

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

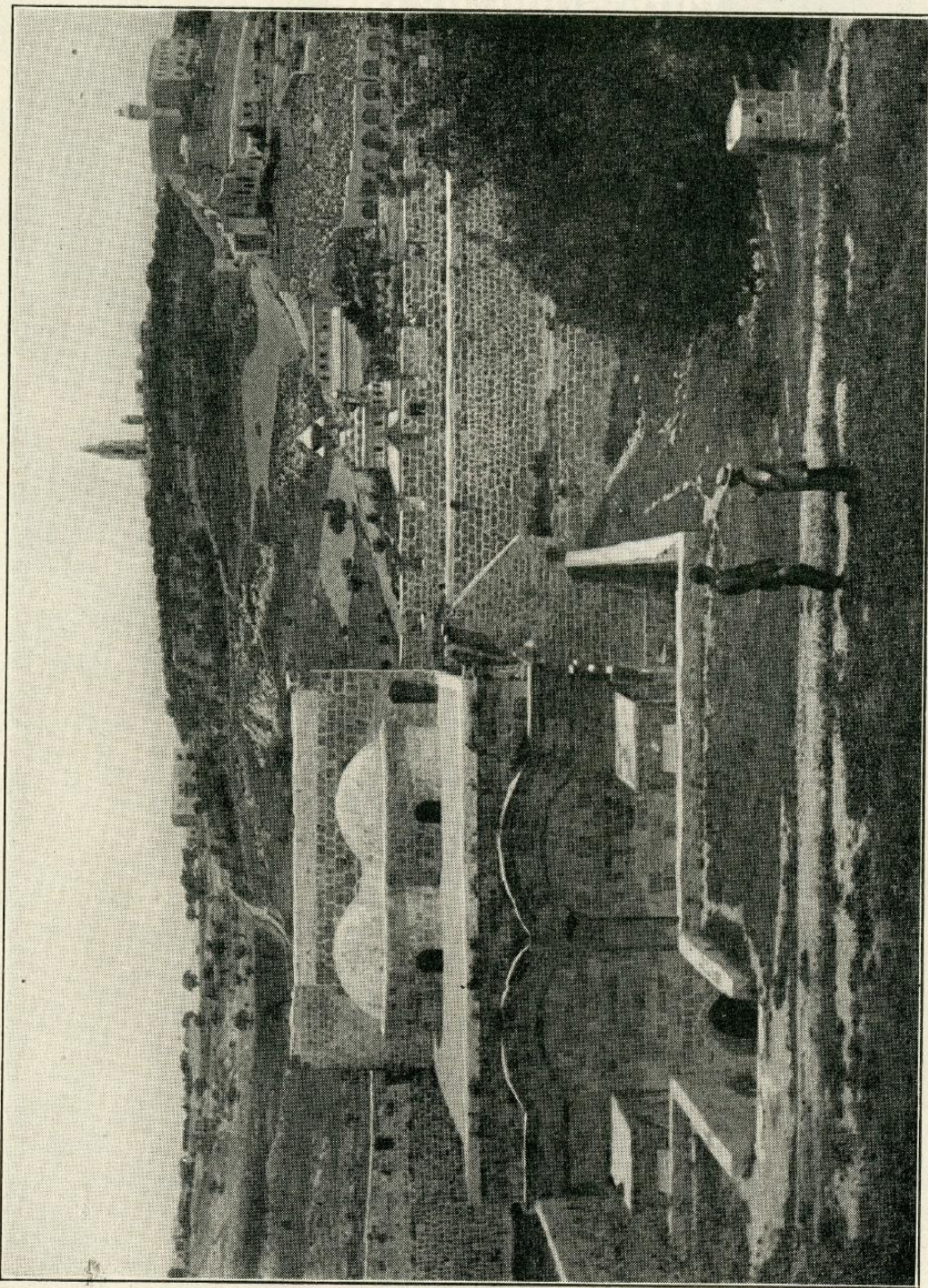
ONE MADISON AVE.

MARCH · 1920

NEW YORK, N.Y.



