

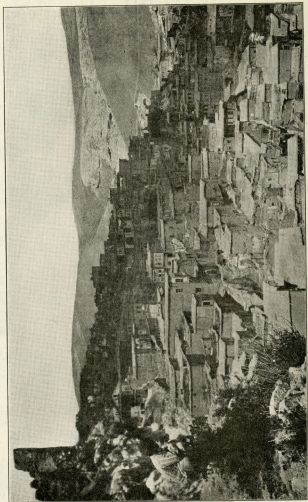
The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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MAYTIME HERE AND THERE



View of Harfoot

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF
One Madison Avenue, New York

Executive Committee

Barton, James L.
Bulkeley, Edwin L.
Dodge, Cleveland H.
Elkus, Abram I.

Hatch, Harold A.
Hemphill, Alexander J.
James, Arthur Curtis
Miller, William B.

Morgenthau, Henry
Smith, Walter George
Vickrey, Charles V.
White, Stanley

CHARLES V. VICKREY, *Manager*

AGNES V. WILLIAMS, *Editor*

VOLUME FIVE
NUMBER NINE

May, 1920

TOTAL NUMBER
THIRTY-SEVEN

Harpoot

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

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

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

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

The Harpoot Unit now includes

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Another View of Harpoot

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

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

Our orphanages are located in Harpoot and the immediate vicinity, in Malatia, and Arabkir. The total number in the vicinity of Harpoot is 2,600, in Malatia 900, in Arabkir 300. In addition to those who are in orphanages, we have a total of about 600 who are being aided to live in the homes of relatives. The help given to these children varies according to circumstances, being considerably less than the cost of maintaining children as we have done in our or-

phanages. In some instances, the relatives are able to supplement what we give, but in many cases these "outside orphans" are really living below the level of minimum healthful living conditions. We shall be obliged to increase the allowance to many of the orphans during the next few months.

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

MEDICAL

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

DISPENSARIES

Total Number New Patients			
Mezerch	Harpoot	Malatia	Arabkir
502	128	338	506
Total Number Treatments			
Mezerch	Harpoot	Malatia	Arabkir
2171	3112	2495	2180

Industrial—

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

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

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

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

As the workers are not paid, the morale has been kept up by the motive of service. They have been made

to feel they must exert their best effort so that the little children might have warm clothing in time for cold weather. The work record for December is as follows:

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

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

ORPHANAGE STATISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

the dietary, especially in our infirmary.

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

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



American Mission Buildings, Harpoot

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

We keep taking in new orphans, mostly little boys who have run away from their Turkish masters. We average forty new children a week. At the same time we are giving back to their mothers and other relatives those who were taken in during the summer or last winter when their relatives were not able to keep them. An allowance of money is made, when necessary, so that they may not suffer too much. It is a sad business at best, putting the children out, for in most cases they are very much better off with us than with their relatives. There are many tears shed, and my heart aches as I send them out. But our funds do not permit us to take care of them longer in the orphanage.

MARY W. RIGGS.

A QUESTION OF REGENERATION

"The people in the United States have no conception of what a discontinuance of the work of the Near East Relief would mean. It is not only a question of providing food and clothing for those who have none and have no chance, themselves, of getting any, but it is the economic regeneration of Near East which is at stake. Thousands of families are now being provided with employment of one kind and another through Near East Relief, which is not a drain on the resources of the American sponsors of that organization, but really a source of funds for further extension of relief work.

Without this industrial work organized and directed by the Americans, the refugees will be unable to help themselves, as they have neither the capital nor the prestige among the Turks to undertake the organization of their own industrial plants.

"The American people have taken on the guardianship of tens of thousands of orphans whose one and only chance in life is in the continued support of American philanthropy. Were this to be withdrawn, there is nothing whatever to save these little children from extinction.

"The respect which is felt throughout Turkey for the impartiality and disinterestedness of Near East Relief is its great strength—and it would be the same were the United States to undertake the work on a larger scale. After the fighting around Marash, the French asked Admiral Bristol to care for 140 French wounded in Marash. Admiral Bristol turned the work over to Near East Relief, which transported supplies and nurses to the ground under a guard furnished by the Turkish Nationalists, who were fighting the French. The Sultan of Turkey turned over six thousand tons of grain for distribution as Near East Relief might think fit, so great was his confidence in the impartiality of American relief work.

"DAVIS G. ARNOLD,

"Former Director Constantinople."

"A man lying wounded by the roadside. He is stripped of his raiment. He is half dead, and America, rich and prosperous, is passing by on the other side."

H. P. DAVISON.

A Year's Work in Smyrna

Smyrna was one of the first stations in Asia Minor to enlarge its work after the arrival of the "Leviathan" party in March, 1919, so that the Smyrna Unit is now completing a full year of post-war work.

Smyrna is the second city and in some respects the most important port city in the Empire and during the war it had become almost a city of refuge for many from the interior who had managed to escape exile. During almost the entire period of the war, relief work had been carried on under the direction of the American missionaries with funds supplied through the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, although so complete was our separation from America that not until long after the Armistice did we know the source of the relief funds or even hear the names Armenian and Syrian Relief or N.E.R.

Smyrna is the center of a very large territory and for purposes of relief administration, the Smyrna Unit might claim to be the largest geographically of any, since the nearest points occupied by representatives of the Committee were Brousa and Konia. The work of this Unit has extended at times to Balukesir, Afion Kara Hissar, Bourdour and Sparta, but owing to political conditions and the lack of sufficient personnel to work the outlying territory adequately, the work of the Smyrna Unit has been largely confined to the city of Smyrna, where indeed there was work enough for more workers than were ever available.

ORPHANAGE WORK. The enlarged work in Smyrna began on March 9th, 1919, when Commissioner E. C.

Moore arrived from Constantinople, to be followed a week later by a party of relief workers and returning missionaries. A large and valuable orphanage plant in the heart of the city had just then been vacated by its German owners and turned over to the American mission. At this center an orphanage for girls has since been maintained with Mrs. G. L. Underwood as Directress. In connection with this orphanage a day nursery is maintained, which enables poor mothers to leave their children under proper care while they go out to work by the day. An important part of the work of this orphanage is an investigating department. The number of children in this orphanage has never exceeded 150, but larger numbers have passed through it. A plan is now under foot looking to the placing of most of the children in homes with a guaranteed assistance for a limited time, so that these children may not become permanent orphanage cases.

HOME FOR GIRLS. At the same time, the need for a home for girls rescued from the Moslem harems was met by the organization of a home for girls in property loaned by the American Mission under the direction of Mrs. Frances K. Headley. This home was maintained until January 1, by which time more permanent provision had been made for the girls to whom it had been a refuge and protection during their time of greatest need.

