

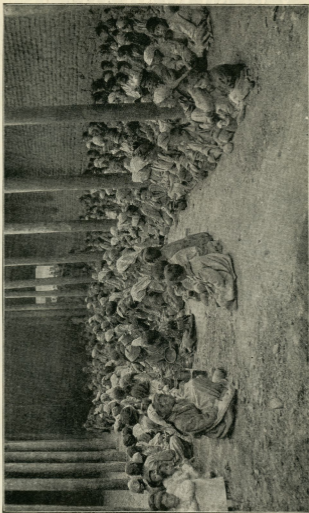
The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
Near East Relief

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ARMENIA'S
BABES
in the
WOODS



Waiting for N. E. R. Rations

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Published by NEAR EAST RELIEF

One Madison Avenue, New York

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A House Party Extraordinary

"IF you were marching troops along a road with an impenetrable forest on one side and an impassable swamp on the other, and were suddenly fired upon from the flank, what would you do?"

This question in military tactics which was always considered a proper catch question for embryo officers in the American army would seem comparatively simple to Miss Alice Clark of Evanston, Ill., who has spent the last few months caring for starving children near Hadjin, Turkey. Miss Clark's substitute question would be "If you should inadvertently find yourself a neutral in the middle of a battlefield with the enemy firing from both sides, what would you do?"

This question was put up to Miss Clark, Miss Edith Cold of Staten Island, New York; Miss Mary

Super of Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Eby and Miss Catherine Bredomus. Nor was it a theoretical question in military tactics, it was a condition to be met and overcome. So necessity, that most prominent of all mothers, came forward and supplied to Miss Clark's education what there might have been lacking in rules and usages of International Law. She resorted to that most valuable of all weapons in international matters—diplomacy.

When the Turkish Nationalist troops marched on Hadjin, an American flag was run up on the flagpole with a white flag beside it. While the American army might object to the use of an American flag with a white flag beside it, even in Turkey, the American army was not there and Miss Clark and her co-workers were not certain the Turkish

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army was sufficiently familiar with the Stars and Stripes to know that it stood for neutrality.

The Armenian children in the orphanage, however, were firm in their faith that the thirteen red and white stripes with its blue field and forty-eight stars would protect them from all harm. Thus when the Turks began firing over the orphanage from one side and the Armenians replied from the other, they were pacified by the assurance that they could not be hurt as long as the Stars and Stripes floated over them.

At the close of a day of firing, two Turks came to the orphanage to pay a "friendly" call on the Americans. They were ushered into the sitting room of the main building. They thanked the Americans for their hospitality and assured them of their profound friendship and ardent admiration for them and for the country they represented. The visitors, fondling the guns which they brought with them, profusely and vaguely explained all of the military reasons for firing shots into the orphanage compound, even when they were perfectly friendly toward the Americans and when their objective was far on the other side of the grounds.

After long conversations they asked casually for all of the guns and ammunition stored in the orphanage. One old, rusty carbine was brought out to them. They returned this and then said they would search the place. They refrained from this, however, when told that it was possible the Americans might misunderstand their motives and believe the Turks did not trust them fully.

Each day thereafter several "guests," fully armed, came to the orphanage to be entertained. Some of these visitors were not so polite about their business of searching, asserting they were most friendly toward all Americans and entertained the highest regard for everybody from the United States, incidentally that they would also be pleased to blow these particular representatives of America to bits if they found any guns or ammunition on the premises.

Another little act of hospitality that the Turks requested, with nice large revolvers and well-loaded rifles as evidence of their firm purpose to be properly entertained, was the use of the bakery, laundry and hospital. Incidentally, they desired these operated by the persons in the compound. The thoughtfulness of the visitors in training a few spare machine guns on the buildings of the compound made it rather hard for the Americans to refuse such little favors.

Interesting bits of current history were brought by the visitors. Their information couldn't have been more correct had it been sent directly from Berlin, via wireless to Amsterdam, during the reign of the "late" Wilhelm. "America and Germany are now close allies—in fact they virtually were throughout the war," they would say. Mindful of the glittering revolver with which the narrator was toying playfully, the Americans were highly interested and properly enlightened. "And the Turks," continued the speaker, "have the deepest regard and affection for their dear friends in the United States." "Oh!

yes, to be sure," the hostess would reply checking a start as she saw from the window a "friendly" Turk amusing himself by aiming a rifle at one of her co-workers as she walked across the enclosure.

At the end of nine weeks of this kind of entertainment the Armenians suddenly "stopped the show" by driving back the Turks and using the American compound as a point of attack. The change was short-lived, however, and a week later there was another change. The Turks returned and insisted the Americans would be much better off in another part of the country. They further assured the relief workers that had it not been for the intercession of a machine gun captain whom they had treated at the

hospital, they would have been spared the trouble of ever having to travel away from Hadjin.

Two hours were allotted the relief workers to pack and leave. Lest they should find it impossible to pack all of their belongings in that time, the Turks generously offered to relieve them of a large part of them, and suited the action to the word at once. Carrying their friendship to the end, they accompanied the six Americans to Talas and the nearer they got to the outside world the more intent they were on expressing their affection in a more western manner. Americans elsewhere, they feared, might not understand the truly oriental manner in which they had shown their friendship previously.



Little Maids All in a Row

The Land of the Daily Armistice

WITH the great war, which overshadowed all others, in the so recent background, small wars which are still going on in Europe, the Balkans, and the Near East apparently seem trivial to the news writing and reading public. Nevertheless, the Near East is still a prolific place for the war correspondent, were he not now busy writing articles on the high cost of living and other present-day questions in America.

Since the war correspondent is busy it remains for the amateur (not necessarily a novice) to take up the work of reporting what occurs in such out of the way places as Aintab, where the Turks decided to start a little war of their own, with rumors, propaganda, armistices and everything else that goes with modern warfare. Dr. L. A. Shepard of Aintab has reported the affair to Near East Relief in an article of several thousand words, which interestingly describes how he arranged four armistices in as many days and how within a few hours the Turks had found a perfectly valid excuse, to them, for breaking their agreement.