EASTER IN JERUSALEM



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SEALED GOLDEN GATE OF JERUSALEM

Here Christ made His triumphal entrance into the city

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

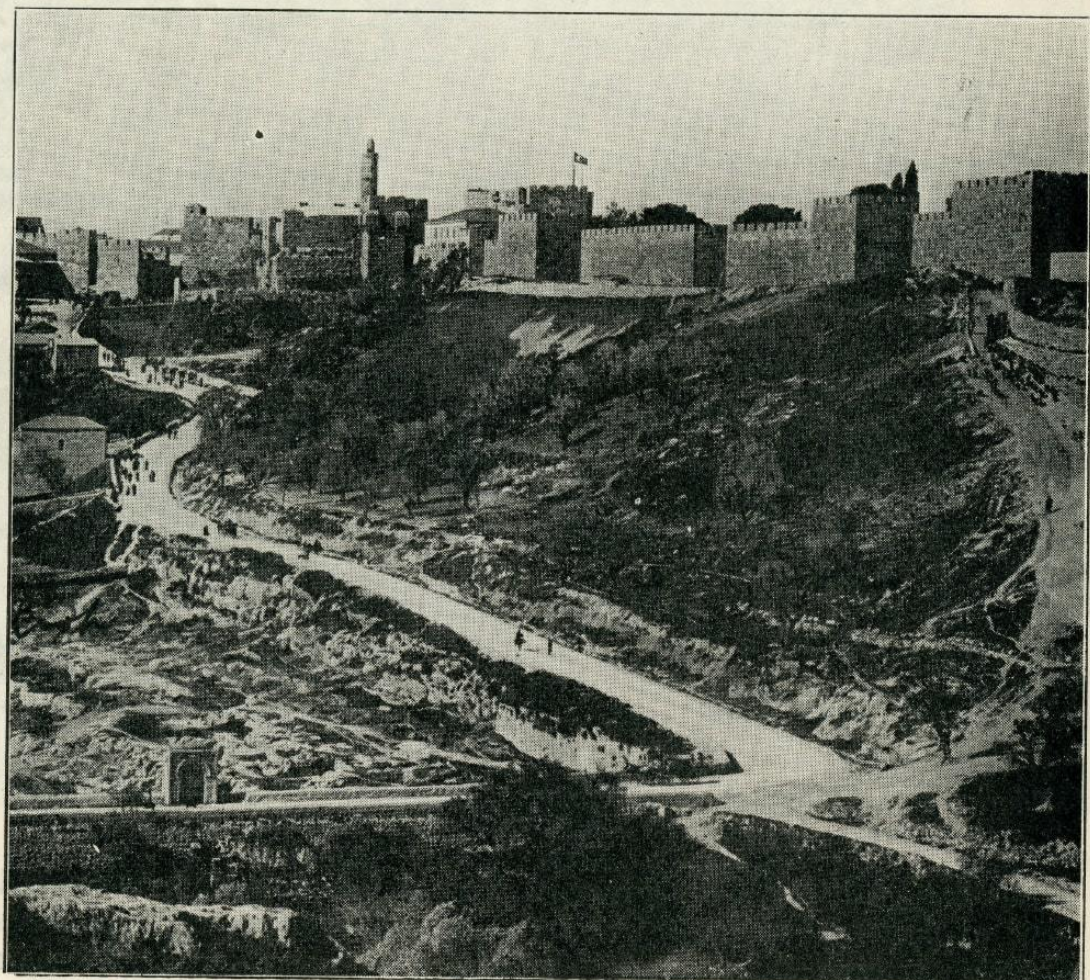
reverence for the place in the attitude of the poor and devout pilgrim, the associations of the centuries and the gifts of the grateful made the church sacred.

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 attracted 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 Satur-

day. 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
	<hr/>
	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 Orphan-ages 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.