INDUSTRIAL AND RELIEF WORK. The city relief work, long under the care of the ladies of the American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna, was

early transferred to the charge of Miss Florence Harvey, an experienced social worker from New York, and the policy adopted of reducing as rapidly as possible direct aid and providing, rather, industrial relief. Miss Harvey soon organized, in property loaned by the Scotch Mission to the Jews, a large industrial plant where many of the refugee women found profitable employment. The industrial work at Smyrna did not attempt to be self-supporting, since most of the articles made were immediately used for the orphanages and refugees; but the fancy work found a ready market locally or through the Acorne shop in Constantinople, and this part of the work will probably be continued on approximately a self-supporting basis. The need for the other type of work is less urgent now and with the early transfer of Miss Harvey to the Caucasus, the industrial work will be reduced and put on a more nearly self-supporting basis. During the past year, however, the type of work carried on was very urgently needed, and through this center a large number of women have been assisted and many put in the way of permanent self-support.

MEDICAL WORK. Smyrna was early chosen as the location for one of the 15 hospitals for which equipment had been sent, and on April 12th a large hospital unit, under the direction of Dr. A. C. Pratt, reached Smyrna. A large wing of the Turkish Civil Hospital was at once placed at the disposal of the Committee and in a little more than a month the Hospital was opened just in time to render signal service to soldiers and others injured in the disorders of May 15th. Dr. Pratt desired to make this practically a model hospital and

this was the first N.E.R. hospital in Asia Minor actually to install and make use of the full equipment provided. In June Dr. H. W. Bell succeeded Dr. Pratt as Director of the Hospital, and until November this institution did a splendid work for all the races and nationalities of Smyrna. The large number of clinics conducted in various parts of the city by Dr. Bell and Dr. L. G. Richards were especially appreciated. In November, however, the Managing Director ordered the closing of the Hospital in Smyrna on the ground that this city less urgently required an American Hospital than did some others. On the departure of the Hospital personnel, one nurse was left to assist in orphanage work and another, Miss Roberta Sharp, at the urgent request of the Armenian Hospital Committee, undertook temporarily to assist in that institution.

The work of the past year has met a real need of the city and has been an expression of the good will and sympathy of the American people. It has had, of course, its lights and shadows; but on the whole it has been a successful and valuable contribution to the reconstruction problem in Asia Minor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARCH 16th

(Values in paper lire)

Dollar	1.11
Pound Sterling	4.10
20 francs	1.95
20 lire	1.50
20 drachmas	2.49
20 leva	0.34
20 marks	0.32
20 kronen	0.11½
Gold lira	4.93



Tag Day in Greece Means Bread, Bread, Bread

Samsoun

The Samsoun Unit has never been able to do much in the outlying districts except in Unieh and Fatsa, and in Baffra. We will not be able to do a great deal either unless our appropriation is considerably increased. But there is a little group of Armenian villages, in great need, near Charshambe, from which we had a report yesterday. It is the only group of Armenian villages that was not entirely wiped out during the war. There are 473 destitute persons. To give them enough corn for seed and a sufficient number of oxen to till their ground, on a scale large enough to enable them to keep themselves from starvation, would cost from £2,300 to £3,000. To give them enough oxen to enable them to raise tobacco and transport it to town would cost about £5,000 to £5,500. In the latter case they could raise themselves a little above abject poverty. The plan we were considering when we asked for a report, was to lend or give a team of oxen to each three, four or five families, according to circumstances, for them to use in common. The plan seems to be a good one, and everyone to whom we have spoken about it, is enthusiastically in favor of it, for it is just the kind of relief that is most needed. If we were to help a group of Armenian villages in this way, we should feel bound, in order not to seem partial, to help a Greek group of villages in the same way. This would mean an expenditure of from £5,000 to £10,000, and we hardly feel able to spend even the smaller sum in this way. But we are trying to interest Miss Knox in the plan, and get her to spend the \$2,700

sent her by the Mt. Holyoke Alumnae War Service Fund to use at her discretion. With her aid, we think we can swing the thing. Of course in any case the most that we can do is a mere drop in the bucket, but we should like to feel that we are doing at least a little relief work of this kind that will live after we go. We believe that the best plan would be to lend the oxen, and not give them, and this not so much with any idea of getting them back as for the sake of having the property in our name, so that in case of theft or damage, we will have the right to protest to the government against the violation of our rights and demand redress. Before beginning anything like this, we should get the local government to give us a promise of protection.

Here are some of the things that we are working on at present, as a beginning:

(a) A school for weaving at the Armenian Orphanage, three looms, probably weaving Turkish towels at first, or cloth for the orphans. Instructor engaged. Looms must come from Marsovan. Work may begin in two weeks—no reason why it should not. When the looms get here we are going to devise an improvement that will throw the shuttle automatically. We ought to be enough of mechanical engineers to do that.

(b) Same as (a) but for the Greek Orphanage. Hope to get the looms here.

(c) A school for knitting stockings, sweaters and underwear at the Armenian Orphanage. Have good, expert man to start the school. He is going to Constantinople on next boat on business of his own, and is

commissioned to buy machines there for us, and also yarn, unless he can get them from our supplies.

(d) A wood-working school at the Armenian Orphanage, that is to grow into a first-class furniture factory, small scale. Will teach orphans, and if all goes well, employ some refugees later. Experienced instructor who is also an expert workman, is in Marsovan, out of work, and wants to come here.

(e) Cutting and dressmaking school at Armenian Orphanage, now in operation. Cutting is a new feature added to the sewing school that has been in operation for some time.

(f) Combination agricultural school for Armenian orphans and a refugee farm. Now in operation; started three days ago. Orphans receive small wages when they are able to do useful work. Four acres now secured, four more in prospect. Graduate of agricultural school in Constantinople devotes three hours a day to giving technical instruction, and to directing the practical work. Gardeners and farmer will give their whole time. Hope to add a few cows, and some chickens or other fowl, to be fed on weeds from gardens, etc.

(g) Shoe-making and repairing school and shop, Armenian Orphanage, to make and repair shoes for orphans at first.

(h) Spinning with hand spinning wheels, for girls at Armenian Orphanage; wheels ordered; due soon.

(i) Same as (f) but for Greeks. Am going into partnership with truck farmer who has eight or ten acres under cultivation now. Contract now being drawn up. Expect to sign and be a farmer myself to-morrow.

RESOLUTION

Resolved That, at the annual convention of the Sivas Reconstruction Union, held on the third and fourth day of April, 1920, in the Armenian Church, 221 East 27th Street, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas, for a number of years since inhuman deportation of the Armenians, the Near East Relief Committee have endeavored to relieve the wants and future destruction of the remnants of our beloved people from exposure and diseases.

Whereas, the said Near East Committee have agreed to help us in our relief work among the Armenian refugees from Sivas by doubling the amount of money which we have sent and may hereafter send from time to time to Sivas and other relief centers where there are Armenian refugees from Sivas.