After describing how the firing on the Christian quarter of Aintab began he says:

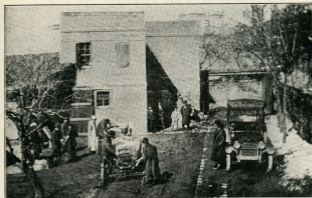
"As the days wore on it became evident that the Turks were settling down to the business of killing as many people as possible. Everyone that showed his head in the hospital, seminary or orphanage yard was fired upon. One of our orphans was killed instantly and another wounded by the

same bullet which had come through a window stuffed with mattresses. One of the matrons sustained a compound fracture of the femur, from a bullet which came through another window. Two persons were wounded and a third killed in the street not over twenty feet wide between the hospital and seminary yards. About noon the French army doctor came, much to my surprise. He seemed quite cheerful, said they were in a very good position and did not fear any attack. The Colonel was in communication with the Governor, who said the whole thing was a mistake, that there was no intention on the part of the Turks to harm either the Armenians or the French, and that every effort was being made to stop the shooting."

The second day of the battle Dr. Shepard was able to get in communication with the Armenian committee and the Colonel in charge of the French troops and learned the true state of affairs. After this he began to take measures to protect American property. He says:

"After talking with the Colonel I dictated a long letter to the Mutesarifi. The substance of it was that the American institutions with the American flag clearly displayed had been repeatedly fired on with intent to kill. That already the Nationalist efforts had resulted in the death of two Americans on the Killis road, and that the Americans in Aintab found themselves in a position of self-defense, a position, which they were determined to maintain to the last

THE NEW NEAR EAST



N. E. R. Compound at Talas

man, and that we were sure the American Government would not forget us. Furthermore that the Armenians, whom they claimed to regard as friends and fellow countrymen, had been forced into the same position. I tried to make the letter as severe as possible."

The first armistice was finally arranged but lasted only for a few hours. The Turks explained the next day that it had been impossible to carry the orders to all parts of the city because the feeling was so high that nobody would risk taking the order to cease firing to some sections of the city. The second attempt to stop hostilities shows plainly the confidence that may be placed in the words of the Turks and was described by Dr. Shepard as follows:

"When I got the opportunity to speak I said that if they sincerely

wished to restore peace they must take into consideration the state of mind and the point of view of each one of the four groups of the population. Owing to the position my father had held in the community, and the friendship I had inherited from him to my knowledge of the language from childhood, and to the recent trip the Mutessarif had made it possible for me to take, I thought I had been unusually privileged to understand these points of view. The Armenians mistrusted every act of the Turks and had a right to do so, since it was a short time ago that the Turkish government had avowedly attempted to annihilate them. It made little difference that the government had been changed since then. I myself had heard, and very recently, the conversation of the village Turks and knew that they had been univer-

sally incited against Christians. At the present time the Armenians of Aintab were in a position of self-defense. Their confidence in the Turks could only be restored by a long period of time in which complete justice was done and effort made to prove by action, not words, the friendship claimed. The Americans also mistrusted the Turks. It was a sad fact that whenever the Nationalists made any attempt against the French it was Armenian and American interest that suffered first. When the Nationalists attempted to prevent the French supplies coming to Aintab, they first began by killing all the Christians in the villages between here and Killis and attacked an American automobile and killed two Americans. Such things were not likely to inspire the confidence of either Armenians or Americans. The French had been sent here as representatives of the Peace Conference to maintain the peace of the country until the definitive peace treaty should be signed. They felt that they had been shot in the back by the Turks whom they were trying to befriend in Paris. And as for the point of view of the Turks, I had every reason to believe that even if the leaders and the government had no evil intent against Christians, as such, the people had, and I did not feel sure that they could be controlled. Personally I could not feel secure until the population was disarmed. If the Turks sincerely wished to stop fighting in Aintab all they had to do was to withdraw their armed men and the Armenians would be only too pleased.

"I was assured by the Turks present that they did desire peace, and was told that as far as the Americans who had been killed were concerned, Kuludj Ali himself had come to the place as soon as he heard of it and had shot the men who had done the killing. This was the third different version of the affair that had been given us by the versatile Turks. The upshot of the meeting was that Ali Bey would make a proclamation ordering all the village Chetes to leave the city."

The result of this arrangement was that the Turks took advantage of a lull in the fighting to advance their line closer to the Christian quarter of the city. The Armenians resisted this and the Turks again attempted an armistice. This went on for several days until Dr. Shepard refused to attempt further negotiations with the Turkish leaders.

Fighting continued for two weeks while the Armenians successfully defended the Christian quarter of the city and the American hospitals and orphanages. Finally, as food was just beginning to give out, the French came with two armoured cars and a battery of seventy-fives.

THAT THEY MAY LIVE

A legacy to the Armenians which will go to them in the form of bread, has just been forwarded to Near East Relief. Thomas James Adams of Juniata, Neb., left a provision in his will that \$1,750 from his estate should be turned over to Near East Relief. The amount will be sufficient to give food to twenty-nine children for one year.

Ten Weeks of Terror

"WITH the heads of their victims carried on uplifted bayonet points, their own faces and bodies splashed with blood, the victors returned with their spoils. On they rode into the city, shrieking and yelling," said Lieutenant Charles Weeden of Newton Centre, in describing his experiences during the siege of Urfa, upon his return to the United States.

"I had gone down to the city with Mrs. Richard Mansfield, one of our



Lt. Charles F. Weeden, Jr., of Newton, Mass., who has completed 18 months of strenuous service in the Near East Relief work at Urfa, Mesopotamia. He recently passed through the terrible 62-day siege of Urfa by the Turks. The French garrison of 500 were nearly all massacred.

workers. Suddenly the whole populace had thronged into the streets, yelling and bellowing with delight. It was then that I realized that something must be done. I sent Mrs. Mansfield back to the compound and made my way to the Turkish headquarters to see if I could not arrange some sort of a truce.