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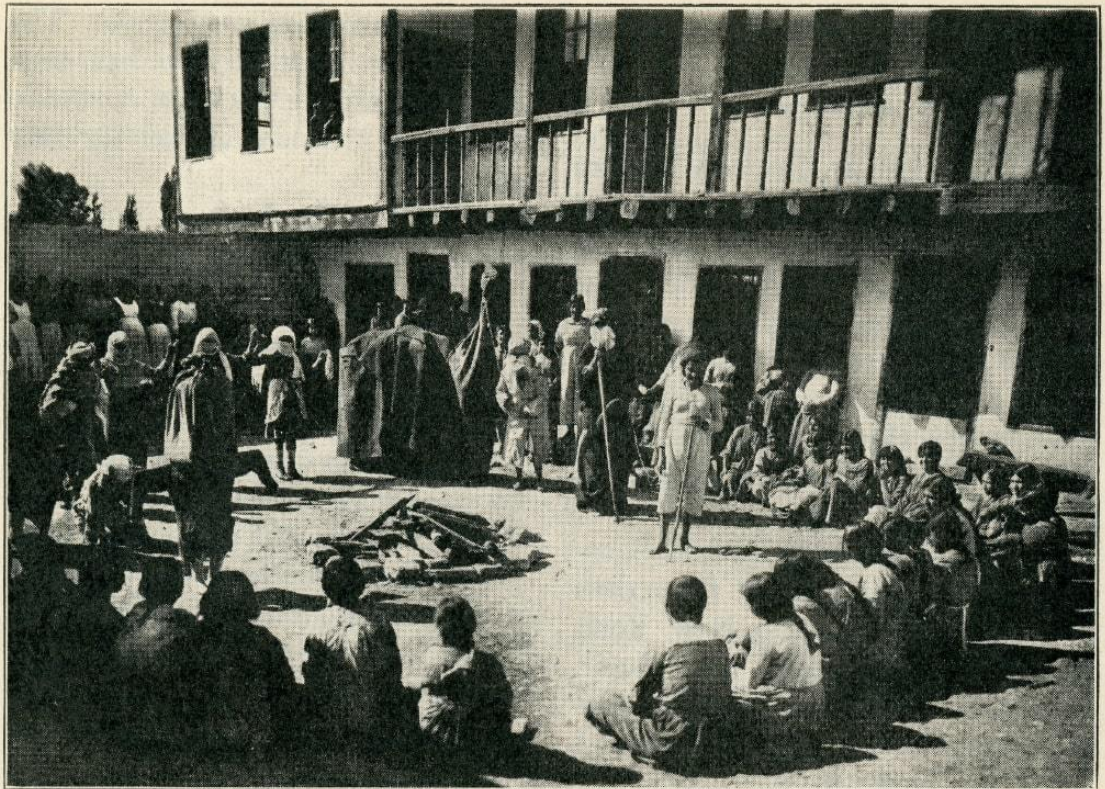
From Slovo: The Erivan Duma has allotted five acres of land to the "Erivan Boy Scout Society" for vegetable gardens.

* * *

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 cooperation 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, Erzoum 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	HARPOOT
ADANA	Malatia
Hadjin	Arabkir
Harounia	ISMIDT
Mersine	KONIA
Tarsus	MARSOVAN
BARDIZAG	OULOU KISHLA
BRUSA	SAMSOUN
CESAREA	SIVAS
CONSTANTINOPLE	SMYRNA
DERINDJE	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.