Be it resolved, that our central committee be and is hereby instructed to communicate our sense of grateful appreciation of the officers and members of the Near East Relief Committee for the many and varied humanitarian services rendered to our unfortunate people in general, particularly for the assistance and encouragement given to us by the said Near East Committee in doubling the amount of money sent by us to several relief centers to be applied to the needs of the Armenian refugees from Sivas.

The central committee of Sivas Reconstruction Union takes a great pleasure in submitting the above resolutions to you to be presented to your noble organization.

(Signed) H. K. KAZARIAN
Secretary.

S. H. ARKARIAN
President.

Caucasus

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY REPORT OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES PER MONTH OF JANUARY 1920—CAUCASUS BRANCH

Districts	Number of Orphanages Operated	Number of Orphan Caret For	Number of Beds in Hospitals	Average Daily Number of Hospital Cases	Average Daily Number of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Number of Refugees in Camps, Barmacks, Etc., Receiving Relief	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread Four and Soap, Daily	Number of Children Receiving Individual Training	Number Receiving Education in Schools	Number of Tetra Vac. and Smallpox and Typhoid Inoculation	Number to Whom Old Clothing was Distributed	Number Employed in Industry
Akhalkhalaki	3	968	146	49				(R.K.S.) 43,000 1,886	43,000	453	735	4,000	3,161	374
Alexandropol	1	4,338	1,428	1,217	1,074	5	11,681	15,243	163,849	1,850	3,500	T.V. 5,210 Typ. 6,104	9,871	3,801
Baku		8,266	3,028	2,674	983	5	1,827	294 (R.K.S.) 18,534	529 44,654	4,808	2,064	T.V. 715 S.P. 2,200	791	1,555
Eriwan	50	8,266	3,028	2,674	983	5	1,827	(R.K.S.) 1,200	72,160	435	1,285	T.V. 2,500 S.P. 1,500	10,000	
Karaklis	11	2,051	531	456	241	9	497		396,965	1,089	2,108	T.V. 1,831 S.P. 1,722	18,120	455
Kars	6	3,081	522	656	115	1			13,888	627	1,170		7,850	
Tiflis	8	2,024	150	2	442	7								
Total (a)	79	21,036	5,896	5,654	3,555	27	13,885	37,255	444,347	9,466	11,262	24,891	65,157	10,147

LETTER OF GRATITUDE FROM AKHALKHALAKI ARMENIANS

The following letter has been received by the Near East Relief from the Committee of Akhalkhalaki Armenians.

"The Armenian inhabitants of Akhalkhalaki District eight months ago were on the very brink of ruin. After giving an enormous number of victims in Bachourian Woods and Tsalkhi Mountains, thanks to the victory of the Allies they were able to return to their native land, but here their position was not better, as starvation and deadly epidemics followed thither in their steps. The Akhalkhalaki District Union was unable to assist the people. The Union's Executive applied to American Near East Relief Committee who came from distant lands across the ocean

to fulfill the great task of rescuing the people from death and starvation. In its appeals the Union's Executive could not find a more appropriate name for the American Committee than that of Good Samaritan.

The Committee gave kind ear to our appeals and opened in Akhalkhalaki District one of its branches, which soon became literally a rescue camp for the entire population of the district, Armenian, Georgian, Tartar and Russian alike.

Our helpless people struggling for their very existence will never forget your great humane and Christian work and will ever cherish your memory in the songs of their "ashoughs, in their literature, in their very souls."

The rate of exchange to be used in selling commissary supplies during the month of February is fixed at Two Hundred Seventy-five (275) Caucasian roubles to the dollar.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,

President United States Senate.

DEAR MR. MARSHALL: Having been appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to prepare a statement in regard to America's relation to the problem of establishing peace in the Near East, and particularly in regard to the continuation of the Sultan in Constantinople as the ruler of the Ottoman Empire, we beg your careful consideration of the following points, in stating which we believe that we are voicing the sentiment of the large majority of the religious forces of America:

First. That the purpose which led America into the war was not fulfilled with the cessation of hostilities. Germany has been defeated but autocratic militarism still lives, and is even now manifesting itself in its worst form in the former Turkish Empire, which has been well-called the breeding place of atrocities and wars.

Second. That there is a growing impatience amounting to indignation over the failure of the administration and of Congress to concur in enacting such legislation as will enable America to help the allied nations to escape from the political entanglements of the past and to solve the Near Eastern problem according to the principles of right and justice, for the establishment of which we entered the war.

Third. That this impatience is coupled with the sense of humiliation that America by her delay is losing her prestige among the nations and the acknowledged moral leadership which has been accorded her by the peoples of the world, and that she is being accused of self-interest and bad faith.

Fourth. That it is well-nigh, if not

actually, impossible for Great Britain and France to meet their present responsibilities which cannot be avoided, and much more to assume new ones without America's aid.

Fifth. That cable dispatches from Lord Bryce and other British leaders interested in the Christian peoples of the Near East declare that "unless America joins to help bear the burdens we see no hope of delivering the subject races of Turkey."

Sixth. That the King-Crane, the Harbord, the Near East Relief, and other commissions, public and private, as well as a large number of Americans in the Near East, all agree that America alone is in a position to do with comparative ease what ought to be done in that country for its pacification, for the protection of the people there, and for the setting up of a safe and righteous government.

That many leaders in other countries are of the same opinion, which is also confirmed by practically all the nationalities dwelling in those areas;

That from all these different sources there is general agreement that if America refuses to come to the relief of the situation the Turks will continue to hold sway in Europe and while dwelling in Constantinople will continue to practice officially from that city their characteristically unjust administration and perpetrate their customary atrocities upon their defenseless subjects wherever their rule shall extend;

We therefore appeal to the Government at Washington to recognize America's peculiar opportunity and obligation to help in the solution of this problem, because she, better than any other nation, can take up its consideration with nothing to gain for herself, without arousing suspicion in

others and in answer to the practically unanimous call of all the nations concerned, especially those smaller nations that are now awaking to a desire for national independence.

In particular we urge that the weight of America's influence be thrown on the side of a definite and final decision that the Turk should be excluded from Europe and denied control over the subject peoples which he has so long and so brutally oppressed and maltreated.

We believe that we express the opinion of the large majority of those whom we represent when we say that the Christian people of our country, while not coveting for America the responsibility of an advisory or mandatory position, feel that she should not shrink from declaring her willingness to take such an advisory or mandatory responsibility if the allied nations and the peoples of the East should make strong representation that by doing so she could effectively aid them in bringing order out of the chaotic conditions that now exist.