"I was wearing my Near East Relief uniform, which, at first glance, can scarcely be distinguished from the khaki of the French troops. Immediately, the women began to shout, 'Why don't you kill him, too?' Then the children took it up and I think that if the bayonets hadn't already been occupied, I would have had a place of honor on one of them before my identity could be established. As it was, I was able to make my way unmolested to the military headquarters but I'll say I didn't enjoy the trip.

"My interview with the Turkish and Kurdish chiefs turned out to be a triumph in diplomacy. It was my nationality not me that saved the day. Even the Turk trusts and fears an American and when a promise is made between them, he knows the American will keep his part of it and if the other part is broken, there will be unfortunate consequences. It's just such trust and wholesome respect that is needed to clear up the political situation in the Near East today," asserted Lieutenant Weeden. "Until such an understanding exists between the nations in control, there is little hope for peace in safety. During my

interview with the chiefs, I was vehemently assured of their kindly feeling toward America and how friendly was their attitude to the Armenians for whose safety I was interceding. But it was hard to believe in these promises after the sight of a half dozen blood-smearing giants with daggers a foot long fringing their belts.

"For a novice at the game of armistice negotiations," continued Lieutenant Weeden, "I came out pretty well but I am frank to say that I had no relish for the job when I tackled it. You see, I had reason to know the Turk pretty well by then for we had already been besieged for sixty-two days in our compound a mile from the city and we'd learned a healthy respect for their shooting ability. We might not have had to acquire this knowledge had it not been for the thirty-five French soldiers who quartered themselves with us shortly after the Turks attacked their garrison. Our place was soon turned into a fort instead of a refuge, from which they fired on the enemy. Thus it was that we were placed immediately under fire. Finally, when the French food supplies gave out, it looked as though things had cleared up. The troops were promised safe convoy to Arab Punar. Everybody knows just how safe that convoy was. They had gotten about five miles from the city before the Turks fell upon them and literally cut them to pieces.

"It was upon their return from this gruesome pastime that I met them on the street with their beheaded enemies on the points of their bayonets.

"The United States insignia is evidently potent even among blood-thirsty Turks, for the little armistice I succeeded in making with them actually held good and we all came out alive."

The following excerpts from a diary written by Lieutenant Weeden during the siege is typical of the spirit with which American relief workers met all kinds of harrowing experiences in the discharge of their duties.

On February 25th he wrote:

"Day before yesterday there was a sudden crash and a rip as a bullet tore in through the window by the milk cans. A moment's silence and then Miss Waller spoke in a voice which she tried to keep calm: 'I'm hit. I'm hit. I'm hit.' And then Mrs. Mansfield: 'You can't be hit; it's only a piece of the wall that's hit you. You can't be hit, my dear.' Then Miss Waller: 'Well, I guess I ought to know who's hit. I'm hit, I'm hit, I'm hit.' She was, but not seriously, for the bullet had spent most of its force coming through the boxes, and only left a bad bruise on her shoulder."

On March 19th:

"There is no more fuel for the lamps, so we make funny little lights, using motor oil. No more candles.

"Horse meat is not so bad. We have some fresh every day. The French cavalry will have to walk hereafter. Old Noah with his forty days and forty nights in the ark had nothing on us. We're sending out a sparrow with a bit of pork and beans in his mouth to see if he can find peace anywhere!"



Sivas—Refugees Making Thread

Threads of Life

Weaving looms and cloth are so woven into the relief work for the suffering thousands in the Near East that it is almost impossible to think of the work done by Near East Relief without thinking of looms. These take second place only to orphanages in the great scheme of helpfulness, and even the orphanages would find their work much harder were it not for the busy spinners who furnish the cloth for the children's clothing and for many other uses.

The work of one of these factories is described in a report from Talas, recently published in the *Acorne*. It says:

"The Talas factory, which by means of six power looms is supplying textiles necessary for clothing the children and making the bedding and other materials, is working this month more satisfactorily than before. Bez, the ordinary heavy white native material, is costing us about twenty-two piasters, or eighteen cents, an arshin*. Fine dress goods are costing twenty-five piasters an arshin. The factory in three weeks running turned out 650 yards per week. These materials woven in blue and red and brown crepe effect a welcome con-

* An arshin is equal to about 26½ inches.

trast to the N. E. R. crepe in grey.

"In the hand-weaving mill, where about twenty poor women have been employed, we have recently begun new work weaving kilim. This is a form of native carpet which is woven as cloth instead of being knotted as in a rug.

"The hand-mill has been weaving bez and a heavy woolen suiting from which the orphans' winter clothing is made. Towels have also been woven. In three months' time 940 towels, 2,567 arshins of bez and 2,450 arshins of the heavy winter goods were turned out.

"It is easy to speak of a hand-weaving mill and its output without in any sense realizing all that is involved. For instance, all the cotton thread going into the cloth must be bought by the package in the open market with fluctuations in price and the cunning and duplicity of the market men to combat. The thread must then be twisted and starched for the warp, the warp set on the looms, a warp of perhaps a hundred arshins in length. Then the woof must be wound on the bobbins, the bobbins placed in the shuttles, which afterwards rhythmically shunt back and forth through the warp threads, leaving the woof behind them.

"For the woolen cloth the wool must be bought from the villagers or in the market. The bargaining is often long and strenuous, but pays, as we use large quantities of wool. The usual wool-buying has been delayed by reason of late rains and a cold season, together with brigandage on the roads. These factors have reduced the local supply and have raised

the price. We are now buying, however, in small quantities, thus again furnishing work for many of the needy women dependent upon us.

"The wool must be washed after the weighing and checking is finished. The women take it in bags to a nearby stream and there punch it and stamp it with bare feet just as they wash their clothes, pounding it with the little clubs. Then comes the drying, turning it over and over in the blazing sun, dragging it in at night for fear of thieves and out on the roof again the next morning."

A WORD OF COMMENTATION

BISHOP'S HOUSE

August 18, 1920.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Near East Relief is, as its name indicates, an organization formed for the purpose of providing food and clothing for the inhabitants of Armenia and Syria, who are in extreme need as a result of the war. Cardinal Gibbons is a member of its National Committee, and assures me that the organization is absolutely fair and impartial in its distribution of funds. It gives me pleasure to commend the Near East Relief to the generosity of the charitable public.