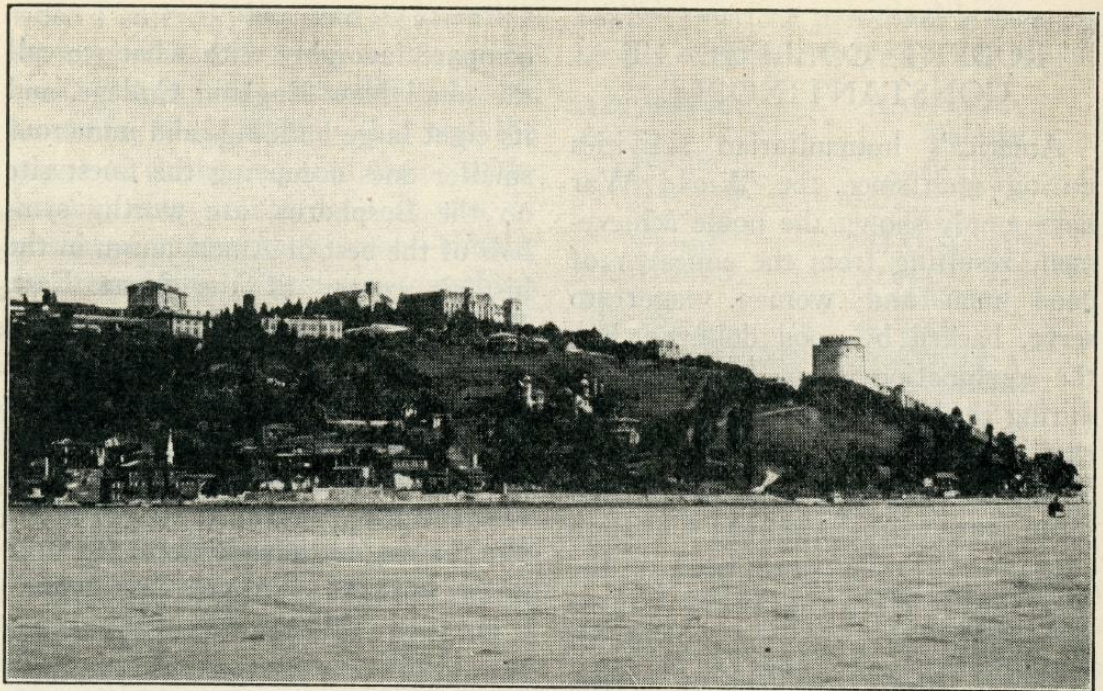


Photo by Donald C. Thompson, courtesy Leslie's Weekly

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 depart-

ment 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 orphan-

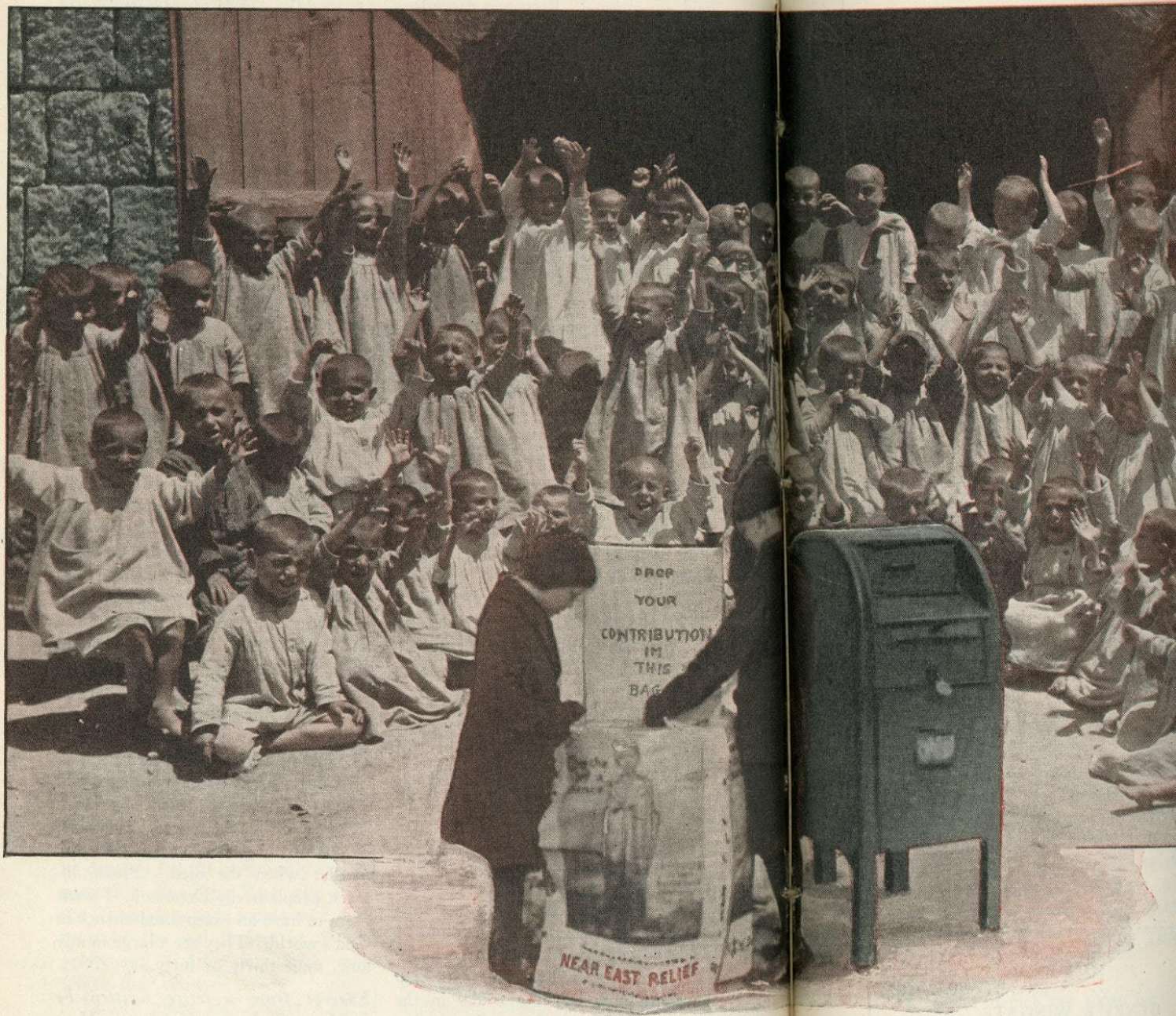
age by Miss Mabel D. MacIntosh, the former director, appears in the second and third issues of the "Jerusalem News."