Yours respectfully,
Rt. Rev. CHARLES S. BURCH,
Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON,
Rev. JAMES L. BARTON,
Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN,
Rev. STANLEY WHITE,

Committee.
STANLEY WHITE, *Chairman.*

The Springfield *Republican* of Feb. 13th under news items reports that one of the bequests in the will of Geo. P. Sibley of Westfield, includes \$200 for Near East Relief.

After all a man cannot leave his money to any better purpose than caring for the fatherless children of Armenia and giving them a chance for life and happiness.

UNCLE SAM RECOGNIZES INDEPENDENCE OF THE ARMENIANS

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.—Armenia was formally recognized today as an independent republic by the United States.

Similar action has been decided upon by the allied conference at San Remo. The American recognition was in the form of a note addressed by Secretary Colby to Mr. Padermadjian, Washington representative of the Armenian Republic.

Notice of the recognition also was communicated formally to the diplomatic corps abroad and to the allied conference in Italy.



*A Small Patient in Near East Relief
Hospital*



THE "FOUR MILLION" OF THE EAST



THE "FOUR MILLION" OF THE EAST

Syria

ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE IN ALEPPO

A printed report, covering four years' work, has just been received from the Armenian Orphanage in Aleppo. This institution, which started in 1915 with thirteen children, was housing two thousand in the autumn of 1919. 6000 children have been cared for of whom 3465 have been restored to their parents or other relatives.

One of the most interesting phases of the orphanage life is the industrial department. Twenty-two men are employed to teach the boys trades which will make it possible for them to earn a livelihood when they leave the orphanage. The girls are taught housework, cooking, and sewing.

Near East Relief has equipped a thirty-five bed hospital for the orphans, and is paying the running expenses of the same. In addition to this, an eye clinic is provided, and many of the children are taken to the Eye Hospital for special treatment or operation.

There is a special school for the forty-three blind children in the orphanage.

After their work and lessons are done, hundreds of children play together in a huge room of the Aleppo Orphanage, which used to be a famous Syrian Inn. The room boasts a smooth stone floor, excellent for sliding, and upon it the boys cut the same sort of capers indulged in by the young people of colder climes on the ice. There is plenty of noise and confusion but no one is unpleasant.

Pastor Shirigian is founder and head of the Aleppo Orphanage and he is caring for thousands of children

in this and other institutions in the City. He is a small man, with a large heart and a most fatherly personality. He doesn't believe in rules and says he has no need for them in his homes. The children are allowed the utmost liberty so long as they play good-naturedly. But he appoints several lieutenants to help keep his big family in order.

"And how do we manage it, without rules?" he was asked.

"Well if the boys start quarreling, my lieutenants tell them that is not the way to make good Armenians," he explained, "And this appeal is usually sufficient."

SYRIA—ALEPPO DISTRICT— BEIRUT AREA

No. of sub-districts reporting	11
No. of American Personnel	45
No. of Admin. employees	337
No. of rented buildings	53
No. of free buildings	34
No. of buildings belonging to Com. . .	2

Industrial Work—

Total employed Industrial	1669
No. of garments during mo.	14441
Total Sales Industrial Dept. (cash)	239590.75

Medical Work—

No. hospitals	3
No. Gen. clinics	14
No. Amer. doctors	2
No. employed doctors	15
No. American nurses	5
Total number nurses	13
Total number beds	195
Total different in-patients during month	295
Total operations during month.	206
Total new cases at clinics	4703
Total treatments at general clinics. .	9011
Total treatments eye clinics	8378
Total cost medical work	149988.16
Total free prescriptions	4140

Orphanage—

No. of orphanages	17
Boys received during month.	147
Boys dismissed during month.	42
Total number boys end month	1302

No. of girls received during month . . .	119
Total No. girls dismissed during mo. . .	36
Total No. girls at end of month . . .	1074
Total No. of orphans	2376
Total cost of orphans	703,529.85 P. T.
Average cost per orphan	296 P. T.

I am enclosing a copy of our report for January, 1920. You will notice that we are gradually contracting the industrial and relief work and that the emphasis is being put on the orphanages.

You will note also the increase in the cost of orphanage support. The average is already three or four dollars more than the first estimate of ten dollars which we have made. I am in hopes that we can send you in a day or two a list of present prices in the Beirut market, which will show the tremendous odds against which we are contending at present. I see no immediate hope for alleviation of this situation.

Just at this moment mutton is \$1.04 a pound and butter is \$1.40 a pound. Potatoes are between five and six dollars a bushel.

We are fortunate to be able to get special concessions from the Shipping Commission in Egypt, so that we can furnish rice to our orphanages at about half the present price in Beirut, which is about seventeen cents a pound. If you will compare this with your present high American prices, you will understand the situation.

JAMES H. NICOL, Director.

CAESAREA

Our venture in industry in Caesarea is somewhat modern. A Greek in Talas has leased us what is left of a small weaving mill that he operated successfully before the war. He has six power looms, run by an old-fash-

ioned kerosene engine, and various devices, some of his own invention, that form part of the process of turning thread into cloth. The Turks "deported" most of his machinery and used or abused it during the war, but he has gotten most of it back and by means of homemade repairs has put his fabrika in fair working condition. He will act as superintendent of the mill. The work will all be done by boys from our industrial orphanage on the hill. They work in two shifts, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, the shift not at work being at school.

We will of course turn out a great deal of cloth, mostly cotton, for summer clothing for our 2,500 orphans, but we hope also to make "bez" for sale and should realize a fair profit on this. But our chief purpose is to teach the boys a trade that may be the means of their earning a livelihood, or getting a start in life.

The Armenian Committee in charge of the large orphanage in Caesarea is planning to move the orphanage to the monastery at Evkere, a place about ten miles from Caesarea. The monastery buildings are large and well adapted to orphanage work. The courts and grounds are spacious and there will be plenty of opportunity for outdoor life which these city orphans greatly need. Connected with the monastery are gardens and fields which formerly were under cultivation and yielded a large return. These can now be used to supply food for all the orphans of Caesarea, Talas and Zingidery. The Committee is very anxious for the N. E. R. to take over these fields, as they cannot undertake their cultivation now.

If this could be done we could give

work to many of the older boys and girls in raising vegetables. The Unit has a tractor and lacks only a man trained in agriculture to undertake this work.

HEARD FROM MARDIN

Mardin, the frontier of the Syrian District. The handicap of non-European occupation has in a measure been recompensed by the goodwill of the Turkish military, and an entirely unexpected cooperation on the part of some officials. The seeming good fortune of being on a railroad is not as great as it looks on the map. Mardin is situated on an elevation three thousand feet above the plain, with the station fifteen miles away by auto road, and an hour's ride by horse trail. The train service once a week, courier from Aleppo every two weeks, and mail when

lucky chance allows any to get through is a schedule which seldom materializes.