PATRICK A. MCGOVERN,

Bishop of Cheyenne.

Want—want! O Lord, forgive
me, o'er and o'er,
That I haven't found these suffering
folks before!

ARAXI FINDS A HOME

Not content with giving one of Armenia's unfortunate little ones a happy home in America, and twelve months of her life to the service of humanity in the Near East, Miss Mary Hubbard, upon her return to the United States recently, tried also to bring a crippled girl back with her. Here's where all the trouble began.

The Ellis Island authorities refused to allow the lame girl to land. Having adopted little Araxi, aged two, Miss Hubbard explains:

"The baby had to have a nurse, so I hunted for days to find a girl I was certain couldn't get a home in any other way. I didn't want a pretty one because they can easily find husbands. Finally, I took this girl because, being lame, I was quite positive she would never be cared for by anyone else."

Because of her large-hearted ways, Miss Hubbard was detained at Ellis Island with the child and nurse, pending the decision of the Island officials.

Miss Hubbard, her fiancé, Charles V. Farnum, and the other returning relief workers, had quite an exciting trip for little Araxi created a great deal of enthusiasm on board. Passengers begged the relief party to tell them where they could also get such charming orphans as this little one and large gifts of money were showered upon the group to be sent to the Near East, so that other little ones like Araxi might also be saved.

Miss Hubbard discovered the child several months ago in the Sivas Orphanage. Her mother, a young Armenian woman, brought her to the



Araxi, Armenian Baby Adopted by Miss Mary Hubbard

door of the orphanage and begged the Americans to take care of her. The mother had walked for miles carrying the child and had become so weak from her effort to live on grass alone, that she had thought of killing the little one, thinking it better to kill her outright rather than let her starve. At last she had reached the Orphanage and after securing a home for the sickly little infant the mother died.

When Miss Hubbard decided to adopt Araxi, she wired her mother at White Plains of her intention and her mother immediately wrote back: "Fine. Bring twenty more." The daughter, confined herself to one, however, and adopted it through the Armenian Church. Now Miss Hubbard threatens to adopt the nurse, also.

Modern Medicine for a Nation

ANCIENT methods of curing disease, such as torturing the patient to drive out the devil—the process being successful if he lived and the fault of the devil if he died, has been abandoned by civilized nations today as a treatment for individuals. That such a treatment to a certain degree might have been accorded a nation at the close of the war is brought out in a statement by Col. William N. Haskell, who has just returned to Europe from eighteen months in the Caucasus.

Armenia today presents a problem because that nation is asking the powers of the world for justice. The problem of an Armenian nation might have solved itself during the last eighteen months, much after the fashion that Alexander the Great untied the Gordian knot. Walter Duranty in an interview with Colonel Haskell, cabled to the *New York Times* from Paris, quotes the recent Allied High Commissioner to Armenia as follows:

"Without America there would be no Armenian problem any more. Armenian territory would remain, but the Armenian people would have ceased to exist. The lives literally of a whole nation have been saved by America."

Continuing, the *Times* correspondent says: "This statement, made by one who knows Armenia today and has known it for the last eighteen months, gives the bare, unvarnished truth regarding the disinterested work of national salvage and reconstruction in the face of appalling difficulties

that deserves a place on the proudest pages of American history. For the work has been done almost entirely by Americans and to America goes the credit for its success."

Mr. Duranty goes into detail at length regarding the struggles of Colonel Haskell and the small band of American relief workers to protect the Armenian nation, surrounded as it is by hostile tribes who live on the profits of brigandry. This successful operation, as far as Colonel Haskell is concerned, is finished, but the work is only well begun as the interview points out. Regarding conditions today the following statement is made:

"Now, after eighteen months, Colonel Haskell's work is done. He has just returned to Paris on his way home and has resigned his post as commissioner and director of Relief Funds. The Armenian people are saved, the country is peaceful and an orderly harvest has been reaped and garnered. It is hard to convey in a short dispatch one-hundredth part of what this means or how it was accomplished."

But rosy as this picture looks compared with the one of death and desolation presented at the end of the war, Colonel Haskell realizes that all of this good work will be for naught if it is stopped before it has been completed. He says: "Now, at least, they are on their legs again physically, and the existing relief organizations are capable of handling the proposition. There is plenty still to do—the one item alone of feeding 25,000

orphans, utterly destitute, to say nothing of medical and educational work."

The statement of Colonel Haskell concerns only the Caucasus and does not take into account the large amount of territory outside the boundaries of what is now Armenia where Near East Relief is still supplanting death and desolation with life and hope. In conclusion the interview pays tribute to the work now being done to relieve the suffering, as follows:

"In the meantime the country is being helped by Near East Relief, Incorporated, of New York. To the 25,000 orphans in the Caucasus alone, that organization is the sole hope, and the rest of the population looks to it for medical aid, education and moral support. America may have refused the Armenian mandate, but Armenia has perfect confidence in America."

GREEK RED CROSS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, the fortnightly organ of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, gives the following interesting account of the activities of the Greek Red Cross in Constantinople:

This branch of the Greek Red Cross was established November 20, 1918, by decision of the governing council in Athens, and the first detachment, under the leadership of Lieut. Col. A. Antipas, M.D., consisted of the financial inspector, a doctor, a pharmacist, a secretary, a manager, and four women nurses and eleven military nurses.

Hospitals were established in

Phanar, of 10 beds, in Pera, of 130 beds, in Kadikuey (Chalcedon) of 30 beds, and in the Mavrokordato ward of the National Hospital, of 350 beds, and in Trebizond, with an annex for contagious diseases, of 80 beds. Dispensaries were started and are still running, in Phanar, Pera, Galata, the upper Bosphorus, Rodosto, Ganohora, Myriophyton, Peristasis, Marmara, Avlonia (Pasha Liman Id.), Koutali, Artaki, Triglia, Madytos, Gallipoli, Tyroloï, Adrianople, Lule-Borgas, Samsoun, Sinope, Trebizond, Kerasoun, and Konia. The dispensaries at Tatavla, Arnaoutkeuy, Kadikuey Pendik, and Rhysion have been closed as there seemed no further need for them.

