the yells, wails and gurgles that come from the bath house.

Girls in the Rescue Homes are often greatly disfigured by tattoo marks given them in captivity. Dr. J. K. Marden, superintendent of the Near East Relief hospital at Marsovan, is succeeding in removing some of these marks by operations. The main object of many girls in coming to the Rescue Home is to get rid of the mark of their slavehood. Tattoo marks are supposed to beautify as well as to brand the wearer. Some of them harmonize with the dark blue

Marks Hard to Erase

which is often the prevailing color of the dress of an eastern woman.

The Turkish Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal is wringing exorbitant taxes from the people of Anatolia and the eastern shore of the Ægean Sea. The rate is always from five to ten times as high as it is in Constantinople; in fact the tax frequently amounts to fifty per cent of the value of the goods.

School books which are very scarce, and food, with the exception of sugar which is taxed 10c a pound, are practically the only things which escape taxation.

The collectors come in for a generous bit of "bakshish" when the fifty per cent rate is enforced. Near East Relief is protesting the tax of $229 on a Ford that cost $595 in the United States.

The September report from the Caucasus states that a tubercular hospital has been established at Dilijon and a home and school for the blind at Karaklis. In order to relieve the situation at Kars and in order to evacuate the city of Kars eventually which is highly undesirable for our orphans, we have lately acquired a complete system of modern Russian barracks at Sarakamish with a view to establishing there eventually a school for five thousand boys.

E. S. YARROW,
Director General

I have been called upon lately for some old clothes for the poor people here. We have some old clothes for the women but nothing for the men. The need is great and especially so since winter is coming. Most of the men have been out of work here now for months and they are in rags. It is really pitiful. There are no blankets and very few clothes.

—JOHN BOYD, *Aintab*, October 5.

Your Gift Means Life to Them

Campaign Field Department

ALABAMA

Near East Relief,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA

Near East Relief,
42 E. Monroe St.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

Near East Relief,
15 Arcade Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)

Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)

Near East Relief,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO

Near East Relief,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

Near East Relief,
Strand Theatre Bldg.,
1003 Main St.,
P. O. Box 1342,
Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE

Near East Relief,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

Near East Relief,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Near East Relief,
505 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA

Near East Relief,
409 Georgia Sav. Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO

Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Near East Relief,
Room 1110,
112 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Campaign Hdq.,
Room 1014,
19 La Salle St.

INDIANA

Near East Relief,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA

Near East Relief,
520 Securities Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS

Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY

Near East Relief,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Near East Relief,
Room 16, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE

Near East Relief,
Room 23, 80 Exchange St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND

Near East Relief,
14 W. Franklin St.
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Near East Relief,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Near East Relief,
110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Near East Relief,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Near East Relief,
325 Daniels Bldg.,
P. O. Box 639,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI (East)

Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI (West)

Near East Relief,
601 Scarritt Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA

Near East Relief,
7 Montana Bldg.,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA

Near East Relief,
405 Paxton Blk.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA

Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Near East Relief,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Near East Relief,
156 Market St., Room 56,
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO

Near East Relief,
Clayton, N. Mex.

NEW YORK

Near East Relief,
261 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
Eastern District

Near East Relief,
18 Lodge St.,
Albany, N. Y.
Central District

Near East Relief,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Western District

Near East Relief,
47 N. Clinton Ave.,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Near East Relief,
901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank,
Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA

Near East Relief,
13 A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO

Near East Relief,
332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Near East Relief,
309 Oklahoman Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON

Near East Relief,
606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Oreg.

PENNSYLVANIA

Near East Relief,
213 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburg District

Near, East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
119 Front St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh District

Near East Relief,
509 Grant St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Near East Relief,
Room 1, 44 Washington St.,
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Near East Relief,
Liberty National Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Near East Relief,
224 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE

Near East Relief,
1203 Volunteer State Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TEXAS (North)

Near East Relief,
717 Dallas County State Bk. Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas

TEXAS (South)

Near East Relief,
811½ Main St.,
Houston, Texas.

UTAH

Near East Relief,
330 Atlas Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT

Near East Relief,
611 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

VIRGINIA

Near East Relief,
320 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON
Spokane District

Near East Relief,
417 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.
Seattle District

Near East Relief,
437 Burke Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Near East Relief,
Day & Night Bank Bldg.,
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Near East Relief,
270 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING

Near East Relief,
422 Citizens Bk. Bldg.,
P. O. Box 15,
Cheyenne, Wyoming

CANADA

Canada Headquarters,
99 Dundas St., East,
Toronto, Canada.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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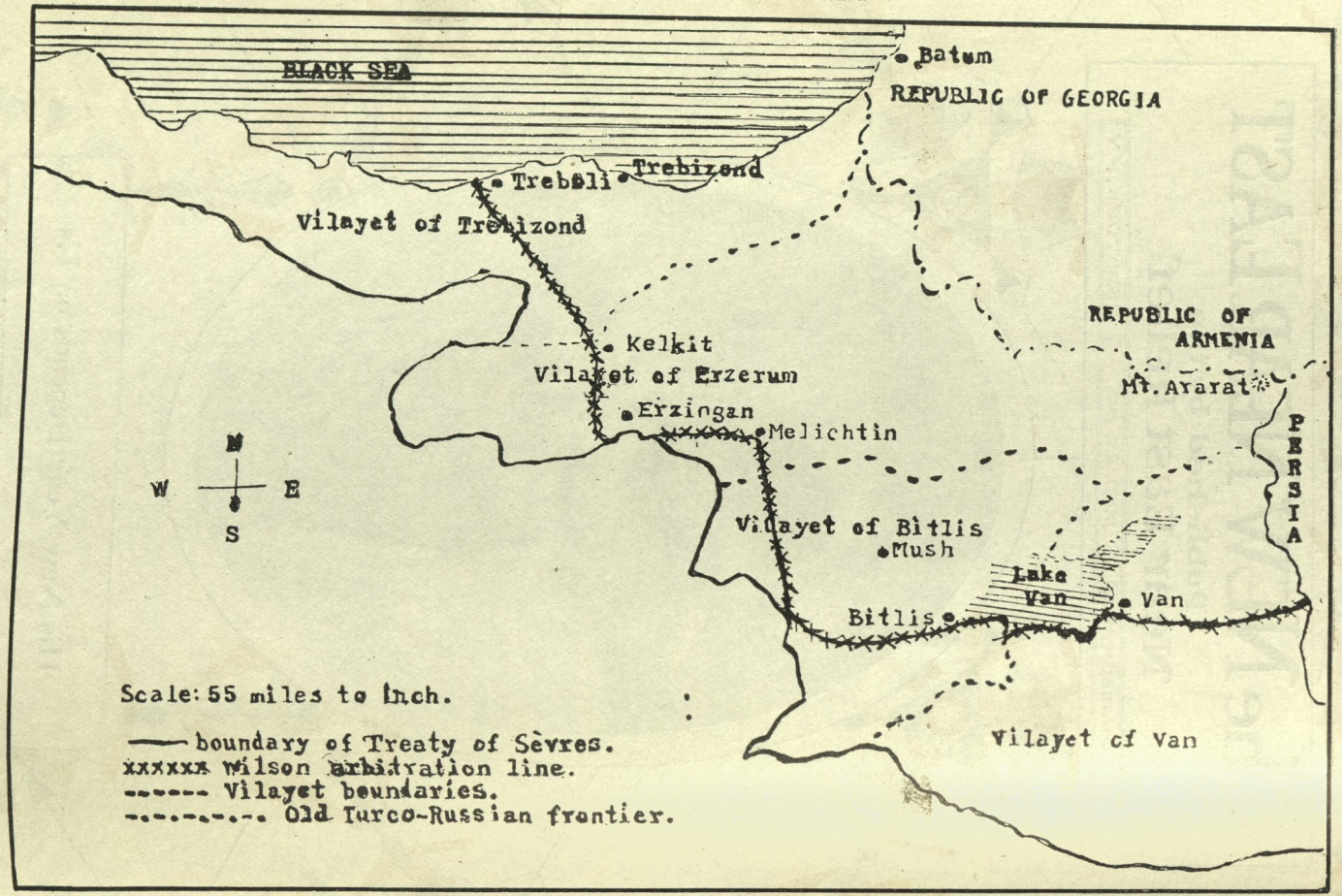
His New Year Depends on Us

Boundaries of Armenia

President Wilson's Arbitration Award



Map by Capt. Paxton Hibben, F.A., R.C.

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF
One Madison Avenue, New York

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Bulkley, Edwin L.
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A Reassuring Message

Straight from Constantinople, into the confusion of our minds concerning conditions in the Near East, comes a message from Colonel Coombs, Director General of Constantinople, who was detained several weeks in Samsoun while there on a visit. He cables in these early days of the bright New Year as follows:

"During my stay in Samsoun was in telegraphic communication with all our interior stations. All our workers in good health and spirits. Neither they nor I have any fear for their personal safety. I think that we will be able to continue our work uninterruptedly. The difficulty of travel in Anatolia will be an inconvenience, but there are now sufficient workers in all stations to continue operations on regular scale. The Angora appointment of commissaries to supervise our work is done solely with the idea to prevent us from engaging in politics or dissemination of political propaganda. I have completed arrangements for financing of interior stations through Samsoun banks and local merchants. This will enable our stations to secure necessary funds, though all travel is prohibited."

With optimism glowing on the edge of chaos, can we do anything but pull steady and strong here? If our workers in the Near East are able to carry on their work with the quiet intrepidity that this cable indicates, certainly we who labor here in the safety of an adequate protection, should exert ourselves to the utmost to back and inspire them. Let us then, by renewed energy, answer Colonel Coombs' glad New Year's message from over the seas.

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Another Turn of the Kaleidoscope

Events in the Near East have marched with appalling rapidity towards disaster upon disaster for the wretched Armenians. While the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has indulged in sonorous discourses on the pitiful lot of the Armenians, the Armenian Republic as a separate entity has ceased to exist, and many of the Armenians have fled before the advancing Turkish armies into Georgia, towards Tiflis and Batum.

On December 1, an appeal was received from Delegate Ahronian, of Armenia, then at Geneva attending the League of Nations Assembly:

"The desperate position of Armenia calls insistently for practical efforts for its assistance. We are advised by competent military authority that for a sum of about $20,000,000 the Armenians can be enabled to save their country from its present peril and to establish a national existence, provided that such a fund is properly administered. For this purpose the Armenian Delegation suggests that if such a sum can be provided it shall be placed in charge of a high official, preferably an American of high reputation such as General Leonard Wood. If, however, it were thought undesirable that the high official be an American, a suitable man of other nationality is available. Venture to insist on extreme urgency of need and consequent importance of speedy action. Would add no idea of relying on Russian refugees. Armenians, with friendly guidance and some military assistance, can save themselves."

In his message to the Congress, the President said:

"In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorize the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the Allied Governments during the war, and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity."

An Inescapable Treaty

Before this message was read, however, there had been signed at Erivan on December 2, a treaty virtually dictated by Legrand, the Soviet representative at Erivan, by which Armenia was to be confined to the district immediately contiguous to the Armenian capital and the region about Lake Gokcha. From this territory Kars and Alexandropol were to be excluded, the former going to Turkey, as by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; the latter, together with Karakliss, Delijan, Hamamloo, Bash-Abaran, Akhta, Khorum, Bandamal and a score of other Armenian towns, to be included in a "neutral zone," 68 miles north to south, stretching between Sanain, at the Georgian frontier, and Mt. Alaguez. All troops except officers and six soldiers in Karakliss were to be withdrawn eleven miles from this neutral zone, which was to be controlled by a mixed commission of three Turks and three Armenians. The Armenian Government was to surrender to the Turks 2,000 rifles, 60 machine guns, two locomotives and 560 cars.

Refugees who had fled from this area were to be allowed by the terms of this instrument to return; but nothing was stated as to guarantees

of their safety once they had returned. Their flight into Georgia, however, was stopped by an order of the Georgian Government, frightened at its own food shortage, forbidding refugees from Armenia, even women and children, from crossing the international frontier.

At the same time that news of this treaty reached the United States, reports were received confirming rumors that the Turks had massacred the inhabitants of two Armenian villages near Hamamloo in alleged reprisal for the killing of two Turkish soldiers by civilians.

No sooner was the treaty signed reducing Armenia to the barest bones of a country incapable of feeding, even under the best of conditions, the indigenous and the immense refugee population, than the formation of a Soviet Government in Armenia was demanded, though not immediately put into operation. Pending the establishment of an Armenian Soviet Government, General Dro, on December 8th, was temporarily placed in charge of a military administration of the territory left to Armenia by the treaty of December 2nd. On November 30th President Wilson had accepted the proposal of the League of Nations to act as mediator between Armenia and Mustapha Kemal. In the face of the complete destruction of the Armenian army and the forced acceptance by the Armenians of the terms imposed by the Turks and their Bolshevist allies no decisive action was taken, and it was not until December 15th that the President named former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau his personal representative in the mediation with which he had been charged. On December 10th, however, the President communicated to the Allied Powers his decision affecting the boundaries between Turkey and Armenia as fixed under the Sevres Treaty, but the decision was not made public, and the actual situation in Armenia rendered it entirely inoperative.

Meanwhile, the situation in Armenia had been before the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva since the third week in November, when Lord Robert Cecil moved the consideration of the Armenian question.

In a telegram to the League Council of December 3, however, Lord

"Wholesale only!" Grave diggers and interpreter exhibit a community burial hole

Picturesque? Yes. But little dignity for the last sad journey

Curzon foreshadowed not only the impotence of the President's arbitration of Armenia's boundaries with Turkey, long since over-run by the Turks, but also any mediation by the President between the Turkish Nationalists and Armenia, since Soviet Russia appeared to have effected such a mediation already. In this attitude of leaving the Armenian problem severely alone, Lord Curzon was promptly seconded by the French delegation to the League of Nations Assembly. On December 9th, the semi-official *Le Temps* of Paris stated:

"The entry of the Turks into Armenia and the revolution in that country which appears to have placed the Soviet in power have completely changed the conditions under which the League of Nations was called upon to consider the request for admission to the League made by Armenia. . . . Political and military events have completely overturned the situation in Armenia. Deprived of an independent government—for the government at Erivan appears to be only the creation of the Bolsheviki—Armenia appears today to be reduced to absurd dimensions by the armistice which the Turks have imposed."