The work here has always been numerated in hundreds rather than thousands. The orphanages accommodate about eight hundred children. Two hundred boys in what was the Boys' High School, two hundred girls in the Mission Girls' School, and two hundred and twenty-five children below twelve in a home outside the Mission Compound. There are also about two hundred children who are allowed a little financial help and free schooling with the other orphans, but given a home with a relative in the city. It is the policy of the Unit to make this provision whenever possible instead of institutionalizing the child. Each orphanage is making a special feature of the physical development of the children.



Knead versus Need

The teaching of *esprit de corps* by means of games is most needed among these children, who have lived with the idea of the survival of the fittest during their wandering life.

The women who have escaped to the Americans, and those who have lost their all in the war are given a home, rent free, where they may live with their children and a few congenial women. The sick are given a daily supply of bread, and all are given an occasional allowance of wheat, burgle, or lentils. They have the opportunity of wage-earning in the industrial department, so thus they are able to start the nucleus of a home. Three hundred women and ninety children are accommodated in eight houses. The refugee numbers are greater now than at any previous time, due to the fact that many Armenians from Harpoot and the interior, who have relatives in America, came this far en route to Aleppo to take the train and go on to their destination. They are stranded here by a government order forbidding Armenians to travel. Because of these increased numbers the Unit is not making an effort to reclaim Christians from the Moslems.



The Treasure Bin of the East

OLD-CLOTHES WEEK

Beginning June 1st Near East Relief offers a unique solution to the problem of housekeeping in close quarters. Get rid of all those old clothes which have been hanging around for years, kept in the vain hope of being fixed over or up or of being worn in the country next summer or to market on a rainy day. There are a few hundred thousand little Armenians who would find plenty of room for them in their homes for at present there are no clothes hanging on their closet hooks—if they have any closets—and most of the garments they have wouldn't hold together if suspended from a hook.

Russian Armenia is, of course, a mountainous country, alternately lofty ranges and high tablelands, and winter is very cold. There is no cloth or clothing to be had, and if there were, the refugees, having nothing, could not buy it. Except those who have been outfitted with clothing from America by the relief workers, the refugees are in rags—mere shreds and tatters, through which the icy wind has easy access to their skins—and barefooted. And just at present the whole of Russian Armenia is under a sheet of snow.

There are so many of these poor people, shivering in the cold, that one is always in the midst of them. They crouch against the sun-warmed fences, huddle in the shelter of ruined buildings, wander begging through the streets, and, packed in open flat cars or clinging precariously to the roofs of box cars, journey along the railroad seeking new places to locate. Frequently, from the train one sees little groups of them, heads bent against the driving cold wind, tramping down snow-packed roads towards the relief stations.

In Etchmiadzin, I walked to the bread line on the plain just at the edge of the town. Directly ahead was

the ice-sheeted peak of Ararat. The road was flecked with snow, the ground was frozen hard, the ditches along the road and the ponds on the plain were covered with ice. Down this road streamed a throng of men, women, and children—hundreds of them—half the number barefooted, and the remainder with their feet tied in rags! They were all thin and emaciated; barely alive—that was all. Some of them came up to us pleading. There was one—we had started away, then stopped to call the interpreter, when we became aware that somebody was standing by us, and turning saw a girl. She was about sixteen, with a face that in spite of its lines and the dirt was a beautiful face, and with graceful figure and carriage. She was crying; she was appealing for clothing—and all the time her teeth were chattering so hard that she could scarcely utter the words. And no wonder she was cold. Her feet were bare; her head was bare; lean fingers held together a few scraps of rags across her chest; the other arm was completely bare from the shoulder down; and beneath her arm a rent in her rags exposed the skin drawn tight over her sharp ribs, unprotected from the bitter wind.

SO LITTLE MEANS SO MUCH

A truck with old clothes from America! Great is the excitement of the girls and boys at the orphanage! Various uninvited small girls poke inquisitive fingers through the worn wrappings to get the first glimpse of the stylish American dresses.

"Oh, I see something pink, and a yellow ribbon. May I be permitted one of the beautiful coats."

With this devout wish, the youthful



Shredded Rags His Only Garment

speaker evinces a desire to penetrate the magical depths still further and is forcibly restrained.

Tomorrow will come the sorting and arranging, and no easy task either. One doesn't know quite whether to laugh or weep over that variegated assortment but after all there isn't time to do either. Buttonless coats, ragged sweaters, old party dresses, unmated shoes, here they all are, and mixed with them a wealth of treasure trove—real checked gingham dresses, middies, and rompers.

How poignantly the days of our childhood are brought back by the next offering! Green and brown plaid with a red velvet guimpe! Somebody surely has a "long attic."

But the red velvet found its place after all. Soon afterward Vartooih, round-faced and solemn, appeared at

our gates. She was quite alone and dirty and pathetic. A bath did wonders, but there simply wasn't a dress her size to be had. Again the American clothing was gleaned over and the plaid and red velvet brought forth a forlorn hope. Forlorn it certainly was and dingy. Vartoohi could not raise her arms, it fitted her rather tighter than a glove is supposed to do, but for Vartoohi it was a truly sublime occasion. The other children might be dressed in ordinary clothing made in the sewing room to fit them—she was in the height of American fashion, delightedly self-conscious, profoundly grateful for the good fortune that was hers. _____

FROM EVERY QUARTER

Children in orphanages still in rags; they come in without shoes or stockings. Can't make clothing fast enough. * * *

Erivan-Yarrow report: At the big Reception camp where new refugees pour in each day, and are bathed, de-loused, fed and clothed, large supplies of old clothes, socks and sweaters sent from America are the basis of the reclothing. "Altho, we have received many hundreds of bales and boxes of these materials they are simply a drop in the bucket. We need and could use immediately many thousand additional bales and boxes. It takes considerable material to go into the clothing business for hundreds of thousands of people!" * * *

Konia: Gratitude for these old clothes donations partakes of all the politeness of which the East is capable. Miss Cushman in Konia had been distributing clothes again and evoked the following note in the town paper.

"Miss Cushman, her highness, has been kind enough to give each of the orphans a drawer and a shirt. We cheer such kind deeds which are worthy of note."

* * *

Konia: A carload of boys arrived from Caesarea. They had been in an Armenian orphanage and were for the most part clothed solely in underwear. "We took down several bags of boys' old clothing and after an extremely wild scene enacted around the freight car from which the clothes were being given out, all the orphans emerged more or less triumphant with a substantial covering for their nakedness. Caps were the article prized beyond all others."

* * *

The last two days I have unloaded five carloads of supplies for the winter. These included a great quantity of the second-hand clothes contributed by the people of America for general distribution among the refugees, which is nothing short of a blessing.

I finished the unloading of all the supplies the middle of the week and followed it up the next day by superintending the unpacking and arrangement of a thousand pairs of shoes.