From Nov. 20, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919, more than 85,750 sick came to the dispensaries and received medical care, drugs, and milk free, and in some cases clothing and money; a few had light operations. In the hospitals 4,338 persons were treated for a total of 79,145 days. The number of those who gave their services to this philanthropy included 40 officers (medical), 139 army nurses, 36 civilian doctors, 58 other helpers and servants, and 34 assistant nurses.

The sanitary and pharmaceutic depository of the Greek Red Cross has furnished drugs and other supplies to communities and philanthropic bodies both here and in the provinces; about 20,000 pupils in 70 Greek schools have been inoculated against the plague; and another group of Greek children in foreign schools were inoculated by British and French doctors; quite a large number were also vaccinated against small-pox.



The children are standing in front of a stone building. The sign above the door reads "NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE". The children are dressed in simple, worn clothing. The scene is set in a simple, possibly urban or village, environment with a tree trunk visible on the right.

The children are standing in front of a stone building. The sign above the door reads "NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE". The children are dressed in simple, worn clothing. The scene is set in a simple, possibly urban or village, environment with a tree trunk visible on the right.

YOU CAN MAKE THEM



YOU CAN MAKE FOR THEM

REPORTS BY J. H. W. W. W.

[12]

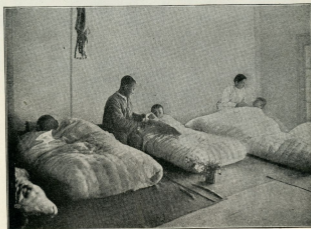
Brief Bits From the Field

(Excerpts from most recent reports.)

AT present we are feeding about 5,000 people, having cut off all who had any means at all, and all men. Have only women and children who are not at work of any sort.

We have over 1,500 orphans, and have opened a house for young girls of 14 to 18 years of age, another house for widows with many children, who are most destitute and whose children in ordinary times would be in an orphanage; indeed, many of these have formerly been in the orphanages, but as we have turned out all children with either one or two parents, it was found necessary to do a little extra for these people.

These last two houses cost little more than our regular refugee rations. They live in these houses but each person supplies all except her food, mostly rice and wheat. There were many homeless, friendless young girls, too old for orphans, who needed protection during these trying, tempting days, so we have them all in a house near Bertel and give them work and a little food. We have tried to lay in an emergency supply of rice and wheat for some bad times when we might be cut off from markets. We are also running out of winter supplies and likewise laying up next winter's supplies. We are working several vineyards and farms and gardens which were given to us. We



Corner of a N. E. R. Hospital

THE NEW NEAR EAST

are also sending money to orphanages in the villages of Geuksen, Albustan, Zeitun.

We still run the two hospitals. Have many Armenians in old hospital now. Have made our Contagious Hospital into a widow's and children's home.

Have not found a safe and suitable time to get out. We have at Islahie quite a large train of supplies but have not been able to get them. If you can communicate with Adana, tell them to dispose of the goods as it is too dangerous and too expensive to transport them now.—MARASH.

* * *

I kept up my clinics daily during the bad epidemic of grippe which we had. Lately I have omitted two days a week and this week closed it altogether—there was so much other work. Last week I had a few days of chills and fever from my old malarial infection of last summer. Next week I hope to reopen the clinic.—MARASH.

* * *

Our little orphanage over at Kurbal is flourishing. Many of the big boys found work with the village farmers while the little ones will continue their school and work in their gardens. Did you know that Mr. Smucker sowed wheat enough last fall for our year's supply? This spring we put in barley for our horses and oxen.—DIARBEKIR.

* * *

In certain parts of the country to the interior of Unieh the need is very great, some of the villagers going about almost naked, and I am

planning to make another trip there myself with more cloth or clothing soon.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

Several months ago I sent about \$750 in supplies and money to Sinope for distribution there. I understand that there was once a thriving fishing industry in Sinope which was ruined by the war, and I have been for the last two months trying to collect statistics on that subject with the view of re-establishing that industry as far as possible. If circumstances permit, I will make a trip to Sinope in about two weeks to look over the situation and decide on what we should do there.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

There are continual appeals for clothing from the villagers of the whole Samsoun area, and to meet this need we now have seventy-three women making clothing for distribution among the poor outside of Samsoun.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

Last fall we sent a man out to a group of villages in the vicinity of Azizieh and Gemerek, to investigate conditions and to buy oxen for those villages where they were needed most. This spring we sent the man out again, with a companion to insure greater safety, in order that he might look after the oxen we had already bought and, if necessary, buy more. He has returned, and his report has given us more satisfaction than we have had from almost any other form of relief that we have carried on.

For example, at Gige he found that Nazaret Agha, with the two pairs of

THE NEW NEAR EAST

N. E. R. oxen, had planted 250 batmans of grain, which will raise enough wheat to support all of the 44 penniless Armenians who had drifted back to their desolate homes. When our man drove a pair of oxen into Nisanly and told the people that they could plow their fields with them, one old man was so moved that he fell to kissing the animals. The villagers' fields without oxen are useless. With oxen they can quickly get their start in life again. In most of the villages of our district the Armenians are able, though not without considerable difficulty, to get back their fields from the Turks. The greatest need is for oxen to plow their fields. The man whom we sent out estimates that 90 to 100 pair would give a start to most of the villages through which he went. The N. E. R. should undertake to supply as many of these as it can, letting those who receive the animals pay for them in installments covering from one to two years. This would be the most permanent form of relief work.—CAESAREA.

* * *

We have opened a home for rescued Armenian girls to care for fourteen girls at the beginning.

