

The NEW NEAR EAST

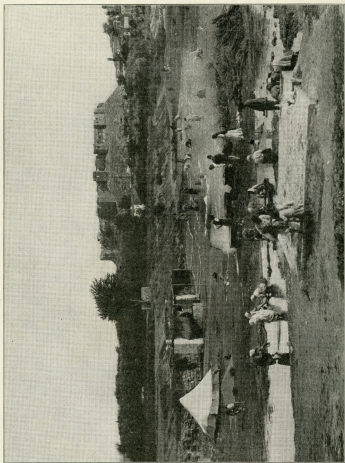
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Monday Morning in Turkey

THE NEW NEAR EAST

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"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, shoe-making 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—3 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, tin-smiths, 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, tin-smith 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-olds 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 gen-

darmes 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.

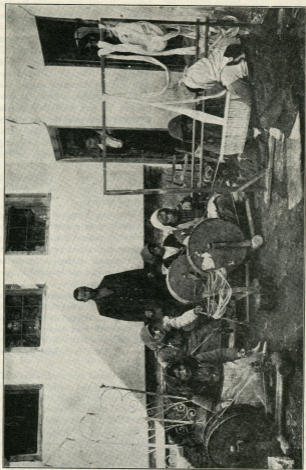
When the French had left, the Mutaserif made a speech to the assembled Armenians, praising them for their neutrality and promising them fair treatment, saying in particular that they would not be asked to give up their arms.

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.

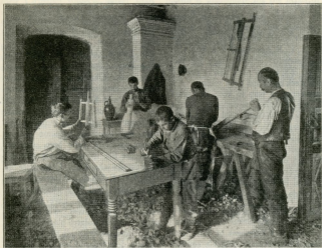
I had several long conferences with the Mutaserif and the local leader of the Nationalist forces. They gave me the strongest assurance of protection of both Americans and Armenians.

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.



Swedish 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 Sam-soun 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 north-western 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 Nakh-

chevan. 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 flossam. 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 north-west 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.



FILLING EMPTY HANDS



FILLING EMPTY HANDS

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.

* * *

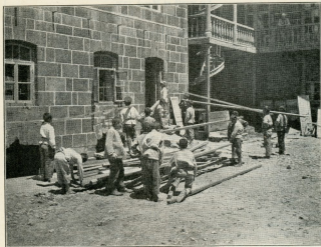
Children are fat and healthy, growing so fast it is hard to keep them clothed. They are increasing in knowledge too and seem to be grateful for all that is being done for them. I am speaking especially of those I have had for a year and I envy the person who can watch the progress of this work during 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	
		<u>1,752.38</u>

Expended:

For Administrative	6.60	\$1,970.72
Medical Supplies	8.90	
Horse	10.20	
Porterage	31.05	
Laundry Soap	44.53	
Fuel and Light.....	64.00	
Household Supplies	97.55	
Repairs	150.89	
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	
		<u>\$2,411.82</u>

Total Expended 2,411.82

Deficit \$441.10

Turk proportion of Deficit, due from Governor..... 233.75

(53% of \$441.10)

Greek proportion of Deficit, due from Greek Bishop..... 180.85

(41% of \$441.10)

Armenian part of Deficit, due from Armenian Bishop..... 26.50

(6% of \$441.10)

\$441.10

SAMSOUN CIVIC HOSPITAL

In Hospital, April 1, 1920—

Turk	46	Average number in hospital per day	89
Greek	29	Number "poor" patient days.....	2,565
Armenian	7	Number "pay" patient days.....	189
Men	47	Total number patient days.....	2,754
Women	25	Turk	1,361 days or 53%
Children	10	Greek	1,044 days or 41%
Pay Patients.....	8	Armenian	160 days or 6%

SAMSOUN DOWNTOWN CLINIC

Number of Clinics Held in March—18

<i>Nationality and sex:</i>	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 ser-

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 Hierarchical 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.*

vice 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."

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.

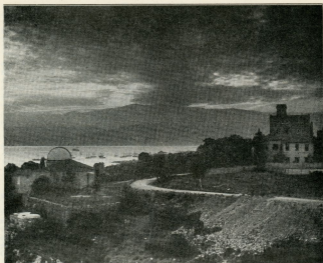
In response to the invitation of the council at San Remo, I urgently advise and request that the Congress grant the Executive power to accept for the United States a mandate over Armenia. I make this suggestion in the earnest belief that it will be the wish of the people of the United States that this 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 ex-

cellencies 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

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



Dr. Howard Bliss

fundamental, not modern at all. He has not surpassed—in many cases he may not have reached—the zeal, the

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.

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY REPORT OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES—FEBRUARY

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 Clinics or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Refugees in Camps, Bks, etc.	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread, Flour and Soap	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	.....	.....	.....	2,375 (9 S. K.)	45,339	579	513	8,113 S. P. 8,113 T. V.	3,185	211
Alexandropol.....	1	4,358	2	1,408	1,176	5	1,362	11,114	16,490 3 Cocos Limes	174,372	1,818	2,708	.....	12,340	1,091
Baku.....	1 Day Home	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 (1 S. K.)	.....	.....	306	.....	.....	444
Erivan.....	54	8,781	22	2,625	2,571	27	1,492	3,889	30,993 (32 S. K.)	50,652	1,667	5,095	3,001 S. P. 678 T. V.	1,934	4,102
Karakia.....	11	2,235	8	570	479	11	469	213	3,226 (4 S. K.)	70,105	515	1,570	273 S. P. 273 T. V.	2,315	213
Kars.....	6	2,644	4	616	790	1	58	.....	2,239	99,851	3,112	1,254	3,910 S. P. 4,313 T. V.	500	200
Nakhichevan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	the 1st of January,	.....	1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiflis.....	7	1,911	2	247	246	8	609	.....	1,910 Arms, Ordn. (1 S. K.)	11,560	673	943	173 S. P. 173 S. P.	.....	.....
Total (a).....	82	20,824	40	5,681	5,128	52	3,830	15,216	(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 re-enlisting 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.

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