We are finishing the distribution of the clothes supplies by taking bundles of clothing prepared beforehand around to the neediest families whom we have investigated. For the five days we were at it; at the depot we clothed intelligently more than three hundred people a day. The people of America who contributed the old clothes and shoes that were in the bales that come to us need have no fears as to the value of their contributions. I wish some of them could have been

with us for just a day and see how the clothes were literally devoured.

It was mostly Greek and Armenian women who composed the throng which jammed the gates and the streets and at times tried to scale the walls. Accordingly we had to give up that method of distribution. The rest of our clothes supplies are being given out in separate bundles after investigation of the need of the particular family. The people in America who contributed the clothes never would have a shadow of a doubt as to the worthiness of the cause, had they witnessed a few of the scenes that have been enacted here those last days.

* * *

Samsoun: "There are several hundred refugees camped in the outskirts. To such as these in most desperate need, the old clothing sent from America is being distributed."

When the Near East Relief workers came to Boghazlian they found about 400 children gathered together under the care of a lame girl who had survived because of her infirmity. She had little food to give them and no clothing and the condition of the children's dirty rags was terrible. Fortunately the workers had with them a quantity of old clothing sent out from America. Everyone proceeded to the nearby river, sleeves rolled up and ready for business. The little tots were thoroughly scrubbed and then as the little bodies dried in the sunlight an odd assortment of costumes was sorted out, trying as far as possible to provide everyone with something, clean and whole, whatever the style and the fit.

Trebizond: Old clothes given out in Bread line to 300 ragged women.

FINIS—THE TOP SHELF

Old Top Shelf, you're doomed.

Commencement's coming and all your musty, mouldy mysteries are going to come tumbling down to be frowned over, laughed over—so that some fresh can start his heap of good - for - nothing - but - too - good-to-be-thrown-aways up there.

And that bottom drawer in the trunk! No use trying to cart all that stuff back home again. The folks wouldn't have it around for one minute. It does seem a shame to throw it all out, though, doesn't it? Old mackinaws, sweaters, riding breeches, shoes, and whatnots. You never wear them now and you never will. You know that as well as anybody. Still, there's a certain sentimental something about all that old stuff. There usually is about musty, useless things.

There's an Old Clothes Campaign coming along the first week in June—just when you're wondering what to throw away, what you'll want at home, and what you will want to take with you out into the cold and cruel next fall. The Old Clothes are going to be boxed up, sentiment and must having been hygienically eradicated, and shipped off to Armenia, where they will be received as eagerly as if they were brand-new, spick and span, right out of the bandbox.

Send them to local Near East Relief Headquarters or national store-room at 549 West 39th Street, New York City.

Turkish Treaty

By EDWIN L. JAMES

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PARIS, MAY 11.—The Turkish treaty was handed to the Ottoman delegation at the French Foreign Office this afternoon. It was presented by Premier Millerand to Tewfik Pasha, head of the Turkish Commission.

M. Millerand observed that in taking part in the war by the side of the Central Powers Turkey had prolonged it and must pay the price. He said the Allies had decided to leave the Sultan in Constantinople, but were determined that law and order should prevail in what was left of Turkey.

Tewfik Pasha received the treaty and said that a reply would be made in writing. The Turks have thirty days in which to answer.

The treaty is rather remarkable for the great attention paid to the League of Nations, having been assigned many duties in enforcing terms to that organization. It is provided that England, France and Italy shall assume permanent and complete control of Turkish finances. Officially the summary of the treaty states that President Wilson will fix the boundaries of Armenia. It is not known whether or not he accepted this task offered him by the Allied Premiers at San Remo.

The treaty consists of thirteen parts. Part 1 contains the covenant of the League of Nations in the same form as it appears in the German treaty.

Part 2 lays down the frontiers of new Turkey. In Europe the frontier runs along the Chataldja line, embracing Lake Derkos. Turkey is left in Asia Anatolia, with the exception of what is cut off to form the western end of Armenia.

SULTAN REMAINS ON SUFFERANCE

Part 3 begins by saying that the Allies permit the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty in Constantinople "on condition that if Turkey defaults in the observance of the terms of the treaty or supplementary conventions, especially with regard to the protection of minorities, the allied powers can modify this decision."

Part 3 also defines the control of the Turkish straits. The navigation of the straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, shall be

open in time of peace, as in time of war, to all vessels of commerce or of war without distinction of flag. These waters are not subject to blockade, and no act of war may be committed there except in enforcing the decisions of the League of Nations. A Straits Commission is established, composed of representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Russia (if she joins the League of Nations), Bulgaria (also if she joins the League), and of the United States if it wishes to be represented.

Each power will have one member, but the members for England, France, the United States, Italy and Japan will have two votes each.

LOCAL AUTONOMY FOR KURDS

Turkey agrees to the establishment of local autonomy for Kurdistan, the limits of which are to be fixed by a commission of English, French and Italians. It provides that the League of Nations shall have power to create, if it sees fit, a free and independent Kurdistan at some future date if the Kurds shall request it.

The treaty says that the Turkish Government consents to transfer to Greece the exercise of its sovereignty over Smyrna and the semicircle of adjacent territory. The summary of the provisions says:

"As evidence of Turkish sovereignty the Turkish flag shall fly from an outer fort of Smyrna. The Greek Government will be responsible for the administration of the territory. It may keep troops there to maintain order. It is authorized to include this territory in the system of Greek customs, and should establish a local Parliament on the basis of proportional representation."

This project will be submitted to the League of Nations and will come into force only after the approval of the Executive Council of the League. The local Parliament is empowered to ask the League of Nations for incorporation in Greece, and, if it wishes to do so, the league may order a plebiscite.

Turkey renounces in favor of Greece her sovereignty over Turkey in Europe outside of Constantinople and a small

area back of it, as well as her sovereignty over the Island of Imbros, Tenedos, Memnos, Samothrace, Mitylene, Samos, Nikaria, Chios and other islands in the Aegean Sea. Greece pledges herself to sign an agreement for the protection of minorities in these territories.

RECOGNITION OF ARMENIA

Turkey recognizes Armenia as a free and independent State and consents to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States as to the frontier in the provinces of Ezerum Trebizond, Van and Bitlis and to the access of Armenia to the sea. The frontiers between the Republic of Georgia and Azerbaijan are to be fixed by direct agreements with those States.

Syria and Mesopotamia are created independent States under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The mandates for these States are to be named by the allied powers. The care of Palestine is also assigned to a mandatory to be selected by the allied powers, which will also fix the boundaries of Palestine. The creation of a national home for the Jews is confirmed, and provision is made for a special League of Nations commission to arrange for the protection of the different religions in Palestine. The mandates for Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine are subject to the approval of the League of Nations. As is already known, England gets the mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine and France for Syria.