—SAMSOUN

* * *

We chose twenty-nine families, comprising 140 persons, divided them into twenty-two units (some units having one family, some two), and are lending 200 pounds to each unit. This loan is secured by a promissory note, payable in one year with 5 per cent. interest, endorsed by responsible

business men of Samsoun. Of this 200 pounds, 150 are for the purchase of a team of good oxen, the money being given them after evidence is produced that the oxen have been bought. The other 50 pounds are for seed and tools. Of the 4,400 pounds required to make these loans, 2,000 pounds are being given by Miss Knox out of the money sent to her by the Mount Holyoke War Service Fund.

The villagers to whom we are lending money cultivate 252 denims of corn and 241 denims of tobacco, which are expected to yield 18,000 oke of corn and 15,000 oke of tobacco. The corn should provide food for the winter, and the tobacco should sell at 2.50 pounds per oke, giving 37,500 pounds. Even if the yield is only half of the hoped-for quantity, the receipts should be enough to insure payment of the notes.—SAMSOUN.

* * *

The work that Mrs. Norton is doing is intensely interesting. Daily she spends a full morning at the Armenian Orphanage, where she treats 400 or 500 children for eye and ear troubles. With marvelous rapidity her skilled fingers turn back the lid, a glance reveals the trouble, and almost automatically her hand reaches out for the particular kind of drop or paste or wash that the case requires. In this way the 2,000 orphans are kept well and sound. They have come a long way, too. What they were at first can be judged by some of the specimens in the Syrian orphanage, where Mrs. Norton has only recently begun her work. Some of those heads were a mass of festering sores from scabies,—in plain

language, the itch,—and now their closely cropped heads look like a map of the world, the scars furnishing the continents and islands. It is touching to see with what confidence they place themselves in the care of this sympathetic woman who has rescued many a child from total blindness and cleaned up festering wounds and sores. Such deeds of mercy and humanity have brought the Near East Relief close to the hearts of the people.—*The Aleppo News-Letter.*

• • •

The entire orphanage is now thoroughly well organized and the work is in the hands of competent and interesting natives. Much credit

is due to Miss Bradley for having succeeded in putting the orphanage on a footing that will enable it to run on with little supervision by American personnel, provided that the Near East Relief furnishes the necessary funds.

• • •

The ten little girls in the dress-making class have in the past month cut and sewn 120 pieces, 70 of which were gingham dresses. This is a pretty good record considering that the children are just beginning to learn to use the sewing machines.

• • •

The stock company to finance a shoe factory has at last been incorporated and stock to the value of 15,000 pounds Turkish has been sold. Of this the N. E. R. holds stock to the value of LTQ 2,000 which will probably be given to the Greek Orphanage when the Near East Relief closes its work in Samsoun. Besides this, the Greek Orphanage will receive, according to the terms of incorporation, 20 per cent. of the net profits. Furthermore, the factory will employ twenty-four of the orphan boys who will be paid salaries. This is the first time that Samsoun has seen the incorporation of such a stock company, and every one is much interested and very hopeful of good progress.—**SAMSOUN.**

• • •

In Scutari, a young mother asked us to help her baby of three months because it was so cross. Two weeks later she asked the Matron at the Rescue Home to let her come there to the school. When asked about her



Doesn't Know Whether to Relinquish the Pot or Not. Food Every Day is a New Experience

baby she replied that since she knew how to take care of it properly, she now had several hours at a time when she could go to school.—*Constantinople Medical Report.*

MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEFT

The present Christian population of the Harpoot district is less than one-tenth of what it was before the war. A small fraction of the remaining nine-tenths are now living in the Caucasus and in Syria, where they escaped during the massacres and deportations of 1915. The majority of the survivors are women and children. The care of the latter in my opinion constitute the chief problem of relief work.—*Lee Vrooman—Harpoot.*

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

There are six Armenian Refugee Camps in Constantinople at Bechiktach, Ortakeuy, Scutari, Psamatia, Haidar Pasha and Kadikeuy. At present these camps house about 3,000 persons. The camps at Haidar Pasha, Kadikeuy and Ortakeuy are reception camps, where most of the deportees remain for a short time, and are given shelter only, although a number (360) at Ortakeuy receive bread. At the other camps more permanent care is provided, as well as bread. The camps are maintained by the Armenian National Relief, through their Deportee Committee. The Near East Relief has provided the deportees with milk, blankets, money, undergarments and supplies for establishing school work. Medical and nurs-

ing care were also started by Dr. Graff.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The following letter from Mr. E. Canellopoulos, the Greek High Commissioner, was received on July 14:

"I have read with much interest in the *Acorne* of July 3 of the work which your Commission is doing among the Greek villages in the Marsovan Area.

"Allow me to express to you our especial gratitude for the invaluable aid which you are rendering to our population in those regions which, as you know, are practically inaccessible to our relief organization, owing to the present political situation. I am convinced that, were it not for your help, these people would be in a hopeless condition."

CLOTHING USED INSTEAD OF DRUGS

Body lice carry germs which cause many of the diseases against which the people of the Near East are fighting, and the worn clothing sent from the United States is doing more than medicine, in the opinion of Thomas A. Fridy of Brookville, Fla. who spent several months as a bacteriologist with Near East Relief. Lice are found on practically all of the refugees and they have no opportunity of ridding themselves of the vermin. They are clothed in rags and have not even a change of rags until they reach an American relief station. Here they get new clothes for the old vermin-infested shreds which have been covering them. As a result there has been a great decrease in the number of

plague victims in regions which have been supplied by clothes from the United States.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED

Dr. Blanche Norton, of the Near East Relief, has been doing a remarkable piece of work at Kerasoun, on the Black Sea Coast, between Samsoun and Trebizond, and it has not escaped the attention of those in high position. She has been caring for a large number of Greek orphan children who had trachoma; and so self-forgetful and unsparing was her zeal that she has herself contracted the disease, and is now in this city for treatment. Those who have gone through the process, and know the pain of what the Turks call so vividly "hell-stone," can sympathize with Dr. Norton in her cure, and trust that it may speedily be successful.

KONIA

Miss Cushman and Miss Gaylord, who are quite alone at Konia, have been "carrying on" most effectively, in spite of the insecure and isolated position which has been the necessary result of present political conditions.