On this ground the French delegation to the League Assembly opposed the acceptance of Armenia into the League, and Armenia was accordingly rejected. None of the practical measures requested by Delegate Ahronian was taken either by the Assembly of the League or by any government, including the United States.

On December 13th, however, a Tiflis despatch reported that Legrand, the Soviet Commissar in Erivan, had arranged for the inclusion in the boundaries of Armenia the three provinces so long in dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan, namely, Zangazoor, the Karabakh and Nakhitchevan, thus greatly increasing the area of Armenia as fixed by the treaty of December 2nd, and pushing the frontiers toward the east. The formation of a local Soviet Government in Armenia was announced at this time, but no confirmation of the report and no details of the character of government have been received.

Near East Workers Protected

Reports that the Near East Relief workers had been compelled to leave Erivan and elsewhere in Armenia proved to be false. On December 27th, a cable was received from Captain Dangerfield, then in Erivan:

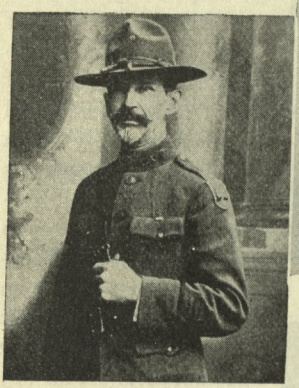
"Erivan Government shows highest consideration to Americans and gives us written guarantees to assist us and never to requisition our supplies."

This was confirmed by another cable from Dr. Ussher, also sent from Erivan.

Westward, in the part of Armenia adjudicated to Turkey by the Treaty of December 2nd, Captain Yarrow reported that he had been able to move Near East Relief supplies concentrated in warehouses at Alexandropol to Kars, and that he and his staff were safe in Kars where 7,000 orphans were with the Near East Relief.

On the whole, while grave, especially in view of the fact that so many have been made homeless by the recent military operations and that a bitter Transcaucasian winter is now at its height, the situation in the Armenian Republic is not yet hopeless. Relief work goes on, and the American personnel of the Near East Relief have loyally and courageously remained at their posts.

Voices Of The Near East Relief



Dr. George B. Hyde

Lady Ann Azgapetian

General Mesrop Azgapetian

Nothing gives authority to the human voice like experience. The man with the story to tell is the one who, with assurance, can lead his audience to action. Every one of these Near East Relief speakers has been through the fire of suffering with the people for whom they plead.

Lady Azgapetian's life in Russia, with Armenian volunteers under the Imperial Russian Red Cross Society, the birth of her baby in a revolution-ridden country, the escape of herself and her husband and their flight through Archangel, by way of an Arctic port and Iceland to America, have put on her lips a dramatic story. She *cannot* stanch the flow of her appeal.

Dr. Lincoln L. Wirt

General Azgapetian has eight languages. His experiences are so many and so varied that the entire eight are hardly sufficient to reach the world that he would educate. Armenian of noble birth, naturalized American, survivor of an education gleaned in Robert College, University of Geneva and Columbia University, ten years a soldier for the Shah of Persia and later diplomat in Washington for the same government, an ardent worker for the American Red Cross and Liberty Bond drives — with such a history, can his fluency be questioned, his strength denied?

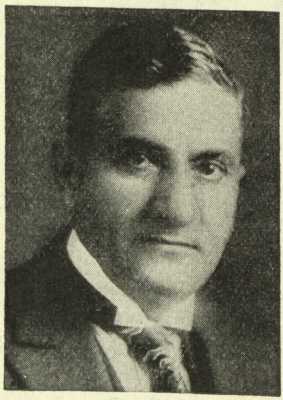
"Indefatigable energy" is the keynote of the character of Capt. Hyde. He is a physi-

cian and knows suffering. He has been and he has seen. Conditions throughout Europe and in the Near East are the spur to his energy. He cannot still the clamor of his message.

Dr. Wirt's message rings with freshness and inspiration. What he wants to tell America is not so much the horrors he has witnessed in Armenia, but that the American people have "saved a nation of 1,500,000 Christians who otherwise must have perished." Dr. Wirt is a Congregational minister and an author.

Professor of theology sounds a quiet profession. What, then, has put dramatic appeal into the voice of Dr. Yonan? Retreating, with 60,000 munitionless fellow Assyrians, across 500 miles of desert, romantically equipping a volunteer army by leading 100 Assyrian riflemen in an authorized seizure of stores from the Bolsheviki, thirty-six days of hard military experience in guerilla war, followed by eight months of siege and retreat with 80,000 others — these events have roused the voice of the scholar till he speaks with the fervor of a prophet.

Mrs. R. S. Emrich



Dr. Isaac Yonan

Miss Elizabeth Kelley

There is a mother note, vibrant and reaching, in the voice of Mrs. Emrich, tinged with a memory of a husband who gave his life in Near East service. Mrs. Emrich speaks against a background of her own three sons and a little Syrian lad whom she has adopted. This boy has said to her: "It is as if you had bought me for God." What else could she do with this responsibility, but plead for others who are equally God's?

The resourcefulness of her race forms the plank upon which Miss Kelley stands as she delivers her undeniable messages. It takes a rare quality of ingenuity to meet the exigencies of living under the descending toe and grinding heel of the Turk, and humor to carry and inspire the high heart under these overpowering conditions. No wonder she magnetizes her audiences to aid the remaining Christians of Armenia.

Armenian Refugee Camps

Constantinople

More than 3,000 Armenians, who have been driven away from their homes in the war-districts, are existing in five different camps in Constantinople, under conditions that are utterly wretched. Most of the refugees are country people; they have arrived in Constantinople with almost nothing except the clothes on their backs, stupefied and dazed by their misfortunes, and unaccustomed to the ways of the city. The Armenian Central Committee, for lack of better accommodations, has herded them all into old churches and buildings that are unsuitable in almost every conceivable way for housing so many people.

Haskeuy Camp is located in an old Armenian church, where most of the windows are broken, and where the stone floors are always damp and muddy. Five hundred people arrived here about two weeks ago from Cilicia. Of the 500, 255 are women and children, including twenty-five young little babies, four of whom have been born in the camp. Seventy men have families dependent on them; thirty-five younger men are being returned to Armenia to fight for the Republic.

Always Hungry

The refugees are hungry most of the time. Every two days the camp receives from the Armenian Central Committee 130 loaves of bread and one case of milk. Bread is given only to the women and children at the rate of one-half loaf for a person each day. The milk is reserved for the babies and the sick. The refugees buy what little food they can and cook it over twig fires. These days of constant rain and mud, it is hard to find enough dry twigs to cook even a little rice or a handful of vegetables.

Sanitary conditions are almost indescribable. The church buildings are crowded, dirty and wet. The refugees sit around huddled up against the wall—women with dull, sad faces—little children cry. The women make an effort to keep clean, but it is hard to wash either bodies or clothes when there is no soap, about one pan or kettle in ten families and all the water for the camp comes from one well and is drawn up in a little tin bucket. There is one dark toilet, with no piping or water. At present there are about thirty people sick, with absolutely no chance for isolation.

One Blanket for Five

The refugees are barely covered. There is the greatest need for warm clothing, but a still greater necessity for blankets. One family of five sleeps at night on a bare stone floor, under one thin, ragged half-cotton blanket. Three young orphaned sisters share another blanket. With lowered vitality due to cold and lack of adequate nourishment, one shudders to think of the refugees shivering through a cold, wet night.

Conditions are slightly better at the *Psamatia Camp*, for it has been

organized longer, and the buildings are somewhat better. Here too, however, the windows are patched up with boards and sacking. And the children crouch around the little fires trying to warm their hands. Psamatia is a "special feeding-camp" where the weakest refugees are sent, because one portion of food is furnished each person at noon. This food consists usually of a vegetable soup, half a loaf of bread, and for the babies a little milk. Of the 350 people in this camp, all are women and children, with the exception of sixteen old, decrepit men.

There are thirty-five little babies; water is heated for their milk in a small samovar. Luckily, the sick refugees at Psamatia can be isolated, for there are six or seven smaller rooms available. In one room several women are wasting away with tuberculosis; in another are some severe eye-cases, including two young blind girls, who have no one in the world to care for them.

Babies on Stone Floors

Scutari is another "special" camp for sick refugees. About 560 people are massed together in two old churches, with the attached buildings. At Scutari blankets are the greatest need. For sick women and tiny babies sleeping on stone floors, rags and old sacks filled with straw form a poor substitute for blankets.

Four hundred sixty-three miserable Armenians live at the *Bechiktache Camp* in a large Turkish house formerly occupied by a Pasha and his harem. Nothing is given to the Bechiktache refugees except the roof over their heads and a little space to stretch out at night. Some have a little money which they hoard and spend in the tiniest installments for rice or bread. All of the grown-ups have tried to find work, but with little success. Women who have been accustomed to the comforts and even the luxuries of life are struggling along, scrubbing and cleaning by the day, in order to keep their children alive. Work, even of the most menial sort, is at a premium in Constantinople now, due to the influx of Russian as well as Armenian refugees and Greeks from the fighting zones.

"Arrived in Constantinople with almost nothing except the clothes on their backs, stupefied and dazed by their misfortunes"

Movies and Lantern Slides

Practically all state officers of Near East Relief have available a new motion picture reel, "CHILDREN OF SORROW," and sets of exquisitely colored LANTERN SLIDES for use in popular meetings and in Sunday schools.

These reproductions of recent scenes in Armenia are authentic and educational.

Write to your state office and date up the pictures early in the year.

Why Care for Them?

Ortakeuy Camp with 730 people is located in two buildings; one is a dilapidated old palace, and the other a building tenanted for a long time by Turkish soldiers and left by them in the filthiest condition. The overflow from these buildings live in a wooden shed, with the walls and floors gaping with holes where the wood has rotted away, and in two or three tents improvised from rags and pieces of carpet.

Credit should be given to the Medical Committee for the supervision of the camp babies and for medical advice given the adults and children. Dr. Graff and her nurses feel, however, that they are immeasurably handicapped by living conditions which make sick babies faster than they can cure them.

If these refugees are to be helped at all, and if the slightest degree of health or sanitation is to exist in the camps, the following minimum needs must be met:

Blankets
More bread for women and children
More milk for babies and the sick
Clothing
Soap
Disinfectant and medical supplies
Wash tubs and basins
Cooking apparatus

WHAT CAN THE NEAR EAST RELIEF DO ABOUT IT?

Flagging the Flour

DRASTIC is the word! Drastic was the measure! Drastic is the resource of the desperate.

Captain Yarrow, writing from Alexandropol before its recent capture, tells graphically of the drastic method of desperate people who needed flour.

"Several weeks ago, owing to the delay in the arrival of the flour ships, the supply was entirely exhausted and we began to slip back to the old conditions, which shows how entirely dependent the people are on our charity. At Karaklis, the first town over the border into Armenia, the people, like Nebuchadnezzar, had gone back to the grass-eating habit again, but when they heard the whistle of the first flour train, although strict

Returns from Christmas Mail Appeal as Received December 30th

Connecticut	$44,447.84
Massachusetts	43,628.70
New York	40,189.52
New Jersey	26,159.01
Kansas	23,725.39
Virginia	22,317.81
Wisconsin	19,374.49
South Carolina	18,000.00
Kentucky	15,341.50
Texas	15,096.59
Indiana	12,338.53
Oklahoma	11,800.04
Western Missouri	10,425.76

orders had been given that all flour should be centered at Alexandropol for distribution, they threw themselves in hundreds on the track before the engine, fully prepared to be ground to mince-meat, but they gained their point and several cars were detached and the contents distributed among the needy."

Need drove these people to this act, but we like to think that it was not need alone, that it was a desire to help themselves as they had been helped. Instead of lying down miserably to die, they were willing to risk a more immediate death in order to live. Near East Relief had taught them they had a right to live and shown them a way to the living.

Captain Yarrow has a word to say on this point.

"I had not been through Armenia for about five months previous to my last hurried tour, as I was cooped up with the staff in Tiflis. The changes which I saw everywhere came almost as a shock to me. In the place of a nation clothed in worn-out rags, I saw a large percentage of people dressed more or less like human beings. Where previously I saw starvation stamped on the faces of a large percentage of those I met, and where I saw hundreds in every town just lying down and, without protest, passing in their checks, I saw not a single case of what might be termed a sacrifice to the great spectre. Things are not rosy yet by any means, but the people have at least stopped dying because they have no bread to eat. I suppose the work of salvaging human beings carried on by the Near East Relief and the American Relief Administration in this section during the past year and a half has never been equalled before in the world's history. Nothing that was written of conditions a year ago was exaggerated, and if you gather together that testimony and then consider that there is no one starving in Armenia today,* you will have to uncover and stand in reverence before the American spirit of generosity in giving and of efficiency in planning, which has brought about this complete reversal."

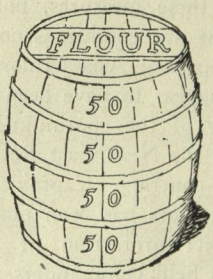
Near East Relief has taught HIM he has a right to live

Appeal!

"America has won the admiration and gratitude of the Near East by its disinterested altruism and philanthropy during he past four years. Hundreds of thousands of these people are living today who would have perished had it not been for American relief. I implore the public to select the Near East Relief as their messenger of mercy to these thousands."

—*Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau.*

* Hundreds of these people are now again facing starvation.—Ed.



What's in a Barrel?

In a barrel of flour are four bags full. So figured Mrs. E. L. Calkins of Michigan. There is not a woman in the state who does not know the value of a bag of flour. So ran the mind of this busy woman. There are a good many women who do not know or do not stop to think what a certain sum of money, large or small, might buy, but every woman knows the importance of the bag of flour in the home.

So Mrs. Calkins had a picture drawn of a barrel of flour. The barrel she had marked off in four sections, fifty pounds being marked on each section, the quantity of flour in a bag. Then when she talked to women, she did not say: "Armenia needs money. Will you give?" What she did say was: "In every barrel of flour there are four bags full. How many bags of flour are you women of America, mothers, going to send to the women of Armenia, mothers too, like yourselves?"

And the women, knowing the mouths that could be fed from a bag of flour, gave. And the women of Armenia, who by this giving will come to know afresh and with thanksgiving the meals that are contained in a bag of flour, grow in numbers until it becomes a matter of astonishment that so many people could be made happy by so homely a thing as a bag of flour.