Turkey and the Allies recognize the Hedjaz or kingdom of the Arabs as a free and independent State and Turkey surrenders her sovereignty over the Arabs. The Hedjaz guarantees to all Mussulmans of all nations free access for pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina.

Turkey renounces all rights and title to Egypt and recognizes the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt. The Sultan surrenders in favor of England his rights over the Suez Canal. Turkey agrees to the British annexation of Cyprus proclaimed in 1914.

Turkey recognizes the protectorate of France over Morocco and Tunisia. Turkey gives to Italy the Dodecanese and the Island of Castellorizzo.

Special clauses deal with the protection of Turkish subjects living in territories cut off from the Turkish Empire. They

are similar to those in the Austrian treaty.

Under the general provisions Turkey accepts all other treaties of the Allies with the enemy powers as well as with the States built or which may be built, in whole or in part from sections of the former Russian Empire. Turkey recognizes the abrogation of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and all treaties concluded by Turkey with the Bolsheviks in Russia. Turkey also renounces all sovereignty and jurisdiction over Mussulmans under the sovereignty or protectorate of any nation.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Part 4 deals with the protection of minorities, and under it Turkey agrees to assure life and liberty to all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language or religion and promises to release all religious or political prisoners. It is provided that the Allies with the League of Nations shall be responsible for the enforcement of these clauses, and Turkey agrees in advance to accept their rulings.

Turkey is allowed to maintain for police purposes a force of 35,000 men; special contingents, to re-enforce those gendarms in case of trouble to the number of 15,000, and 700 men as a bodyguard for the Sultan.

All the fortifications along the Straits are to be destroyed, and it is stated that France, England, and Italy will maintain a force of occupation there. Greece agrees to furnish forces, if needed to maintain order. Turkey is forbidden to have a fleet or military airplanes.

Part 7 provides that allied military tribunals may try Turks charged with war crimes. It also provides that the Turkish Government shall hand over the persons responsible for the massacre since August, 1914, to be tried by a League of Nations court or some other tribunal.

Under the financial clauses Turkey admits liability for war losses of the Allies, as Germany and Austria did in their treaties.

CONTROL OF TURKISH FINANCES

Especially strict is the permanent control established over Ottoman finances. The commission, composed of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians, with a Turkish member as consultant, has the following duties: The examination of Turkish budgets, which cannot be put into effect without the commission's approval; the supervision of the execution of all Ottoman financial laws and the reformation of the Turkish monetary system.

The Turkish Government can contract no loan, internal or external, without the consent of this commission. No concession may be granted in Turkey without the approval of the commission. With respect to the enforcement of the treaty, the commission is to fix the annual sums to be paid by Turkey for the cost of occupation.

There is interest for American business men in the provision that the freedom of Turkish ports is given to all members of the League of Nations on equal terms. Use of the port facilities of Smyrna is assured the Turks, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Persia and Armenia are to have equal use of the port of Batum.

Provision is made for Russia's becoming a party to the treaty when she shall have become a member of the League of Nations.



After a Few Weeks' Care in the Konia Orphanage

THE BEDOUIN

A man who was recently hailed into court for robbing a grocery store gave the excuse originated many years ago by Victor Hugo for his character, Jean Valjean. The judge, however, asked how, if the man were hungry he took only cash from the store and left the provisions. To which the culprit replied that he wanted to keep his standing among his friends by paying cash for his food.

Perhaps it was a similar convulsion in the human brain that caused the astonishment of a party of Near East Relief workers in Georgia some time ago. The party stopped beside a stream, caught some frogs, cooked the legs and offered the delicacy to a band of refugees who were on the verge of starvation. The bewildered people refused the proffered food and

even left the greenback in disguise untouched.

One winter day I saw on the Karakeuy Bridge three little children, closely huddled together. Two were Turks and one an Armenian. They treated each other as brothers. I noticed that one of them had on two jackets, while the one next to him had only a shirt,—though of course all their clothes were rags. I said to him, "Why don't you give one of your jackets to your friend, who is cold?" But the other chap spoke up and said; "No, lady, he mustn't take it off; I gave him my jacket last night because he was shivering and had a fever."

If you have given, forget it;
If you haven't, regret it;
And if you're short, go get it;
People are starving today!

Cablegrams

NEAREAST NY

ALL REPORTS SUBDISTRICTS INDICATE CONTINUING NEED ON PRESENT SCALE OF RELIEF OR GREATER. INSECURITY PREVENTS SPRING PLANTING THROUGHOUT DISTRICT. EXPECTING NEW DEMANDS FROM MARASH AINTAB URFA MARDIN.

(Signed) NICOL.

* * *

FOLLOWING FROM HASKELL TIELS

PRESENT PLANS PROVIDE FOR EXTENSIVE SPRING SOWING TO SUPPLY FOOD FOR NEXT WINTER PERSONNEL DEEPLY INTERESTED AND WORK HEARTILY TOGETHER. NEAREAST OWES DEEP DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO ARMY FOR SPLENDID SERVICES OF OFFICERS DETAILED TO THIS WORK.

HASKELL.

* * *

APRIL 30, 1920.

FOLLOWING FROM HASKELL NO. 15 PLEASE TRANSMIT NEAREAST RELIEF NEW YORK NUMBER THIRTY-SIX RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM INSPECTION OF ALL ARMENIA AND FIND AS SPRING APPROACHES ARMENIAN POPULATION RAPIDLY REGAINING ENERGY AND HOPE FOR FUTURE WHICH FIVE YEARS OF UTMOST MISERY HAD ALMOST KILLED NO SICK UNCARED FOR THESE CONDITIONS MAINTAINED SOLELY BY AMERICAN RELIEF NOW AFFORDED TO ENCOURAGE PLANTING ALL AVAILABLE SEED HAVE GUARANTEED FOOD SUPPLY UNTIL HARVEST AND OPENING FOOD DEPOTS IN COUNTRIES INSTEAD OF CITIES FURNISHING OXEN FOR PLOWING FARM AND HOME IMPLEMENTS BEING SUPPLIED 58,700 CHILDREN BEING FED AND CARED FOR 7,000 SICK OVER 8,000 ADULTS RECEIVING BREAD DAILY. IMPOSSIBLE TO REDUCE EFFORT BEFORE AUGUST AFTER WHICH TIME A CONTINUING OBLIGATION REMAINS WITH NEAREAST TO HOUSE FEED AND EDUCATE AND FURNISH MEDICAL CARE FOR 30,000 ORPHANS NOW TOTALLY SUPPORTED BY US AND FOR WHOM THERE IS NO ONE BUT AMERICA WILLING OR ABLE TO CARRY THE BURDEN THIS OBLIGATION CANNOT BE SHIFTED AND IS ADDITIONAL TO EMERGENCY RELIEF NOW CARRIED ON EVEN YOUNGEST ORPHANS PLANTING GARDENS EVERYWHERE PEASANTS ARE PLOWING AND PROSPECTS HOPEFUL ARMENIAN GOVERNMENT HOPING WHEREVER POSSIBLE PLANS FOR FUTURE ON REDUCED SCALE ARE MADE BUT CONTINUED FINANCE MUST BE ASSURED

LOGAN

* * *

NEAR EAST N. Y.