THE SON OF HOLMES

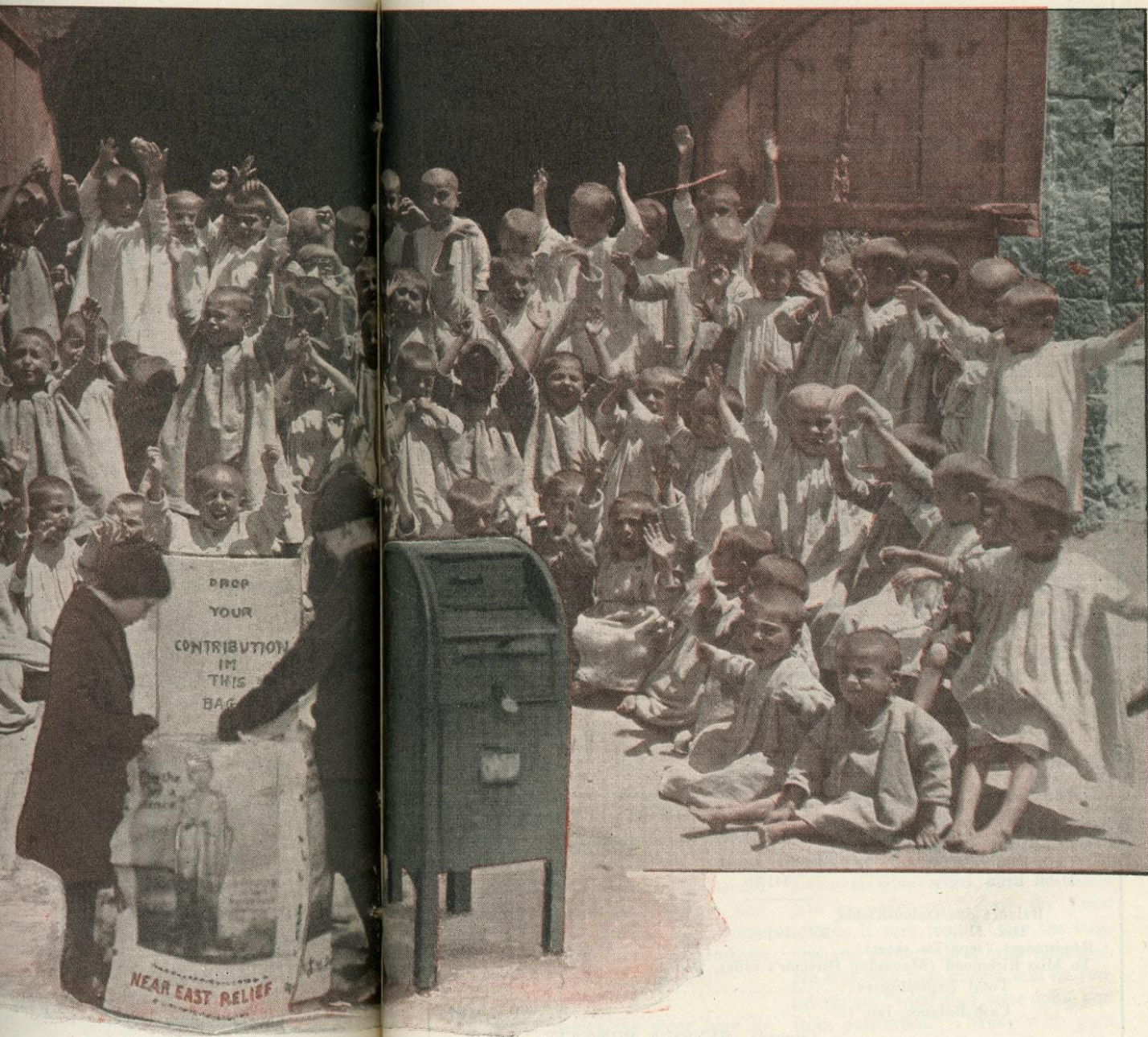
Has any one told you of my Doonian family? There were so many children who had forgotten their names, and the names of their family, that I created the Doonian family, Doonian meaning as near as it could in Armenian, *the son of Holmes*. The first one was wee David (pronounced Dah-veed) who was found 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.



FROM THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA TO THE CHILDREN OF ARMENIA



FROM THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA TO THE CHILDREN OF ARMENIA

Cesarea Unit Near East Relief

DECEMBER REPORT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

Receipts— DEC. 1 to DEC. 31, 1919

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 any one sick be found, he was sent to the hospital on a stretcher; after which a Red Cross motor-car 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-

districts 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*	Egyptian Pound*	
Syrian Orphanage	1,100	Ghazir Orphanages	1,000
Sidon Station	1,600	Zahleh	800
Shuf Station	1,500	Brummana	400
Antioch Station	1,000	Shweir	90
Ladakia Station	1,000	Beirut	2,500
Tripoli Station	1,250	Administration-personnel trans- port	450
Kearwan Station	1,000		
		*Egyptian pound, \$4.00.	13,690

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 snow-storm 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 DIARBEEKIR 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 DIARBEEKIR 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

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

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