Mrs. E. L. Calkins is a member of the State Committee of Michigan, she is President of the W. C. T. U., Michigan, and an active D. A. R., and, in our opinion, she is an expert in the psychology of the barrel of flour.

A Gruesome Bill

The Armenian population in Marsovan, prior to 1915, was 14,000. Today it is 1,400. All the rest were killed, and the Armenian cemetery was ploughed up and sowed to grain, as an official intimation that the Armenian question was finally settled. In Sivas the pre-war Armenian pop-

New York State's New Year promise to Armenia is being seconded by the entire country

ulation was 30,000. Today it is 10,000, largely composed of new people. The old population was practically wiped out. The deported men were taken into a valley, not many miles away. By turn, each man ascended a prominent rock where his head was split open by Kurdish axes. Later the Kurds presented their bill to the Turkish government, according to contract, at a rate of ten piastres per man thus killed. I have this from a man who was saved after he had mounted the rock for execution.

Anatolia

Col. James P. Coombs remains in Samsoun,* no longer detained, however, by orders of the Turkish Nationalists, who have given permission for him to leave when he likes, but better to direct the work of relief in the interior of Mustapha Kemal's country. New restrictions, on the other hand, have been placed upon the movements of all Americans in Turkish Nationalist territory, and the Angora Government has insisted that the relief extended by the Near East Relief take the character of "assistance to all poor without discrimination as regards race or religion."

A control officer appointed by the Angora Government is to oversee the relief operations of each of the American units functioning in Anatolia. Beyond these measures, not unusual under the war conditions now obtaining throughout Asia Minor, no difficulties appear to have been placed in the way of the continuation of the work of the Near East Relief, while, on the contrary, Captain Yarrow's work at Kars has been placed under the direct protection of Mustapha Kemal's field commanders.

Several American relief workers who were detained temporarily at Samsoun have been permitted to continue their journey to Constantinople. News has been received that the American Near East Relief workers in Urfa are safe, and waiting opportunity to travel. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Riggs have been ordered out of Harpoot, but no reason was given for this action.

News Service

A full page—six columns of ready-to-print plate—with illustrations has been made available free of charge to all newspapers who carry Western Newspaper plate.

The editors of the United States have shown a splendid spirit of support to Armenia in printing whatever plate matter has been supplied to them. Has your editor been told of this up-to-date news service?

Constantinople

Upon the defeat of General Baron Wrangel's army in the Crimea, Constantinople was immediately flooded by Russian refugees, women and children, soldiers and civilians, who arrived on crowded ships only to find no place to be housed in the already overcrowded Turkish capital. According to Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner to Turkey, 139,000 of these refugees cluttered port and city.

* Cable of December 22 announces Col. Coombs' return to Constantinople.

large circle of friends by her thoughtfulness and helpful activity. On the breaking of diplomatic relations with America by Turkey, in 1917, Dr. and Mrs. Peet came to America, returning in January, 1919. During her stay in this country, Mrs. Peet did not curtail her usefulness; she gave her willing assistance to many enterprises concerned with relief work, and she vigorously sustained Dr. Peet, here and abroad, in his work for the Near East Relief.

Her friends of both the east and west mourn her with great sincerity.

Mrs. Leonard J. Thompson

It is with great regret we announce the death of Mrs. Leonard J. Thompson of Southern California. Mrs. Thompson was in charge of the Sunday School work in that section.

The American Public Cares

Near East Relief Continues

In the closing days of December, 1920, the treasurer's books of Near East Relief shows the incontestable fact that the friends of the Armenians in America are standing staunch.

The Christmas mail appeal has brought in $500,000 up to December 31st.

The amount received during the six months of 1920, July 1st to December 31st, totals more than was received during the corresponding six months of last year.

At a great meeting held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, after listening to an inspiring address by Dr. Lincoln Wirt, a pledge of $34,500 on behalf of the Church of Latter Day Saints was made by President Heber Grant. Our Committee in Utah has been reorganized recently. Ex-Governor John Cutler retains the Treasurership. Mr. J. D. Spencer is to be the Chairman.

Clay County, Iowa, has honored its worker in Armenia, Miss Glee Hastings, by starting a "Glee Hastings orphanage fund." A goal of $500 has been set.

The women of the First Methodist Church of Oak Park, Chicago, have gathered up all left-over war knitting supplies and distributed the material among the knitters of the church. Much of the knitting was done by the grandmothers and shut-ins of the church. A big bag of scarfs, sweaters, mittens, stockings and caps was displayed a few days later by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society and then shipped to New York to be forwarded to winter-bound Armenia.

Dr. A. C. McCrea, our new secretary for Greek work, is successfully and enthusiastically interesting the Greeks of America. The Christmas appeal was sent out during the holiday season. Prominent Greek citizens are being interviewed. Public

meetings will be held in those cities which have considerable colonies of Greeks. A practical plan for securing contributions through the Greek restaurants has been put in operation. In conjunction with our educational program, Dr. McCrea has planned to interest the colleges from the standpoint of the classical relation to everything Grecian.

Near East Relief on December 29th. A like cargo is aboard another vessel ready to sail for Turkish ports. These cargoes include large gifts from Armenians in America and have been designated for the Caucasus.

A telegram received at National Headquarters at the close of the year announces a gift of a carload of Hor-

A Great State Conference

Wisconsin state conference convened Milwaukee, three hundred thirty delegates, representing every county in the state. Attended by state heads of Masonic Order, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Knights Columbus, American Legion, Federation of Women's Clubs, State Sunday School Association, Milwaukee Ministerial Association, State Superintendent of Education, prominent labor leaders, and every other organized agency in the state. Wisconsin will again lead in this great work for the suffering children of Armenia and for Christian civilization. Powerful resolutions adopted and forwarded direct to Congress requesting immediate and effective relief.

At the Calvary Baptist Church in Passaic, N. J., a congregation of 100 people, on December 19, gave a cash offering of $1,811.00 to Near East Relief.

Two successful forms of giving developed by our state directors are the "Fifteen Clubs" and the $60 check book, in each of which friends are invited to give to the support of an orphan. The plan is so excellent that it is being copied by leaders of other relief appeals.

A cargo of 750 tons of food supplies for Armenia was cleared by

lick's Condensed Milk for the little children of Armenia to be distributed by Near East Relief. This represents a value of $22,000.

In the Dominion of Canada, Captain C. K. Morse (Canadian Army) is Director of the Armenian Relief Fund Association. He is giving his personal attention to the Central Provinces.

Mr. Handsaker has aided him in the organization of British Columbia, while the work in the Maritime Provinces has been engineered by Dr. Sisson, our Director in Northern New England.

Sustained by Winds, Against Blue Sky. Newark's Christmas Appeal for Starving Armenia

It is an interesting fact that in the three Eastern Provinces, the Premier is the Chairman in each instance. The Sunday School Campaign is in Union with the Chinese Appeal, and under the direction of Dr. Geo. T. Webb. Canada has set its goal for this year at one million dollars.

Arizona has voluntarily doubled its quota. It is going out for $100,000.

An original Arizona idea is the making of every National Bank and recognized Trust Company a depository of Near East Relief. On the writing desks and cashiers' windows there are placed attractive notices to the effect that "contributions for Near East Relief can be made at this bank."

Seven hundred and fifty children of Mooseheart, Illinois, went to bed without their evening meal at the Christmas season. These children are the sons and daughters of the Loyal Order of Moose. The cost of the meal thus sacrificed, at twenty-two cents a child, is $165, and this sum is to be turned over to Near East Relief to feed the starving children overseas.

Pennsylvania has sent, since May first, forty carloads of clothing, valued at $416,000, to the Near East.

A great Corn Campaign has been inaugurated in the Middle West. Dr. Kirbye of Des Moines, Iowa, has been asked to direct this undertaking in the big corn states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. An earnest effort, which promises success.

The Near East Relief at our national capital had its place in the

Baltimore Ford Dealers' Christmas Gift to Armenia

recent Pilgrims Tercentenary Parade. A float carried the words: "110,000 Orphans of Our Allies Need Us." On the float were the visible evidences of America's resources, sacks of corn, wheat, flour, baskets of fruit and even money bags were banked behind Uncle Sam, while before him knelt a group of pitiful refugees holding up appealing hands. The star of Near East Relief was suspended above the group.

The guard of honor for the float was assembled from the schools whose percentage of gifts to Near East Relief had been highest.

Following are a few interesting examples of group endeavor:

Churches

One church in a California town, where quota was $550, gave $800, and seven other churches said they would give in proportion.

First Congregational Church, Oak Park, Ill., $4,000.

First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, Ill., $3,500.

First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., $5,000.

North Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., $4,000.

Industrial Plants

Messina, N. Y., $10,200; quota, $3,000.

Two hundred factories in New York, $100,000.

Men's Organizations

Kiwanis Club in Massachusetts, $3,000.

Chamber of Commerce, Evansville, Ind., 480 orphans.

Grand Lodge of Masons, Michigan, $5,000.

High Schools

Berkeley, California, $9,000.
Yakima, Washington, $3,300.
Franklin H. S., Seattle, $4,560.
Lincoln H. S., Tacoma, $6,000.

Philadelphia Headquarters presents a speaking front

The Land Without Toys

In visiting the girls' orphanage in Sivas, writes Melville Chater, where there are 437 girls ranging from the age of seven to seventeen, one is struck by the fact that they play only one game—keeping house.

In general, the children of this country have but two games commonly seen—hopscotch and jackstones. The jackstones are either small stones or the knuckle-bones of sheep. In fact one might well call this country "The land without Toys."

In the industrial shop some of the boys cut a bunch of fine slivers of leather, using them as jack-straws. The great enthusiasm displayed over this invention was really pathetic. All the boys wanted to play at once.

But to return to the girls. There is a very real reason for this playing at house. It is that these girls have been wanderers, homeless and hearthless, for so many years. They will gather stones and erect something not unlike a snow fort in shape, roofing it with long sticks covered with turves. They will then beg for their evening meal—bread and raisins—in advance. The doll is now brought into requisition, and the little housemother retires into her cave-woman dwelling, perfectly happy. The evening meal is served, the doll is put to bed, etc.

Forked Stick for a Doll

The doll deserves a word. It is always of the same model—a two-foot stick, forked at one end. A cross-piece is tied on for arms. The head is a big button. The doll is now swathed in rags and becomes Noemsa, Haiganouch, Leah, or whatever else, according to the mother's fancy. Sometimes the mother cuts off some of her hair and ties it in a pigtail on the button-head. Having no toys whatever, they thus draw upon their imagination in a way that is truly touching. One might almost say that if Nature did not provide babies, little girls would invent them.

When these girls first arrived they more nearly resembled wild creatures than human beings. As to speech, they had only Turkish or Arabic. Many of them had been slaves in the desert or harem, doing the lowest kind of menial work. They had no sense of time or of civilized customs. Many of them would get out of bed in the middle of the night and steal out to play in the moonlight.

Hope that Mother Lives

A few days ago some of these girls said to Miss Rice, their directress: "Someone has told us that there is a kind of glass that you look into and see yourself. Is this true?" Miss Rice got them a mirror, and you can imagine the excited scene which followed, what with girls rushing from all over the compound to get a glimpse of themselves in "the American glass," as they called it. It is a common enough thing to find no such object as a mirror in the homes of the poorer Turks and Arabs, a piece of polished metal—as in the days of ancient Greece and Rome—being used instead.

The hope of some of these girls that their parents are still alive, comes out in pathetic ways. The other day their directress, Miss Rice, had the rare treat of letters from home,—for we had brought to Sivas a bag of mail in our car. "I have letters from my mother," she explained to the group of girls who crowded about. After these had retired, allowing Miss Rice to read her mail, Mariam—aged ten—hesitatingly drew near and said: "Light to your eyes!" (*i.e,* "Happiness be yours!") "Is there any letter for me from *my* mother?"

Before the war, the invariable future of these girls would have been early marriage. But the massacres have changed all that. Due to the great loss of youths during the horror of 1915, a large number of these girls will have no opportunity to marry. From the orphanage they will graduate into Near East Relief industrial work, such as weaving, lacemaking and embroidery. The most intelligent will be chosen for teachers' courses, to take the place of the teaching staffs of native men and women who were massacred or enslaved in 1915. The entire teaching staff of the Mission College here was thus obliterated, according to the Turkish policy of killing off all Armenian leaders, educational or otherwise.

Says Miss Mary L. Graffam, head of the Near East Relief unit here, who accompanied 1915's exiles for 200 miles and was then sent back, "I saw all the fine, young Armenian professors of our college led off to massacre, in an adjoining field, and shall never forget the farewell look they gave me as they marched off to death."

So, in these orphan-wards of the Near East Relief one witnesses the invaluable training up of the future Armenia's educational and industrial leaders. It is certainly one of the biggest works of social service that Americans at home have ever supported and that Americans in the field have ever performed.

Why should these little children be denied the comfort of toys?

Constantinople-American Canteen

At Stamboul Railway Station, which Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Wife of Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, Organized

The Eternal Backsheesh

Dr. George T. Pomeroy, of Burbank, Cal., is in charge of the Near East Relief hospital at Samsoun. While it accommodates 200 patients, the demands on it are so great that it is necessary to discharge ten patients a day to make room for new comers. The endless influx of malaria cases led Dr. Pomeroy to a search for the cause.

He found it to be a stagnant pool outside the town, which the Near East Relief at their own expense offered to fill in. The Turkish authorities listened to this proposition for the common good and suggested that if the governor of the province was propitiated with 200 pounds Turkish (to be paid through them) doubtless he would gladly further the plan. Needless to say the Near East Relief refused.

It was afterward learned that this marsh had been the cause of special taxation for thirty years so Dr. Pomeroy was attacking an old and recog-

nized source of income. It will be interesting to see which the Turks value more—the "backsheesh" from the people or the services of the hospital to which they go and to which they send their wives and children in greater numbers than do the Armenians and Greeks. Dr. Pomeroy still believes that he is going to get the marsh filled in.

Eleven Little Checks

This is a story of individual remittances.

In a waste paper basket in Harpoot were found eleven checks. These checks were stolen out of the post-office in Harpoot. Because they were not useful to the thieves, without proper endorsement, they were discarded, but the point is that they were needed, and needed badly, by the people for whom they were intended. It was by the merest chance that they were found, given into the hands of the Near East Relief, and eventually, after exhaustive tracing on two sides of the hemisphere, delivered to the sender or the payee.