LATEST NEWS AINTAB INDICATES LITTLE FIGHTING. FRENCH HOLDING DOMINATING POSITIONS. SUPPLIES FOR ARMENIA POPULATION WILL LAST TWENTY DAYS. LAMBERT MAY ARRANGE EVACUATION FREASON ORPHANS TO EGYPT ALSO ARMENIANS READY FOR EMIGRATION. ALSO REFUGEES NOT BELONGING IN AINTAB. THUS RELIEVING SITUATION SOMEWHAT. NO IMMEDIATE POSSIBILITY REMOVAL AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS SAFELY PROTECTED IN COLLEGE COMPOUND. NEW REFUGEE PROBLEM NORTH OF TRIPOLI. WE SENT CLOTHING AND BLANKETS VALUE FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS YESTERDAY. WHOLE SITUATION POINTS TO INCREASING NEED.

FROM BEIRUT

* * *

NEAREAST NY

FURTHER NEWS AINTAB INDICATES THAT REMOVAL OF ORPHANS TO SOUTH INEVITABLE. OUR LARGE TRUCKS PROCEEDING AINTAB CARRYING IN SUPPLIES BRINGING OUT ORPHANS TO KILLS. MAY BE COMPELLED BRING LARGE NUMBER BEIRUT. MAKING TENTATIVE PREPARATIONS. ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE ALEPPO NOTIFIED WITHDRAWAL ARMY AID THIS MONTH. WE MAY HAVE TO SUPPORT THEM NUMBERING FIFTEEN HUNDRED. LETTER BY CARAVAN FROM WILSON MARASHI APRIL FIFTEENTH REPORTS ALL WELL ASKING FOR SIX THOUSAND POUNDS MONTHLY AND WORKERS TO RELIEVE THOSE LEAVING. DOCTOR BELL ARRIVED MARASHI. TWO MEN WAITING AT ALEPPO TO PROCEED. WILSON WISHES AMERICAN FRIENDS NOTIFIED ALL WELL. PRICES IN MARASHI NOT UNREASONABLE. NATIONALIST CONTROL PREVENTS PERSONNEL WRITING IN ENGLISH. ABOVE INFORMATION SENT IN TURKISH. TRUSTED ARMENIAN FROM URFA REPORTS ALL WELL THERE APRIL TWENTY EIGHT. UNLESS POLITICAL SITUATION CLEARS COMMITTEE MUST BEGIN WORK ALL OVER. POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVE GREATLY INCREASED EXPENDITURE NEXT SIX MONTHS. STATEMENT IN YOUR CABLE NINE THAT BEIRUT AREA ON ORPHANAGE BASIS MODIFIED BY EXTENSIVE NEW REFUGEE PROBLEMS NORTH OF TRIPOLI AND CONTINUED UNREST.

NICOL

PERSONALS

On March 16th Miss Frances Huntington, of the Konia Unit, was married to Captain Louis Le Bouvier, formerly British Control Officer at Konia.

The ceremony was performed at the British Embassy Chapel at two o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately after, an informal reception was given the bridal party at Headquarters.

Miss Cushman, Director of the Konia Unit, Miss Candace Hewitt and Mr. Wilson Fowle, were the out-of-town guests.

Captain and Mrs. Le Bouvier will reside in Bebek. Captain Le Bouvier is connected with the Imperial Ottoman Bank in Constantinople.

The engagement is announced of Rev. Henry H. Riggs and Miss Annie M. Denison, both of Harpoot.

In December a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Higdon, of Tabriz. Mr. and Mrs. Higdon were formerly members of the Caucasus Branch. They were later transferred to Persia and Mr. Higdon is now American Vice Consul at Tabriz.

The engagement of Miss Ruth E. Whiting of Constantinople to Mr. Robert Shelby Darbshire, of the Trebizond Unit, was announced at a gathering of Wellesley graduates, March 6th, at the home of Mrs. Frederick Williams, Hissar.

Captain Shelby Saunders, Engr., is hereby appointed District Commander, Poti, and will proceed to Poti without delay in order to take command of that District.

In addition to his duties as A. C. of S., G-3, Lieut. Col. T. C. Lonorgan, G. S., is hereby appointed District Commander, Tiflis.

In addition to his duties as Governor, Borchalo Neutral Zone, Major C. E. Livingston, A. S., is hereby appointed District Commander, Karaklis.

Major W. J. Gunner, Inf., is hereby appointed District Commander, Kars.

"Conditions in the countries of Central Europe, between the Black and the Baltic Seas, are appalling."

H. P. DAVISON.



*Saving Lives in Time
Camden County, New Jersey*

"We can no more escape the issues in Europe as they may develop than we could escape the issues of the World War."

"You cannot have half of the world starving and the other half eating. We must help put Europe on its feet or we must participate in Europe's misery.

H. P. DAVISON.

PERSONNEL WHO HAVE RE-
CENTLY RETURNED TO THE
UNITED STATES FROM
THE NEAR EAST

Baylie, H. C., 24 North 22nd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Blackman, Blanche, Kendallville,
Indiana.

Boberg, Mr. Stanley G., 7153 Dob-
son Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Burgess, Edward W., Warren St.,
Plymouth, Mass.

Connolly, Joel I., Madison, Wis-
consin.

Daum, W. Fletcher, 380 Ridge-
wood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Dudley, Dr. Stowell B., Weiser,
Idaho.

Farnsworth, Thomas, 346 Fairfield
Ave., Hartford, Connecticut.

Frank, Sadie A., 5 Courtland Pl.,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Gallant, Clara, 7 Randolph St.,
Arlington, Massachusetts.

Gaynor, Harry E., 481 Washing-
ton St., Providence, Rhode Island.

Greenleaf, William E., Fair Haven,
Vermont.

Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund,
1216 Elm St., Grinnell, Iowa.

Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln D.,
W. Sibley Ave., W. Springfield,
Mass.

Miller, Mr. Oric O., Akron, Penn-
sylvania.

Newell, John M., 624 E. Almond
Avenue, Orange, California.

Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C., Fair-
mont, Minnesota.

Stewart, Mary A., 526 Holbrook
Bldg., c/o A. O. Stewart San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

Teal, Miss Helen, 734 E. Mitchell
St., Kendallville, Indiana.

Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. E., 905
Missouri St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Wallace, Miss Ethel D., Musca-
tine, Iowa.



The Turk Is at the Door
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