In the November issue of the NEW NEAR EAST figures were given showing that in the year ending June 30, 1920, 10,419 remittances, representing $1,158,879.26, were sent and distributed by Near East Relief in Constantinople, the Caucasus, Syria and Persia. These figures poignantly prove the importance of this work.

But the point is that all usual channels cannot be relied upon in these chaotic times. Even government post-offices are not immune from thieves, and with shifting conditions the tracing of lost mail is often a difficult, even an impossible thing.

So much of this work is done by Near East Relief that it has become an organized thing. Donations and remittances sent through this channel either reach their destinations, or, where delivery is impossible, are returned safely to their senders.

For particulars regarding this special branch of the work, inquire at No. 1 Madison Ave, New York City.

Notice!

To Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Assyrians and others:

The Individual Remittance Department of the Near East Relief is the safest and surest means of transferring funds to relatives and friends in the Near East.

At present there is some delay in sending money to interior points in Turkey and the Caucasus; but the Near East Relief will send the funds to its central offices at Constantinople, Beirut, Bagdad, etc., and forward them at the first opportunity.

This applies also to remittances intended for travelling expenses to America.

Send checks or money orders to Cleveland H. Dodge, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, with full name and complete address of payee.

A Novel Engine in Sivas

In the machine-shop here, where sixty-seven boys and thirty men are at work repairing motor-trucks, casting, smelting and manufacturing spare parts, an interesting thing is to be seen in the form of an adapted motor. Machine motors, it goes without saying, are as rare in this land as are hens' teeth. This motor of thirty-eight horse-power, running nine lathes, was taken from a Reo truck whose crank case and transmission case, after ten thousand miles of service, had gone by the board.

Of thirty ¾-ton and ten 2-ton Reo trucks at this station, three-quarters are still in active service. The average life is from 8,000 to 10,000 miles. Roads here, with their constant bumps and dips, are car-killers; also native drivers, who must be used in lieu of Americans, have no idea of car-conservation.

Sand Bags for Hand Bags

One notices everywhere among Near East Relief personnel the usage of holland-brown bags, one foot across by two feet deep, made of vegetable fibre. These bags are in use for shoe-bags, wash-bags, travelling-bags. In Constantinople, gaily painted, they are used as market-bags.

To such ignoble use have descended the German General Staff's plans for filling in the Suez Canal. For these were intended as *sand-bags*, but they never got any farther east than the big German warehouse at Derindje, when this warehouse was taken over by Near East Relief.

At the Door that is Never Closed by Denial. A Group of Armenian Refugees Waiting for Rations

Dressing Up Herminie

In Grandmother's garret are stacks of old gowns,
Trunksful and trunksful of things!
Dainty old laces and rare old brocades,
And velvets and silks fit for kings.
The ghosts of great-great aunts have stuff stored in chests,
In cobwebby corners up there,
And I'm sure if they ever should want to come back
They all would have plenty to wear.

When Jimmie and Bertha and Margie and I
Go up to the garret to play,
We always dress up in those funny old gowns
And pretend we're grown-up for the day.
Grandmother says, "Let them have their fun, dear,"
When Mother looks on with a frown,
And says, "See how they draggle the lace—
And, oh, your poor wedding gown!"

But one day last week when we all were "dressed up"
And the attic was plundered for fair,
We thought we'd go visiting just down the street
And make all the grown-up folks stare.
Jimmie was dressed in Revolutionary clothes,
In breeches that came to his feet,
And a funny cocked hat that sagged over his ears,
In a manner most strikingly neat.

While Bertha and Margie dug deep in the trunks,
And fished up old suits by the score.
It really was shameful to drag them all out,—
Those gowns that our great-grandfolks wore.
But Margie said, "I think it's better that we
Should be getting some good from it all,
Instead of its going to waste in the trunks,
Untouched from the spring to the fall."

We trailed out the door holding up the long skirts,
On tiptoe, lest Mother should hear,
And straight down the street to the stores and the shops,
Oh, of course we must have looked queer.
Then Margie cried out, "Will you look at this sign?"

And we stopped afore a poster hung high,
Of a raggedy child with a pinched little face,
A face that you couldn't pass by.

"A little Armenian, hungry and sick,
Her father and mother both dead,
One sister was killed by the ferocious Turks,"
We stood by the poster and read.
"She is ill from the warfare, and shivers with cold,
Her eyes will her tragedy tell,
She needs food and clothing and all of your love,
Won't you please help Herminie get well?"

We looked at each other and then at the sign,
And we felt, oh, so sorry deep down,
And Jimmie said, "Betcha she'd like to dress up,
Let's send her that old wedding gown."
So we went in the shop where the poster was hung,
And asked the old man there to say
If we could just send off our things to the child,
And what was the very best way.

The shopkeeper laughed, "I'll send them," he said,
"They're old, but then that is no harm.
She won't play grown-up, I am sure I can say,
But at least they will help her keep warm.
Just pack them all up and bring them to me.
I'll see that they're sent to the place.
It's the Near East Relief which takes care of the folks,
And they'll know of your Herminie's case."

Well, we went home and packed up the suits and the gowns,
But when we were passing the door
Poor Grandmother saw us and cried, "What is this?"
And we had to explain what 'twas for.
"Your old wedding dress," Mother cried in alarm,
"And those relics so priceless and rare!"
But Grandmother smiled and said, "It's all right,
They are things we can easily spare."
"They are rich with old memories and dreams of the past,
And I love the fine fabrics they made.
When I was as young as our small Bertha here,
In those old garret garments I played,
Now for each of the old suits a new one we'll add,
Each child will give up a new dress,
So the gift will indeed a great sacrifice mean,
Besides giving Herminie happiness."

So little Herminie is happy to-day,
And a dozen more children, I'm sure,
From the box of warm clothing we sent her that day,
Her coldness and sickness to cure.
And perhaps in Armenia some dark little girl,
A long wedding dress trails around,
And though she is sad-eyed and sorrowful from wars,
She still plays "grown-up," I'll be bound!

Rescue Girls Give a Party

The "party" to which the above refers was held in the girls' dormitory, which is simply a long, bare room from which the sleeping-pallets are removed each morning, when it is used for living purposes until bedtime.

A mock Turkish wedding ceremony was announced. Entered, as local color, a horrendous cam-u-el, composed of two girls, gray blankets and a head made of Angora wool, which raw product was also responsible for its driver's luxuriant whiskers. The bridal party followed, all the ladies veiled, the groom displaying a long lovelock of hair in true fashion of a Turkish dandy. A wool-bewhiskered hodja mumbled the appropriate words, and a native dance ensued.

Now follows the tragic side of polygamy. The bride and her lady-in-waiting are left seated on the floor. A message is brought that the husband is about to bring a second wife into the newly-made home. Quick work, this, even for a Turk! Despair in pantomime follows between the bride and her friend. Seated opposite each other on the floor, they lift their hands in air, then bow forward, their foreheads touching the ground. This is repeated over and over to a burden of barbaric wails.

Enters timidly the second wife. As a propitiative offering she carries a bowl of rice, which she places before the bride, bowing humbly. With a violent scream the bride leaps up and overturns the bowl of rice on her rival's head.

To close this short entertainment, the girls sang in chorus some Armenian songs. To the minor cadences, of which the Armenian music is full, they ended with "At the Fountain," of which a rough translation follows:

Flow, fountain, flow, swift and unsullied!
Flow, fountain, flow! I must carry water.
Flow! I must carry water to the Bey's son.
Fountain, hark how the cruel Kurds assail us,
Plunder, and rob, and enslave.
Once, ah once, freedom and peace were ours.
Once we had hearths, yea, once we were a People.

Flow, fountain, flow, swift and unsullied!
Flow, fountain, flow! I must carry water.
Flow! I must carry water to the Bey's son.
Fountain, hark to the wails of many women,
Bowed in the murk of massacre and lust.
We are the Turk's, his pleasure and his plaything.

Flow, fountain, flow, swift and unsullied!
Hearken, thou only friend of exiled women!
For crushed is life's last sweetness from our hearts,
Crushed is our land, our kind, our olden speech,
Crushed by the bloody hands which hold us captive.
Flow, fountain, flow, swift and unsullied!
Flow, fountain, flow! I must carry water,
Flow! I must carry to the Bey's son.

Out of the East Returned Personnel

Seeley, Earl H., San Angelo, Texas. Returned December 30, 1920.

Whitaker, F. W., Hinsdale, Mont. Returned December 24, 1920.

Campaign Field Department

ALABAMA
Near East Relief,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Near East Relief,
42 E. Monroe St.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
15 Arcade, 6th & Center Sts.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
Near East Relief,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
Near East Relief,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Near East Relief,
Strand Theatre Bldg.,
1003 Main St.,
P. O. Box 1342,
Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE
Near East Relief,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Near East Relief,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
Near East Relief,
505 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
Near East Relief,
409 Georgia Sav. Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
Room 1110,
112 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Campaign Hdq.,
Room 1014,
19 La Salle St.

INDIANA
Near East Relief,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Near East Relief,
520 Securities Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Near East Relief,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA
Near East Relief,
Room 16, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE
Near East Relief.
Room 23, 80 Exchange St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND
Near East Relief,
14 W. Franklin St.
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS
Near East Relief,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN
Near East Relief,
110 Fort Street, West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA
Near East Relief,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI
Near East Relief,
325 Daniels Bldg.,
P. O. Box 639,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI (East)
Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI (West)
Near East Relief,
601 Scarritt Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA
Near East Relief,
7 Montana Bldg.,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA
Near East Relief,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Near East Relief,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY
Near East Relief,
156 Market St., Room 56
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO
Near East Relief,
Clayton, N. Mex.

NEW YORK
Near East Relief,
261 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
Eastern District

Near East Relief,
18 Lodge St.,
Albany, N. Y.
Central District

Near East Relief,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Western District

Near East Relief,
47 N. Clinton Ave.,
Rochester, N. Y.

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Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
13 A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO
Near East Relief.
332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
Near East Relief,
309 Oklahoman Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON
Near East Relief,
606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Oreg.

PENNSYLVANIA
Near East Relief,
213 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburg District

Near East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
119 Front St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh District

Near East Relief,
509 Grant St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND
Near East Relief,
Room 1, 44 Washington St.,
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Near East Relief,
Liberty National Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
224 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE
Near East Relief,
1203 Volunteer State Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TEXAS (North)
Near East Relief,
717 Dallas County State Bk.
Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas

TEXAS (South)
Near East Relief,
811½ Main St.,
Houston, Texas.

UTAH
Near East Relief,
Social Service Bureau,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT
Near East Relief,
611 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

VIRGINIA
Near East Relief.
320 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
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Spokane District
Near East Relief,
417 Peyton Bldg.,
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Seattle District
Near East Relief,
437 Burke Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA
Near East Relief,
Day & Night Bank Bldg.,
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN
Near East Relief,
270 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING
Near East Relief,
422 Citizens Bk. Bldg.,
P. O. Box 15.
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

CANADA
Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n,
99 Dundas St., East,
Toronto, Canada.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

"You ask, why we should save Armenia? Why, just to save America we must save Armenia. Just to make our Christianity able to look at itself in the glass, we must save Armenia."

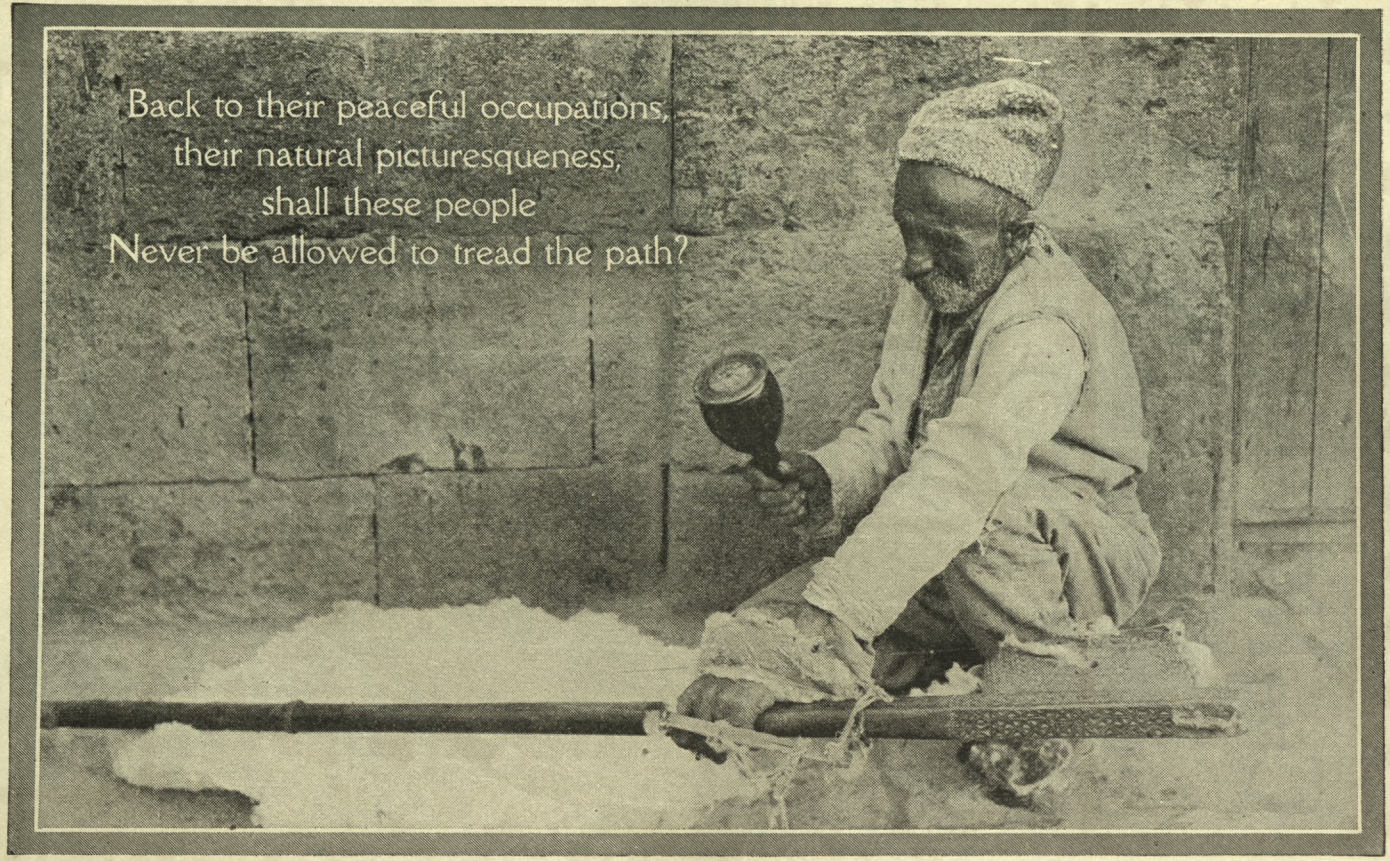
Dr. Frank Gunsaulus

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

ONE MADISON AVE. | FEBRUARY, 1921 | NEW YORK, N.Y.

Only Through the Door of the Great Heart of America Can Armenia be Saved.


Back to their peaceful occupations,
their natural picturesqueness,
shall these people
Never be allowed to tread the path?

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF
One Madison Avenue, New York

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Enriched Through Sacrifice

THE road to richness of character, for nations as for men, is through sacrifices. To give is to get.

Once more, during this Lenten season, culminating with the supreme days of sacrifice and victory on Good Friday and Easter, the call comes to America for a sacrificial offering of money and service in behalf of the Near East.

America is rich — rich in her liberties, in her resources, in her products of field and forest. Her manpower is undiminished, her strength unexhausted, her skies unclouded by great national disaster or peril. America is surrounded by friends, not enemies. Her struggles are but the birth pangs of a larger life. The present industrial depression is superficial. Underneath are the solid foundations of prosperity for all the people. Her hurts are not mortal wounds. Plenty, nay, luxury abounds.

The Christian peoples of the Near East are rich too, yet so poor. Their riches are in their heroism. Their treasures are in their faithfulness to their religion "in spite of dungeon, fire and sword." They are poor because their liberties are wrested from them, their resources taken away by violence, their fields and forests laid waste. Their man-power is pitifully reduced, their strength exhausted, their skies dark and terrible. Enemies are on every side. Their struggles are a fight to exist. Want and pain are their companions day and night.

In saving the great hunger areas America holds the balance of power. With us lies the issue as to whether they live or die.

When this call comes, give, and get others to give; serve and get others to serve. Then they will be saved and America made truly rich.

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Some of the "pitiful few" who reached Adana—One of them was nineteen days without food

The Fate of the Hadjinlees

THE war-time fate of Hadjin was typical and dreadful. The city was burned and the inhabitants, with few exceptions, exiled. After long wanderings and indescribable hardships a remnant of these people, chiefly women and children, found their way back *home,* expecting protection, security, since Cilicia now was in the hands of the French. But peace was not yet. The city was besieged by the Turks, and on October 15 a large force began a furious attack, shelling the city from all sides. About the little band of men braving the siege in defense of their homes and kin there was something heroic, but they were unable to withstand this last terrific bombardment, and again the city and all its helpless inhabitants were at the mercy of the massacring horde that has no mercy. Butchery began, and again terrified flight into mountain places, and from the slopes the people saw the city in flames.

One of the survivors tells of the hunger of the people—how the trees were stripped and the leaves eaten and how the donkeys, dogs and cats all were commandeered for food.

Help is terribly necessary for these Hadjinlees, as they are gathered from their scattered places and brought out of the danger zone.

Two Hundred Thousand Wrongs

THE following cablegram received at this office January 13 is really a message to all American people. It has in it the note that Americans from the beginning have never refused to answer—the cry of people in distress:

"According to last message received January 7 internal situation in Armenia disastrous. More than two hundred thousand refugees dying between Kars and Alexandropol. Anarchy, lack of food and fuel, stoppage of all traffic and severe winter adding to the disaster. We beg of you to take steps immediately for continuation shipments provisions by America to population threatened with famine."

—Aharonian, President Armenian Delegation to Peace Conference

If this deplorable condition existed January 7 (and recently arrived personnel corroborate this report), to what extremes must these people be reduced as winter slowly passes?

The "Well House"

THE Turks call a hospital a "sick house." But there is a hospital in Aleppo, Syria, formerly in charge of Dr. Arthur S. Tenner, for which they have quite an opposite name. They call it the "well house." They might go further almost and call it a "house of creation," such wonders are performed there, for in this place, as well as at all the stations in the district, everything is done for sick eyes of the Near East, from swabbing them with boracic acid to making new pupils—"new windows" as the natives phrase it.

Minds think with horror of trachoma and the common belief is that very little can be done about it, certainly that cures are practically impossible. This is not so. In the "well house" of dusty, dirty, fly-infested Syria, and in its many branches, trachoma is frequently cured by operation. Abundant proof of these cures lies in the fact that many of these people later are able to pass the immigration officials of this country.

The "well house" of Aleppo has twenty beds and under Dr. Tenner's directorate three clinics were established. The monthly average for treatments was 5,373, operations, 60. Sixty per cent. of the patients had trachoma in advanced form.

The gratitude of these people is often beautifully expressed. An Armenian lad of eighteen, blind for four years, was given "new windows." When bandages came off and he could see, a flood of words rushed from his lips—"Bless you doctor. From this day I am born again."

The Place Where the World Began

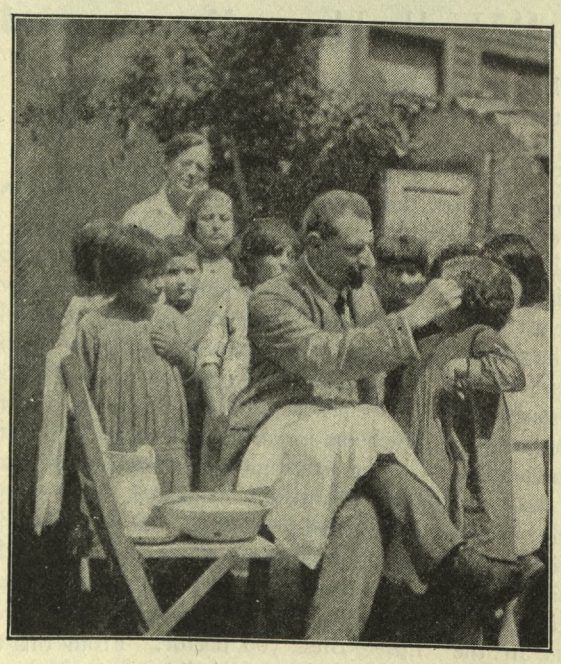
"HERE I am in a little realm of my own at the end of the Mediterranean where the world began. The girls' orphanage, of which I am in charge, consists of five buildings right on the beach at the north end of Sidon (Syria), with three hundred children, nine teachers, two nurses and nine dogs! Quite a family, isn't it?

"Life is far from dull and uneventful. There is the winter supply of wood and charcoal to get in; olives to be prepared for the children's rations; lentils to be washed and dried. Winter dresses have just been given out and there are the old summer ones to be mended and put away. There are slate pencils and tablets to be doled out sparingly; broken window panes to be repaired; new drain pipes to be put in. And there are two cases of chicken pox and mumps, and trachoma, scabies, and sore heads galore.

"I thought the percentage of children in Constantinople orphanages with trachoma was high. It is much worse here. The eye specialist who is operating every day this week on the children here told me yesterday that eighty per cent. of the children in orphanages here in Syria have trachoma. I can't believe that this statement is accurate. It surely isn't true of this orphanage. Twenty-seven of the forty girls who came to us from Tripoli two weeks ago have trachoma. It is these cases which the doctor is treating now.

"I have never seen anything more pathetic than the long line of children outside the hospital door every afternoon. They are not given to crying, but ordinarily are very happy and quiet. Today, when I went down, those waiting outside were leaning against the wall, their heads buried in their arms, sobbing bitterly. I can't stand to watch the operation, which is about as barbarous a process as the most savage man could conceive. The eyelid is turned back and scraped until it bleeds freely, while the poor victim writhes in agony. I fled, feeling faint and sick, after watching a pathetic little four-year-old, who has had tapeworm, scabies, and mumps, have one eye operated on. After the operations were over I went back and found the children with their eyes bandaged shut, still sobbing. One room was full of them, packed in two and three on a cot.

"I surely hope that the trachoma hospital in Constantinople is a success, and that a laboratory for research work can be run in connection with it. Something should be done to prevent the spreading of a disease so dangerous



"While the poor victim writhes in agony"

and so prevalent. Surely a more humane treatment can be worked out with time and study.

"The most amusing thing I have seen here is the Saturday morning bathing. A 'movie' of the process would make a big hit as an advertisement for carbolic soap. Right after breakfast the children go to a small stone house, next to the work house, where they undress. In the workhouse four husky barefooted servants are seated behind large shallow tin pans. I should quail before the energy they display, but nothing daunts these children (except trachoma operations, and some of them go through these without a murmur)—they are truly brave. Into the shallow pans they step, there to be covered from head to foot, and in no gentle manner, with a thick creamy lather. With eyes squeezed shut and faces drawn up into most ludicrous grimaces, they submit to a vigorous scrub with a rough bath mat made of a sort of fibre which feels like the steel wool used at home as varnish remover. When the strong-armed washwoman is exhausted the child steps into another shallow pan, where fresh water is poured over him in large quantities. But his troubles are still far from ended, for a big girl, armed with a bath towel, stands waiting for him, and again he submits to strenuous treatment. He generally manages to squirm away from her when half dry, but a teacher stands at the doorway to look him over and see that he has left behind any "foreign matter" with which he may have gone in.

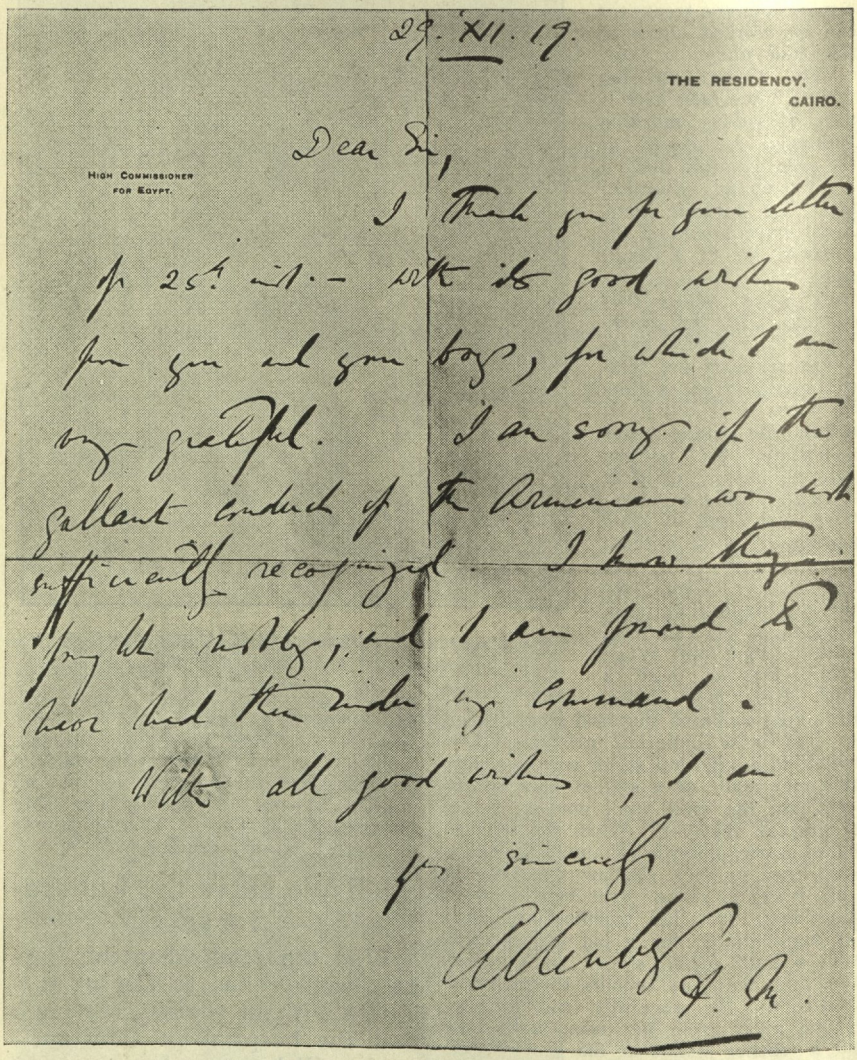
"A vigorous scrub with a rough bath mat that feels like the steel wool used as varnish remover"

"The teachers and most of the children here know some English. The teachers have all been educated in the mission schools. The children study English here in our school and express themselves with varying degrees of accuracy, as do also the teachers. I was commenting the other day on the nice hair one child had, and the teacher replied, 'Her hairs are very many and very tall.'

"The teachers have taught the children several American songs. They put an unusual amount of feeling into 'My Country 'Tis of Thee.' Their gratitude to America is very genuine."

Shall We Have the Laboratory?

Who can read what this earnest worker has to say of trachoma without sharing her hope that the hospital in Constantinople will have a laboratory for research work, and that soon, *very soon*, a treatment humane, as well as efficacious, will be found for the cure of this terrible disease? In what better way can time, or money, or energy be expended than in this work?



29. XI. 19.

THE RESIDENCY,
CAIRO.

HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR EGYPT.

Dear Sir,

I Thank you for your letter of 25th inst. with its good wishes for you and your boys, for which I am very grateful. I am sorry, if the gallant conduct of the Armenian was not sufficiently recognized. I know they fought nobly, and I am proud to have had them under my Command.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

Allenby F. M.

LIEUTENANT JOHN SHISHMANIAN, to whom General Allenby wrote the above warm appreciation of Armenian soldiers, is an Armenian-American, a lawyer of Fresno, California. At the outbreak of the war he joined the American Field Ambulance Service and later served with the French Foreign Legion in France and in Cilicia. In the latter place he was ordered to form an Armenian defense corps, but politics in Paris vacillating between pro-Armenian and Turcophile, Lieutenant Shishmanian was arrested and reported hanged, the latter proving untrue. Last July Armenians in the Amanus mountains elected him president of their newly formed republic.

How Kars Fell

THE dramatic fall of Kars was such a thrilling experience to each of the little handful of Americans stationed there that a fascinating account of it has come to us from every American-run typewriter in the town. Even with bullets flying, Turkish soldiers plundering, terrified orphans and refugees clamoring for protection, the story was so compelling that each and every worker snatched moments to sit down and record events as they were happening that we might have our news while it was "hot."

On the morning the battle began Mr. Edward Fox stood on the balcony of the Near East Relief office building, with others of the personnel, watching the Armenians attacking the Turkish position across the plain to the south of the city. Suddenly a shell burst close to the Near East Relief warehouse, just beyond the station. Within five minutes the entire population of the city poured into the streets, with luggage on their backs, in ox-carts, and heaped onto animals of every description, and started out on the valley road to Alexandropol. In thirty minutes it was estimated that thirty thousand had evacuated the city, the retreating soldiers mingling with the civilians and, as a consequence, perfect panic ensuing.

The Turkish Advance

Mr. Fox said that the Turkish advance looked like dress parade; they marched across the plain in open formation.

The great fortress of Kars had fallen without a shot being fired from the hundred and forty cannon mounted to defend the city, for the fort was stripped of its ammunition by the British in 1919.

In the jam of fleeing people appeared Miss Betty Anderson at the head of a convoy of forty-one Molikan wagons, transporting supplies from the warehouse into the valley. In the rear of the cavalcade rode Mr. White on Mr. Fox's bay horse, which was later taken by a Turkish officer.

The altitude of Kars is very high and at this time of the year it is bitter cold. The condition of the people in the valley, especially that night when it began to rain, must have been pitiable indeed.

Comedy to Tragedy

When the Turkish soldiers actually arrived within the city there took place a multitude of events, ranging from the ludicrous to the tragic, that taxed our personnel to the limits of their ingenuity and endurance.

A Turkish officer tried to commandeer Mr. Fox's automobile, but when told it belonged to the Americans, he relinquished it, and upon request placed a guard around the hospital grounds. This same officer granted Miss Elsie Kimball's request for a guard for Orphanage No. 7.

Miss Kimball, Miss Cora Louise Beach and Miss Frances and Miss Betty Anderson—in fact, the entire personnel—during the early days of the Turkish occupation, hovered over

the orphanges and hospitals like a group of anxious mothers. Miss Beach guarded her thousand orphan boys in a manner both practical and picturesque. She administered her affairs armed with a large club and emphatically and effectively threatened all Turkish soldiers who strayed her way.

Sharing a Spoon

Miss Kimball and Miss Beach were sharing a meal at a small table in front of the stove in Orphanage No. 7. A Turkish sergeant was eating with them and two soldiers sat just back of them. One of the soldiers reached over and took Miss Kimball's soup spoon, which he used himself with gusto and some noise.

It was no easy task to bring calm to mobs, a thousand strong, of sobbing, panic-stricken people. Yet this had to be accomplished in all of the relief buildings at each announcement of the on-coming Turks. This was accomplished once by means of a meal, when with a great hustle and bustle food was quickly prepared and tables hastily improvised and the great crowd of children and refugee women set to eating to take their minds off their troubles. This was no sooner accomplished than there was another outburst of "The Turks, the Turks!" and another wild scrambling of women and children. Miss Kimball rushed to the door and encountered three vicious-looking soldiers. She chose the mildest looking one of the three, earnestly appealed to him, and he took himself off, driving the others before him with his gun and his whip.

Blanket Snatchers

It is the Kurds who are most feared. As your friends they are kind, loyal and sincere, but as your enemies they can out-Turk any Turk feared by Armenians. Knives, axes, stones and spikes are their natural weapons, rather than guns. Miss Kimball discovered about twenty reaching through the orphanage windows for blankets. She dashed at them, flourishing a whip and shouting "Heidy," and to her surprise they "heidied," scattering in every direction before her onslaught. All but one fellow. He had almost got a blanket and didn't want to give it up. Neither did the orphan at the other end of the blanket within the window. Miss Kimball raised her whip, the blanket-snatcher received chastisement reminiscent of his childhood, and he lost no time in joining his fellows over the fence. He had no gun, or Miss Kimball's bravery, perhaps, would have been more temperate. He had his knife, of course, but she figured she could run faster than he could anyway. But chiefly she relied on her goggles, which, she claimed, proved a more effective armament than any weapon.

At Orphanage No. 2 Turkish soldiers held up Mr. White and the Armenian doctor and, at the point of a bayonet, divested them of their uniforms, shoes and stockings, leaving only their underwear. They also took Miss Betty Anderson's jewelry, watch and revolver and demanded her riding trousers, with which she stubbornly refused to part. A sergeant at last appeared who understood French and had heard of America and

Their luggage on their backs, starting out on the road to Alexandropol

through his offices Miss Anderson was freed from her predicament.

Magic Word "American"

Miss Beach spent an entire day and night, with no other American for company, in Orphanage No. 6. The danger of her position can be imagined, with wandering bands of soldiers prowling about, every now and then demanding admission. One rough Kurd took hold of her and said, "Gel" ("come"), but Miss Beach, shouting at him the magic word, "American," sent him "heidying" instead.

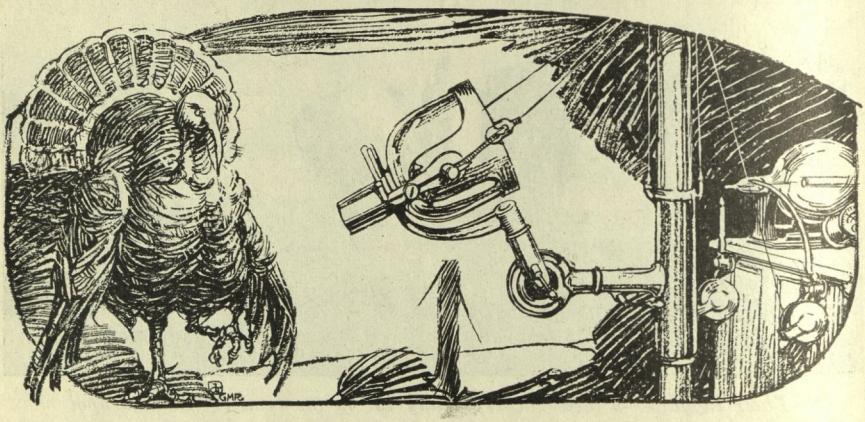
The nights were the nerve-racking times. With stray shots outside, and their suspected toll, the occasional screams of women, the crying of terrified children, the prowling soldiers looking for loot and mischief, to keep a thousand or fifteen hundred people in each huge dormitory calm and persuade them to sleep was a colossal task. But it was done, and the Pasha's co-operation with the American Committee eventually helped to bring about a peace-time order in the war-ridden city. On Mr. Fox's invitation the Pasha visited the institutions, and met the personnel. He was greatly interested in all the work and gave satisfying assurances of his protection.

Up to the present time none of our supplies have been requisitioned and we are assured that our work is going forward as usual.

Let Us Help!

In Aleppo we are getting flooded with applications for clothing during these bitter cold days. And all are really destitute cases. Many of the orphans have been badly frostbitten. Price of foodstuffs has risen fifty per cent. This makes a poor outlook for the people this winter.

Geo. C. Doolittle.



The Doctor and the Turkey

ALL through November, in far-off Aintab, the Near East Relief turkey fattened himself for the doctor's Thanksgiving dinner. It was not an easy thing to do, for there was a great deal of fighting in the neighborhood and he was kept busy dodging bullets as he searched around town for his food. But he kept his turkey wits about him and refused to grow thin with worry or prematurely dead with bullets, and when Thanksgiving day dawned he presented himself, plump and juicy, for the feast.

At dinner-time he was ready, in all his brown glory. Not so the doctor. The doctor was in the next room, fishing for bullets that had been more successful in finding out men than turkeys. The doctor was having a hard time of it. He had very little equipment with which to work. Especially had he no x-ray machine. There were twenty-five sorely wounded men to be made comfortable and there was no x-ray machine with which to locate their fractures and their bullets. The doctor could not keep his appointment with the turkey. The turkey grew cold. The doctor probed and swabbed and bandaged. The turkey grew colder. At last, when it came to be ten-thirty at night, and the turkey was quite, quite cold, the tired doctor located his last bullet and dressed his last wound. Then, and then only could he go and have his turkey, the turkey that grew cold waiting for him because he had to work so slowly with no x-ray machine to help him.

Many of the doctor's days are like his Thanksgiving day, as they are with other relief doctors. With what they have, how they labor! Neither turkeys, fat and crisp upon the Thanksgiving table, nor any other counted pleasure, can win them from their jobs until the last smallest service is performed.

Some Details of Accomplishment

From the General Secretary's Report for 1920

DURING the past year the Foreign Department of Near East Relief has been largely reorganized under the more direct supervision of administrative committees and managing directors as authorized by the Executive Committee at its meeting February 19, 1920. These committees are now functioning and reports from them are received regularly in New York and reviewed by the Executive Committee and officers.

The organization's appreciation of the wonderful work of our overseas force is contained in the account of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees appearing in this issue.

The amount of detail and physical work involved in the warehouse and shipping department may be judged by the fact that it included over 1,500,000 pounds of clothing and shoes given as a contribution from practically every State in the Union, forty carloads of this clothing having been contributed by the one State of Pennsylvania. The bulk of our shipping, however, has been food, medical and other supplies requisitioned by our Managing Directors abroad and shipped in relatively large quantities. The above mentioned shipments do not include the $1,150,000 of freight money paid on flour and other foodstuffs shipped through the American Relief Administration for Armenia.

The recent successes of the Bolshevists in Russian Armenia have had only a negligible influence upon relief operations since the major portion of the relief work has always been within the former Ottoman Empire rather than in Russia. Moreover, before the advance of the Bolshevists a considerable portion of the orphanage work in Russia was transferred out of the comparatively small Bolshevik area.

While it is the purpose of the committee to confine its work as largely as possible to those children who have lost both father and mother and for whom no relatives can be found, it continues to be necessary to provide emergency relief for the large number of helpless refugees who have again this winter been dispossessed from their temporary homes by the military operations of the Nationalists and Bolshevists. These people will inevitably perish if left without assistance during the winter months.

The General Secretary, as a result of personal observation and official reports, is convinced that more than 1,000,000 persons, chiefly women and children, have, during the past year, received assistance, without which many if not most of them would have died.

The work of the Publicity Department, based upon reports received from the Near East, edited and released to the American public through the American press, has increased by a ratio of five to one in as many months. Popular phases of our publicity have proved to be motion pictures and lantern slides. All presentments of the work of this department

have not only brought Near East Relief before the public but have been distinctly educational.

It would be impossible to speak too glowingly of the devotion of the clerical and stenographic staff in headquarters offices, some of whom have served the organization for three or four years at considerable personal sacrifice and with the one dominant motive, to render the largest possible service to mankind.

In the field, among our forty-eight state chairmen are to be found:

14 Governors.
4 Judges.
4 Educators.
2 Bishops.

In addition to the state chairmen and state bureau heads we have:

2,367 county, district, or town chairmen.
499 county treasurers.
125 county women's organization chairmen.
230 county publicity chairmen, or a total of
3,221 county chairmen, exclusive of state and national officers, all serving on a purely volunteer basis.

Churches, colleges, high schools and public schools take active interest in Near East Relief work and contributions from these various sources show pertinently their belief in our cause and their desire to help it.

The National Fraternal Congress, representing one hundred national organizations, such as the Brotherhood of Railroad Train Men, Masonic Life Association and the Royal Arcanum, has endorsed Near East Relief work and recommended to their constituents the support of a Near East Relief orphan as a minimum by each lodge. The one hundred national lodges affiliated with this organization represent 100,000 local lodges and a constituency of 5,000,000. In Wisconsin the Elks and Masonic Lodges have given very substantial aid to the support of orphans.

The National Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has endorsed the work of the Near East Relief, as have twelve State Federations of Labor. These endorsements have helped us in reaching the laboring people in the factories.

The National Grange, the largest farm organization, has given us their endorsement, as well as the State Granges in four States. Business organizations are being co-operative in many ways.

A word of appreciation should appear for the work of Sunday-schools in our behalf. Twenty-one denominations are officially lending co-operation.

Large numbers of speakers, including such men as Rabbi Wise, of our Board of Trustees, have given unsparingly of their time in answer to the calls of our Speakers' Bureau.

Our previous amicable relationship with the Canadian-Armenian Relief Fund Association has recently been strengthened by the organization of new committees outside of Ontario with prominent men as chairmen.

In general we are convinced that the American public is profoundly committed to the task not only of saving the lives of Armenian children and other dependents of the Near East, but also to give these rescued children an opportunity to regain early self-support and to equip themselves for leadership that will be recorded in history as the beginning of a new era in that section of the world.

New Patterns in the Kaleidoscope

THE Turkish Nationalist troops are evacuating Alexandropol, and being replaced by an Aserbaidjan Red army from Baku, according to a cable received from the Near East Relief representative at Batum, and three thousand Moscow troops have occupied Erivan. This would seem to indicate that the opposition among the Armenians to the Soviet form of government imposed by the treaty of December 2 has developed to such an extent that Moscow has decided to take over Armenia entire. The Moscow Government, by military pressure on their Turkish allies, has enforced the withdrawal of the forces of Mustapha Kemal toward the 1914 frontier between Turkey and Russia.

WE are informed that there are in Western Persia and Mesopotamia approximately 40,000 Christian Assyrians, whose pre-war homes were in Tabriz, Urumia and other parts of northwest Persia south of Mount Ararat. They form the remnant of 100,000 Assyrians who occupied that region only six years ago.

For more than two years these people occupied refugee camps, chiefly at Bakuba, operated by the British military authorities, who early in 1920 hoped to repatriate them, but when they tried to reach their homes they were turned back by the Moslems, Turks, Persians and Kurds and last fall settled in a new refugee camp near Mosul. The British had hoped to establish most of them permanently near rich oil fields just being opened up, but the English hold on northern Mesopotamia being somewhat uncertain, they will possibly be forced to relinquish these plans in which case the Christian refugees must be removed and a new homeland found for them.

A consultation with the British authorities by Near East Relief workers in Mesopotamia resulted in the suggestion that the American people take over the support of 15,000 of these refugees, all of them Urumian plainsfolk, involving a monthly expenditure of $25,000. The Americans feel, however, that repatriation and rehabilitation are governmental rather than charitable functions, and the responsibility is with the British while they are there.

Recently it has been suggested that about 10,000 Assyrians, having relatives in the United States, be sent here. The responsibility of this large migration would not be in the jurisdiction of Near East Relief, who, however, could be of valuable assistance in banking and transmitting funds, making contacts between the refugees and their relatives, securing passports and making arrangements for the journey. A special American vessel perhaps might transport the group.

Each individual would, of course, have to pass the immigration authorities; each one be supplied with valid passport and its necessary visés; each one would have to have a relative here and a living assured them.

The latest cable from Bagdad states the British Government relief is to terminate April 1. Whatever is done in their behalf must be done at once.

A Definition

THE accompanying map aims to show the extent of the operations of Near East Relief and also by contrast how comparatively limited is the area in the Near East controlled by the Bolsheviki.

Wherever in the Near East there are destitute Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, Assyrians, or others, needy and oppressed, regardless of race or creed, there Near East Relief follows. From Constantinople to Bagdad, from Port Said to Baku, even into Persia, the protecting arms of Near East Relief have reached until today its work is far more extensive outside the country of Armenia than within.

As a matter of fact, less than ten per cent. of the workers of Near East Relief are at the present time in the Russian area popularly known as "Armenia." This was so even before the Bolshevist advance, though last year twenty-five per cent. were there. Workers, supplies and orphans have been so shifted, some to Kars, some to Northern Syria, around Constantinople or other coast cities, that none of the work of Near East Relief is seriously menaced by Bolshevist influence and comparatively little of it is in territory occupied by the Turkish Nationalists.

It will be noted that the line of boundary delineated by President Wilson includes territory well outside the Bolshevist claim and now controlled by Mustapha Kemal.

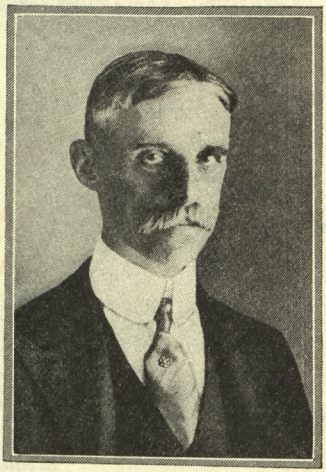
Vestiges of the ancient kingdom of Armenia or the influx of deportations of more recent years give a large Armenian population to many cities far removed from the Armenia

to which world governments are seeking to extend guarantees. Therefore, the very life of the vast majority of the Armenian nation is depending upon private philanthropy until such time as stable government is restored not only in Armenia but throughout Turkey. Given this security, the Armenians will promptly regain self-support.

Annual Meeting Board of Trustees

THE annual meeting of the board of trustees of Near East Relief was held at the Yale Club on January 7, 1921. It was an interesting and enthusiastic meeting.

A memorial to Mr. Alexander J. Hemphill, late chairman of the executive committee, prepared by Mr. Edwin M. Bulkley, was read by Judge Elkus and adopted by rising vote. Verbal tribute to his memory and expressions of deep appreciation of his life and service were given by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. Charles V. Vickrey and others.



Edwin M. Bulkley
Chairman Executive Committee

The reports of the treasurer, the finance committee, the executive committee and the general secretary all indicated progress, a deep and growing interest in the cause, and were received and adopted by the committee with hearty and unanimous approval. It was voted that the committee should, through the proper channels, notify all governments related to the Near East that the committee must leave with these governments as soon as practicable full responsibility for all relief, except for orphans or destitute children. The task of general relief and rehabilitation is beyond the scope and resources of private philanthropy.

The heroism of our workers in the Near East was fittingly recognized by the trustees and the general secretary's report made the following pertinent reference to them:

"It would be difficult to voice adequately the praise due the many scores of our workers, who, although their contracts had expired and they were given full permission to leave their posts, have none the less remained at their isolated stations, both in Russian Armenia and throughout Anatolia, rather than seek safety and comfort for themselves at the possible if not probable risk of the lives of thousands of orphans and other dependents whom they had gathered under their protection. This faithfulness, amounting to heroism on the part of many, has already received the official recognition of the President of the Armenian Republic and should be clearly recognized by our own board and by the American public whose representatives they are.

"During the year three of our workers have made the supreme sacrifice of life, while a number of others have returned home with impaired health or other personal losses that can never be compensated for in a

material way and for which they can only have the satisfaction of a sense of duty well done."

The following members of the Board of Trustees were re-elected for the term of three years ending January, 1924:

Taft, William H.	Crane, Charles R.
Elkus, Abram I.	Cuddihy, Robert J.
Morgenthau, Henry	Dodge, Cleveland H.
Straus, Oscar S.	Dodge, Cleveland E.
Barton, James L.	Hatch, Harold A.
Bulkley, Edwin M.	Haven, William I.
Chamberlain, William I.	Judson, Harry Pratt
Smith, Walter George	

Several new members were elected, namely:

Coffin, Henry Sloane	Polk, Frank L.
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Stokes, Anson Phelps

The NEW NEAR EAST introduces these men on another page.

Mr. Edwin M. Bulkley was elected chairman of the executive committee and Mr. George A. Plimpton was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alexander J. Hemphill.

After a stereopticon survey of conditions in various parts of the Near East, with glimpses of orphanages, refugee camps, hospitals and other phases of the work, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, with deep emotion, in gratitude for what had been accomplished, proposed that the committee rededicate itself, with new purpose, to its life-saving work. By a unanimous rising vote the suggestion was adopted and the committee adjourned to face the tasks of another year with fresh courage and faith.

Three Chouls Make a Mattress

THREE gay-colored chouls made from rags were sent from the weaving mill at Adana to make a mattress for Badveli Nerses Sarian, a refugee from Hassan-Beyli. He needed a bed, for he is such an indefatigable worker for his people that he and his immediate family are apt to suffer. It was right for the chouls to be gay-colored—all presents to Badveli Sarian should be striking, individual. For he himself is picturesque and so are all his deeds.

It was he who got possession of a bugle, during the siege of Hassan-Beyli, and so cleverly blew upon it that the Turks who were laying the siege retreated, thinking the French were coming, and the Armenians, believing the same, heartened enough to rouse themselves and frightened the Turks in turn.

Yes, this man is as picturesque as the Good Samaritan. He it was who saved eight Turks from death by his own people when they clamored for revenge. He put a guard over them, caring for them himself, and he preached the love of Christ to them while he waited for the opportunity to set them free. Is it any wonder that, when he took them to the edge of the town and released them, they stood on the crest of the hill crying, "Yashashun, Badveli" (Long life to Badveli)?

Adana has sent him three gay-colored chouls; humanity gives him three heartfelt cheers.

A Smile in the Making

HE looked as if he had never laughed. It was known that he had not even smiled in a long, long time. He was quite dirty and very ragged; he had favus and he itched, with a reason. He was being housed at the French orphanage in Malatia, when he came to the Near East Relief hospital for treatment for favus, but they had no clothes for him and he was isolated from the other children. So he lived apart, unsmiling, and when he came to us he came because he was sent and there was no expectation in him, no particular hope. What knowledge had he of comfort that should make him hope?

And so he stood before us stoically and because we had seen his kind before we went to work with assurance. He was stripped of his rags; he was bathed; his sores were treated; he itched no more; he was dressed in whole, clean things; and then he was turned loose with the other orphanage children.

It was then he smiled, and he said just one thing to us before we became a remote incident in his new life. It was said in a voice so joyful that it belied his previous sad little manner, and there was not one of us that will not remember the words and their pathos. He said:

"Now I am clean. I can play and eat with all the other boys. I will not have to stay alone, out under the trees."

Out-Buzzing the Bees

FROM Kermanshah, Persia, comes a letter written by Mrs. Blanche Wilson Stead. Mrs. Stead has been visiting orphanages in many places in the Near East, and has found conditions individually interesting everywhere, but the work accomplished by the boys in Kermanshah has filled her with astonishment and she thinks they deserve a special word of mention. They do.

These children have made the bricks, mixed the mortar, dug up the earth, put in the foundations, sawed the lumber for windows and doors, and have built their own schoolhouse and workshop and are working on the cellars of their dormitories. They have installed a swimming tank. They are weaving carpets and have made their winter quilts and they spin the cotton and wool for their sweaters and stockings, which they knit. They have turned five acres of ground into a garden, which they irrigate and in which they have raised all the vegetables for their table.

Very nearly self-supporting are these boys of Kermanshah. Certainly they are self-respecting, and they command the respect and co-operation of all who come in contact with them.

Columbusing a Sister

FOUND—a sister, by three Armenian boys the day they arrived in America. But the sister was still in Armenia. It happened this way, Hachadour and his two older brothers had not seen their sister since 1917, the year they started to come to America. Hachadour discovered her, photographically speaking, in the picture files of the Near East Relief publicity department at headquarters. Surrounded by many other orphans of the Near East Relief orphanage in Harpoot, she stared fixedly at her bewildered brother.

The boys were three years getting here because they were captured several times by the Turks. Once they had to hide for months in the Caucasus mountains to escape being hunted down and made slaves for life. After another daring adventure they finally arrived at Tiflis, where they worked at shoe-making and cigar-selling, trying to save money with which to come to America. Again they were forced to flee as the Turks advanced upon the city.

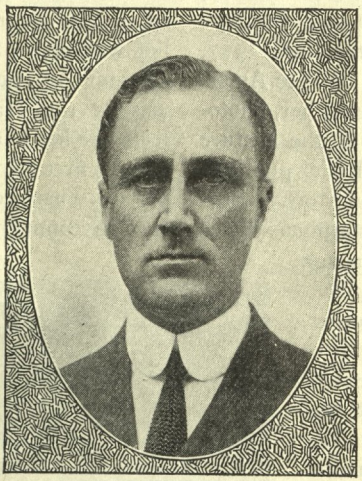
They had decided to come to America by way of Siberia. It is doubtful if they would ever have arrived here if Near East Relief had not stepped in after this flight and put them in touch with their brother in Grand Rapids. He advanced the necessary funds needed to bring them to America.

It is probably only a question of time now before this whole family will be reunited. Even though Hachadour was assured by Near East Relief workers on the eve of his departure for America that his little sister was in the Harpoot orphanage, he feels like her Columbus because it was he who first discovered her convincing picture when he landed in this new, strange country.

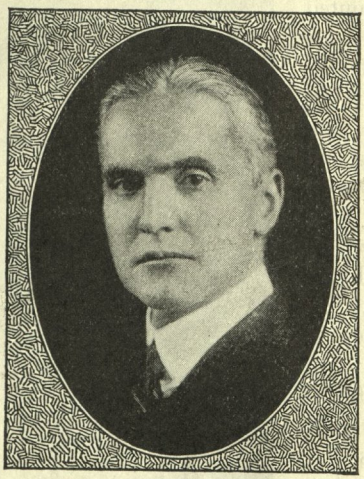
Hachadour discoverd her, photographically speaking

New Members of the Board of Trustees

WE are pleased to announce that there have been elected recently to the Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief Frank L. Polk, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry Sloane Coffin, and Anson Phelps Stokes. Little need be said of the benefit to the organization that will be felt in the advent of these men. Old in public service, adepts in the accomplishment of public good, they cannot fail to be sturdy forwarders of our projects.



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Frank L. Polk

Mr. Polk is a native of New York. His grandfather, Leonidas Polk, was known as the "fighting bishop." Mr. Polk is a graduate of Yale and took his lawyer's degree at Columbia. He was a member of the Civil Service Commission of New York, 1907 to 1909, and became its president during the second year; was treasurer of the Bureau for Municipal Research, New York City, from 1911 to 1913, and has been counsellor for the Department of State, Washington, since September 16, 1915. Mr. Polk was a member of Troop A, of the National Guard of New York, during the Spanish-American War, serving as captain and assistant quartermaster.

Mr. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard and studied law at Columbia University. He was a member of the New York Senate from 1910 to 1913, when he resigned to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, March 17, 1913.

Henry Sloane Coffin received his B.A. and M.A. at Yale and subsequently studied at New College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and the University of Marburg. He took his B.D. at Union Theological Seminary and his D.D. at New York University and Yale. He was formerly pastor of the Bedford Park Church, New York, from which he resigned to accept the pastorate of the

Madison Avenue Church. Dr. Coffin is a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; director of the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York; trustee of Atlanta (Ga.) University, and Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, and he is author of many well-known books on theological subjects.

Mr. Stokes was graduated from Yale in 1896 and received his M.A. there in 1900, his B.D. from the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and his D.D. from Gettysburg College. He was made secretary of Yale in 1899; became assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, New Haven; was chairman of the board of trustees of the American University Union in Europe; secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation for Educational Work Among Negroes; director of the American Academy in Rome; chairman Organized Charities Association, New Haven, and Yale Foreign Missionary Society; also chairman of the Board of Religious Education of the Protestant Church. Mr. Stokes is author of many well-known books of educational interest.

"Their Peril Is Extreme"

WALTER GEORGE SMITH of Philadelphia, who was chairman of the American delegation to the International Philarmenian League at its session in Geneva last November, accompanied by his brother, Kilby Smith, recently arrived in New York.

Mr. Smith expressed himself as well satisfied with the work of the Assembly of the League of Nations in relation to the Armenian question. One of its first actions was an appeal to the nations on behalf of the Armenians which resulted in a favorable response from President Wilson, Spain and Brazil, and expressions of sympathy from all the world.

The peril of these people is extreme, and their only hope of preservation rests upon the maintenance of the French hold in Cilicia.

Mr. Smith has been in consultation with Armenians and their friends in Paris and London, and hopes that through the appeals of the Near East Relief and the Armenia-America Society, of which he is president, American public opinion will be crystallized upon some plan to save the remnant of the Armenians from complete annihilation.

Mr. H. C. Jacquith, assistant secretary of Near East Relief, and Dr. W. W. Peet, who were Mr. Smith's associates, came from Geneva to Constantinople to give personal supervision to the interests in peril in the Caucasus and Turkish districts Their report is eagerly awaited.

THE Lenten Season is here, the time of sacrifice. Give up some of your pleasures and help the Near East. Think how long the price of a box of chocolates would keep a little child alive!

Winter Is Here

MISS GLEE HASTINGS reports: The Near East Relief has sent 2,000 blankets to Derindje, is sending more milk and is taking up the matter of additional bread, but this answered appeal from Derindje is only one of hundreds of appeals coming from all over the country.

100,000 Russian refugees are in and around Constantinople in a destitute condition. Our bakery is making 8,000 extra loaves of bread daily for them and the men are working overtime. Our Near East trachoma orphanage is filled with the children of the Russian refugees who are sick. These children are the children of the best old Russian families who have fled from the Bolsheviki in the Crimea. We are surrounded by an area of refugees! The problem is far greater than ever before — and winter is here.

All Her Worldly Goods About Her, She is Grateful Even for Cold Stone on Which to Spread Her Bed

Marsovan

THE personnel fits together like a mosaic. The atmosphere of the place is warm with the most genial friendliness. The spirit of "all for each and each for all" prevails everywhere. There are no bosses in the unit. All are associates for service. The eight-hour day for relief workers is in vogue in Marsovan, only it is on the unique basis of eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon. I sat down with the workers at breakfast this morning at 6:45 and attended a business meeting of the unit at 8:45 this evening.—*Caris E. Mills.*

"Say It With Flour!"

IN Syracuse, N. Y., has been opened a campaign for Near East Relief that is unique and has proved itself popular and magnetic beyond hope. Money itself cannot feed starving people, but flour can, so it was planned that Americans should buy flour for Armenia.

Recent cablegrams have told of the dire new need of the Near East; America never fails to respond to such a condition; and the practical nature of this campaign is so American that it is sweeping the state, perhaps will sweep the country.

"The Silent Salesman" of the New York State flour campaign

Miss Norma Talmadge urging immediate relief for the Near East

The co-operation of business men is a main item, especially millers, jobbers and grocers. At a meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association in Syracuse, grocerymen agreed to put on sale any brand of flour supplied them, regardless of their regular stock. In addition to the natural sale centers—the groceries—banks, restaurants, hotels, moving picture houses, cigar stores and other business places have lent themselves to this flour sale, as have the churches.

Flour in carload lots is being contributed, and bought. Its free transportation to the Near East has been guaranteed. The popularity of this campaign proves itself.

The American Public Cares

THE Christmas Mail Appeal is bringing to the orphan children of Armenia a gift worthy of the great universal "gift time." The response to this appeal has gone over the million-dollar mark and is still going.

A wire was sent to Los Angeles that the Near East could use beans and it was asked how many beans California could furnish. The answer was flashed back: *"Twenty tons!"* Twenty tons of beans will feed a lot of people, even people as hungry as those in the Near East.

If a single individual in Maine can sense need in the Near East to the tune of a check for $30,000, what are we led to hope, even expect, from every other State in the Union? Maine is not phenomenal in her generosity, though she is very satisfying.

Pennsylvania is so busy with achievements that she has little time to send in reports of possibilities. We have learned through research that with a campaign twenty per cent. covered Pennsylvania has turned a million-dollar corner.

The interest of college women in the Near East is practical and vital:

Wellesley College has maintained a unit of five workers in Constantinople, supplying during the last year equipment and allowance for workers amounting to about $15,000.

Smith College has maintained a unit of four persons, paying all expenses, and equipped the hospital at Malatia at an expenditure all told of about $8,000.

Bryn Mawr College sent out one worker, contributing $2,500 toward her support.

Teachers' College (Columbia) contributed $2,000 toward an orphanage. Each year brings $1,000 to $2,000 from this college for this purpose.

Mt. Holyoke College sent $3,000, most of this going to one of their graduates in North Turkey for repatriation work.

Vassar College raised $12,000 last spring to equip and maintain an orphanage in Turkey.

The Pleasure in Surprise

THERE was a young man of Missouri who wished to give a present to a young lady. The young lady, suspecting his intent, had every reason to expect—what do young ladies expect? A box of candy, a book, a pair of gloves? Whichever of these things she expected, it was not that which she got. She got a little surprise, and like all surprises, we are assured, it was a double pleasure. The present was a bit of paper, a "thank you" from Near East Relief for six dollars, sent by the young man in her name to help make less hungry a little hungry Armenian.

The price of a box of candy—how much flour and milk can it buy?

Always the Unexpected!

INTO the post-box in Booneville, Cooper County, Missouri, went a letter addressed to Near East Relief. In the letter was a sum of money—$43.92—another of the same amount and still another of $62.

That first $43.92 was contributed

by the boys of the Reformatory, out of their own earnings, to buy food for hungry children in Armenia. The Reformatory Superintendent, Colonel A. G. Blakey, touched by their endeavor, matched their gift with a similar one, and the officers of the institution, not to be outdone, made themselves responsible for the last amount.

If, in so unexpected a place, can flower the spirit of helpfulness, what rare quality of service and sacrifice should thrive under the sun of freedom?

The Pennsylvania Slogan

"Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-six Armenian Orphans look to Pennsylvania for life for one more year."

With this responsibility carried high in their hearts, Near East Relief workers of Pennsylvania have laid out the following vigorous program:

"Our method of securing the money is very simple, and we are glad to report is very successful, judged by the returns that are coming in. We distribute these orphans to the various counties in the State. In each county we have, in addition to an active chairman, a chairman for churches and Sunday-schools, speakers' bureau, women's organizations, fraternal organizations, public and private schools and publicity. The county chairman distributes the proper percentage of the orphans for which his county is responsible to each one of the divisions of the county and also to the various cities and villages in his county. We have organizations similar to the county organizations in each city of 5,000 population or over. Our State slogan is then adopted and our printed matter produced especially for each community that has a responsibility of fifty orphans or more, or $3,000 or over. Thus we will have posters and window cards printed like the following:

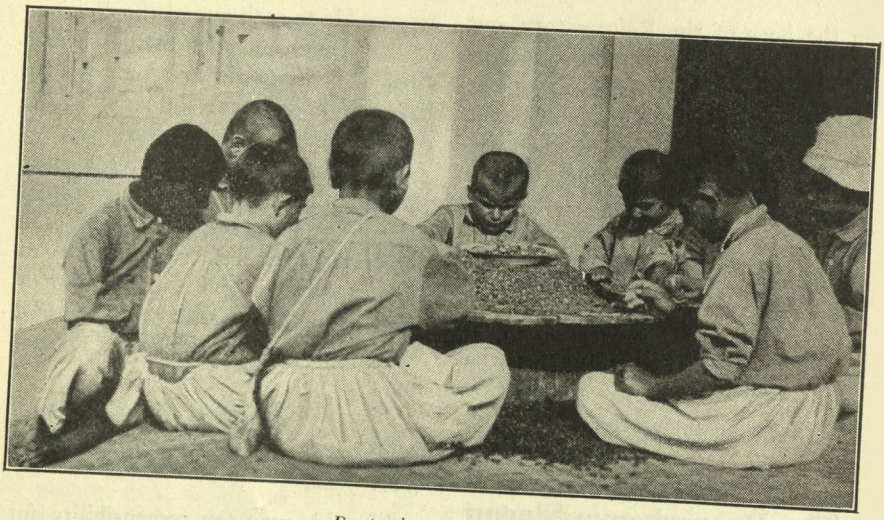
"'Six hundred Armenian orphans look to Harrisburg for life for one more year.'

"In this way the responsibility for providing the Pennsylvania quota is distributed all over the State, and after eighteen months of intensive work we have a strong force of volunteer workers throughout the State who do not shun the responsibility placed upon them to provide their portion.

"From the State office we secured the endorsement of fraternal organizations, women's organizations, Sunday-school associations, etc. We have also provided a type of publicity that we feel sure will 'register' with the mass of people.

"We use a speakers' bureau to a very great advantage with the aim of getting a speaker before every group meeting possible, centering our attention on these rather than endeavoring to set up meetings especially for our work."

GIVE and get others to give; serve and get others to serve. Let this Lenten Season be marked for you by a genuine sacrifice for a genuine need. The Near East needs food and clothing; the people are depending on us.



Preparing the Beans

At Bardizag

Little Boy Cooks

THE cook at the Bardizag orphanage went to Constantinople for a vacation. While he was gone war closed the road to Bardizag and he could not get back. Oh, who would do the cooking now that their old cook was gone? Why, the boys, of course, and they have been doing it ever since.

Little Boys Dry Cherries

These boys who became cooks said, "What! A winter with no sweets? We guess not." So they dried a hundred pounds of cherries and stored them away against the season when cherries could not be picked from trees.

Little Boys Make Sauce

The garden was full of big, juicy tomatoes ripening daily in the sun. The little boys who became cooks and dried cherries plucked the big tomatoes and made a hundred and fifty pounds of tomato sauce and put it away on the shelves with the cherries to await the winter.

Little Boys and the Macaroni Seed

One of the littler little boys wanted to plant some *macaroni seed* so that they might be sure of a good supply of macaroni in their soup, a dish of which they are very fond. The bigger little boys, who were the cooks and dried cherries and made tomato sauce, explained that macaroni seeds were really only flour and eggs, and to prove it to the littler little boys they made three hundred pounds of macaroni and stored that away with the tomatoes and the cherries for the winter.

Little Boys Sew a Fine Seam

The little boys who became cooks and dried cherries and made tomato sauce and did tricks with the macaroni seed, turned "seamsters" and grew so expert that six of them made ninety pairs of trousers in a week. They laid away the trousers for the winter, along with the cherries and the tomatoes and the macaroni, but I dare say they did not put them next to the tomatoes, for fear in the long months the tomatoes might ferment and explode and ruin the trousers. They probably shelved them safely close beside the macaroni, because macaroni, even the kind raised from macaroni seed, is pretty sure not to explode.

Little Boys Build "Buzdeek Dunes"

Ambition driving them on, the little boys who were cooks and dried cherries and made tomato sauce and macaroni and then became masters of the needle and sewed their own winter trousers,—these little boys turned carpenters and built fifteen 6 x 8 "buzdeek dunes." In case any little American boy, or girl, becomes discouraged at this important and mysterious-sounding business, it must be told that "buzdeek dunes" are little houses, wood-framed and mud-plastered, with tiled roofs. Do not think that these little boys are so remarkable that building houses was as easy for them as making mud pies. Some of the houses were built, torn down and rebuilt four or five times before they were good enough to stand. But the thing is—they kept at the job until they really made good.

Little Boys Who Had Wet Feet

Some of the little boys who were clever enough to be cooks and dry cherries and make tomato sauce and macaroni and who made trousers and built houses, were in many ways just like other little boys all the world over and they *would* get their feet wet. What could be done about this? It was decided that their shoes and stockings should be taken away from them. They said, "This will never do. Winter is coming and we must have our shoes and stockings." So they laid little stone paths to all their houses and, their feet being wet no longer, they were given back their shoes and stockings.

Little Boys Face the Winter

These little boys who have done so much for themselves are now weathering the winter. They have provided for themselves pretty well and in doing so have formed a work habit they cannot break. They want materials so that they may make things for other orphanages. Think of the kindliness, as well as the energy in this desire. They want cloth, machines, thread and other materials. Don't you think they should have them?

If little boys are willing to do so much to help themselves, don't you think they deserve being helped?

What can *you* do to help them—these brave little workers at Bardizag and their brothers and sisters in the Near East who are not so placed that they can help themselves?

Armenia's Call

Will ye stand thus heedless by,
Hear a nation's piteous cry,
See them struggle, fall and die?
God forbid.

Shall the Christ of Galilee,
In that great day, say to thee,
"Ye have done thus unto me?"
God forbid.

He, who did the children bless,
Sees them now, in their distress.
Dare we, at His call, do less?
God forbid.

Shall the young and shall the old,
Naked, starving in the cold,
Call in vain, while we withhold?
God forbid.

Shall the Crescent down the Cross?
Shall the Christian suffer loss?
Is religion only dross?
God forbid.

In that day of light and glory,
When the angels tell the story,
Shall we, speechless, stand before thee?
God forbid.

When our earthly sun goes down,
May the good deeds we have sown
Sparkle in a heavenly crown.
God grant this.

Irvin H. Miller.

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA
Near East Relief,
624 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

ARIZONA
Near East Relief,
42 E. Monroe St.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
15 Arcade, 6th & Center Sts.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
Near East Relief,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
Near East Relief,
411 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Near East Relief,
Strand Theatre Bldg.,
1003 Main St.,
P. O. Box 1342,
Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE
Near East Relief,
201 Church Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

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308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

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Near East Relief,
505 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
Near East Relief,
409 Georgia Sav. Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
Near East Relief,
P. O. Box 1205,
Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
Room 1110,
112 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Campaign Hdq.,
Room 1014.
19 La Salle St.

INDIANA
Near East Relief,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Near East Relief,
520 Securities Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Near East Relief,
505 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

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Room 16, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE
Near East Relief,
Room 23, 80 Exchange St.,
Portland, Maine.

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Near East Relief,
14 W. Franklin St.
Baltimore, Md.

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Near East Relief,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN
Near East Relief,
110 Fort Street, West,
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Near East Relief,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI
Near East Relief,
325 Daniels Bldg.,
P. O. Box 639,
Jackson, Miss.

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Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI (West)
Near East Relief,
601 Scarritt Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

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Near East Relief,
7 Montana Bldg.,
Helena, Montana.

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Near East Relief,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

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Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

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Near East Relief,
611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

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Near East Relief,
156 Market St., Room 56,
Newark, N. J.

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261 Madison Ave.,
New York City.
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18 Lodge St.,
Albany, N. Y.
Central District

Near East Relief,
408 Commercial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Western District

Near East Relief,
47 N. Clinton Ave.,
Rochester, N. Y.

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901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank,
Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
13 A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
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332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
Near East Relief,
309 Oklahoman Bldg.,
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OREGON
Near East Relief,
606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Oreg.

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Near East Relief,
213 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburg District

Near East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
119 Front St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh District

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Near East Relief,
Room 1, 44 Washington St
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Near East Relief,
Liberty National Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

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224 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE
Near East Relief,
1203 Volunteer State Bldg.,
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TEXAS (North)
Near East Relief,
717 Dallas County State Bk
Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas

TEXAS (South)
Near East Relief,
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Social Service Bureau,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT
Near East Relief,
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417 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.
Seattle District
Near East Relief,
437 Burke Bldg.,
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Charleston, W. Va.

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Near East Relief,
270 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING
Near East Relief,
422 Citizens Bk. Bldg.,
P. O. Box 15.
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

CANADA
Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n,
99 Dundas St., East,
Toronto, Canada.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

American Valentines of the Right Kind Can Change Starving Armenian Babies Into Plump and Laughing Ones.