In addition to their regular orphanage and industrial relief work, the Konia ladies are caring for many refugees who have come from the Aka-Chehir regions. Two hundred loaves of bread a day are distributed, and the sick are being cared for.

Konia is so entirely cut off, because of interrupted railway service and the state of war that exists throughout that region, that our workers have had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the outside world. This isolation has been the chief hardship

in connection with their experience, although the uncertainty and the ever-present possibility of danger to themselves and the people for whom they are caring, create an atmosphere in which it is not easy to be hopeful and cheerful. As Miss Cushman puts it: "There are a million headaches."

We feel that the Near East Relief has just cause to be proud of these two women who are sticking to their task so uncomplainingly during this long, difficult time.

UNIEH

In many ways no form of relief work could be more satisfying than that of the distribution of cloth and grain to needy villagers of the interior. The sense of contact with remote places is a great delight and the bringing of relief to those otherwise entirely shut off from aid in the mountain villages is a satisfaction. During the month of June Unieh, and forty villages in the surrounding country, were thus reached by the Samsoun Unit of the Near East Relief and the money so generously given by the American people turned into cloth and grain reached the homes of 7,062 people.

Many a time during the trip of distribution I wished that the donors of the money might stand by my side and have the joy which was ours. Cloth was given out only in Unieh, as the difficulties of transportation into the interior were too great. Messengers were sent out with the approved lists of needy Armenian, Greek and Turkish villagers, some as distant as a twelve-hour walk away. A hall was secured in the town and there our bales of cloth and blankets were opened. In a day after the notices went out, the villagers began to ar-

rive, not straggling villagers but always villagers as units. So great is their fear of robbery along the roads that they waited until the good news reached all the scattered homes of the particular village, sometimes extending up a valley for miles, and then they started on their pilgrimage to the coast in a body.

For a moment, however, in some miraculous fashion, they hardly knew how the wonderful, shadowy, distant America had reached out a hand to them in their remote mountain valleys and had helped them a bit along the weary road.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE MUD CITY

"The generosity of America is transforming Armenia from a land of destitute, abnormal people, dying by the hundreds from starvation, into a nation of sturdy, normal, well-fed citizens," says Miss Blanche L. Knox, a nurse, who returned recently from a year and a half of service in Transcaucasia.

"The transformation of Armenia is best illustrated by that of Alexandropol, its largest city," she said. "When we arrived there early in 1919 conditions were horrible. The Turks had just left a few weeks before. Everything was mud coated and mud colored. The streets were ankle deep in mud and the buildings were covered with it.

"More awful than the city itself were its inhabitants. Their grain sack clothing was mud dyed. We had trouble in walking along the streets to avoid walking on half-mad creatures that were digging in the dirty mud for something that they

could eat or had else laid down in the mud to die. Before we arrived there seemed to have been little or no attempt to bury the bodies of the dead.

"Alexandropol was a far different city when I again passed through it on the way home. The streets were cleaned and the people well clothed in old American garments or in suits made at Near East Relief industrial shops. The ragged, abnormal orphans had been gathered in N. E. R. asylums. The mud colored town that had seemed death itself a few months before was hardly recognizable."

SIVAS

In addition to the industries which were reported in May, two new industries have been started for boys: a brass foundry and a tannery. Both of these provide opportunities for the boys to learn trades, and there is plenty of work in both. We hope to tan a large part of the leather which will be used in the orphanages.

The carpenters have transformed an old fountain which had been built by the Red Crescent Society when they occupied our college buildings during the war, into a fine swimming pool which is greatly enjoyed by all the boys.

While we do not in the least belittle the importance of industrial work for our orphans, still the fact that these children have lost five entire years out of their education, just at a time when most children are busy in school, makes us feel great satisfaction in the closing exercises of the schools which took place during this month.

When Doctor Barton was asked to

give a lecture in the United States upon some of his thrilling experiences in Turkey, he began by saying that there were none. I must say that one of the most thrilling experiences that I have had in Turkey was to attend these exercises and to pick out, one after the other, bright boys and girls, and upon asking who they were to be told that this girl for instance was one that I could remember as a bundle of rags huddled for two or three days in the corner of our back yard before we could attend to her. Others were identified as the beggars who were infesting the Sivas streets and were the first ones to be gathered into the orphanage.

Even if these orphanages should be broken up now and the orphans scattered, they have learned enough during this year to have made all our work splendidly worth while.

Doctor Hekimian is continuing his work as physician in charge of the hospital. We were much encouraged by the arrival during the month of Miss Edith Wood. Several of the Unit had gone out to meet her and as the automobiles were returning to the city they were fired on by brigands who intended to rob the one car. The timely arrival of the other machines frightened them away.

The hospital report for the month shows a total of 79 hospital patients and 2,400 treatments in the clinic, with 13 operations.

WANT RUSSIAN BACKING FOR ARMENIA

"Finally, while gladly giving recognition to the independence of Armenia, the Government of the United States has taken the position that final determination of its boundaries must not be made without Russia's co-op-



Marash Baby Sold For Two Cents

eration and agreement. Not only is Russia concerned because a considerable part of the territory of the new State of Armenia, when it shall be defined, formerly belonged to the Russian Empire; equally important is the fact that Armenia must have the good will and the protective friendship of Russia if it is to remain independent and free.

"I would regard with satisfaction a declaration of the allied and associated powers that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries should properly include the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian state."—*Extract from a letter by Secretary of State Colby.*

Children's Page



Here is a page for the children. Thousands of boys and girls all over this great land in Sunday schools, in day schools, everywhere have been helping to save the little children of far off Armenia. From the pictures they already feel that they almost know these suffering little ones and have felt the joy that comes from giving some of their pennies, nickels and dimes to buy bread for the children and milk for the babies who never have known the comfort of home and the care of fathers and mothers. Childhood is the same the world over. The interests and thoughts of the suffering little ones of the Near East and those of the children in American homes are much alike. Great events that make rich men paupers and poor men wealthy, interest children only as they affect their own lives. The loss of a home and a mother by some stray wanderer in the deserts of Arabia is more vital to that child than the terms of the peace treaty could possibly be to the entire oligarchy of Turkish rulers. To unite the interests of the



Old Mother Near East
Went to a feast,
To get her poor children some bread,
But when she got there
Some were deaf to her prayer,
And now half her children are dead.



Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating some Xmas pie,
Then he thought of another
Less fortunate brother
And said, What a mean boy am I?



A diller a dollar
A generous scholar,
What makes you so good and kind?
You used to decline
To give one little dime
And now you have changed your
mind.



Ride a queer mule
To Van or Mosul
To see a kind lady upon a big mule,
Food in her pockets and bags full of
clothes,
She helps little children wherever
she goes.

CAUCASUS DIVISION
CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY REPORT OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1920

DISTRICTS	Number of Orphanages Operated	Number of Orphans Cared for	Number of Hospitals Operated	Number of Beds in Hospitals	Average Daily Number of Hospital Cases	Number of Clinics or Ambulatories Operated	Average Daily Number of Clinic or Ambulatory Cases	Number of Refugees in Camps, Bns, etc.	Number of Children Aided in Soup Kitchens	Number of Refugees Aided by Distribution of Bread, Flour and Soap	Number of Children Receiving Industrial Training	Number of Children Receiving Education in School	Number Received Tetra Vaccine and Smallpox Inoculations	Number to Whom Old Clothing was Distributed
Akhalkalaki.....	1	6286	1	145	146	1	44	.....	4,931 14 S. K.	47,413	138	296	.....	.....
Alexandropol.....	1	5,347	2	3,485	1,214	5	1,049	2,300	.....	183,060	2,662	1,664	.....	.....
Baku.....	1	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437 2 S. K.	510	62	225	.....	1,497
Erivan.....	33	6,902	33	1,560	1,130	15	701	1,504	4,812 7 S. K.	24,125	1,784	2,097	.....	20,124
Karakis.....	1	71	1	36	33	1	14	.....	8,600 6 S. K.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kars.....	7	7,185	5	1,010	1,321	2	235	.....	.....	113,181	1,867	3,774	2,079 156	.....
Nakhichevan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiflis.....	5	1,606	2	290	111	3	192	.....	1,154 2 S. K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (a).....	49	22,012	24	4,436	3,946	27	2,145	3,894	19,924 21 S. K.	399,399	6,533	10,104	2,115	21,621

(a) Sub-districts are included in the district total. (b) Orphans being transferred to Alexandropol and Kars. (c) Closed 26th June. (d) Akhalkalaki and Alexandropol reports not received, data taken from May reports.

The Bedouin

AHMET had taken a fine goose to the baker to be roasted, when the Cadi passing by smelled its appetizing odor and ordered the baker to send it to his house.

The baker expostulated, but the Cadi assured him he would come to no harm from the law. "Tell Ahmet that the goose flew away."

When Ahmet came for his goose the baker said, "Friend, thy goose has flown." Great was Ahmet's rage, and, seizing a shovel, he lifted it to strike him when the handle put out the eye of the baker's boy.

Frightened at what he had done, Ahmet ran, baker and boy in pursuit. In his haste he knocked over and killed a child. The father joined the pursuit. Rushing into a mosque he leapt from the parapet to escape his pursuers but fell upon a vendor, breaking his arm.

Ahmet was finally caught by them all and brought before the Cadi. To mete out justice in such a complicated

case the judge had recourse to a ponderous volume of the law.

Addressing first the baker's boy—"The book provides punishment," he said, "for the removal of two eyes. If you will give up your other I will condemn Ahmet to have both of his removed." The baker's lad withdrew his claim.

Then turning to the father of the dead child the judge explained that he might take one of Ahmet's children or wait till he had one. The bereaved parent, having no interest in Ahmet's present or prospective children, withdrew his claim.

For settlement of the vendor's grievance, he proposed the latter go and jump from the same parapet upon Ahmet. In this way he might lawfully break his arm. The vendor not seeing the force of the Cadi's proposal, also withdrew his claim.

This ended the cases of the goose, the eye, the child, and the arm.

Refugees in the Broussa Area

When our Ford first went splashing down the running water of the paved streets of Susurluk, pleasantly exhilarating us, frightening the ducks and astounding the villagers, we had not realized the tragedy we were to find all about us. One thousand six hundred refugees. Yesterday they had been at work in their fields of Pambujak, theirs from father to son for a thousand years. Turkish bandits retreating before the Greek army had fired their homes (for these people are Greeks, Byzantine Greeks,

though now they speak only Turkish). They had fled from their fields to Susurluk, a village near Broussa within the Greek lines.

We did what we could and undertook to provide bread until arrangements could be made—600 loaves a day for three days; provided fifty blankets (for sixteen hundred people!); provided milk for the ninety-six babies and soap for each family. We also took out some bolts of unbleached cotton for the women to make into garments.

Personnel Who Sailed Recently for the Near East

Janson, Peter J., c/o Mr. Greenburg, 407 W. 51st St., New York City.

Martin, Clark Daniel, Pine Grove, Pa.

Gillespie, Elizabeth, 407 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Grant, Chas. F., Le Pont de Quebec, Canada.

Guckes, Sybil, 6803 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thom, Elizabeth A., 167 Grey St., London, Ont., Canada.

Kratz, Clayton H., Blooming Glen, Pa.

Miller, Orie O., Akron, Pa.

Slagel, Arthur W., Flanagan, Ill.

Main, Dr. Russell B., 1701 Park Rd., Washington, D. C.

White, George D., Jr., c/o Mrs. C. F. Childs, 928 High St., Grinnell, Iowa.

White, Mrs. Geo. D., Jr., c/o Mrs. C. F. Childs, 928 High St., Grinnell, Iowa.

Foy, John Arnold, Washington, Conn.

Hinkle, Frank Leslie, Lorton, Fairfax Co., Virginia.

McNaughton, Margaret, 253 Washington St., Providence, R. I.

Applegate, Enoch Rogers, 2957 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

Brown, Milton Daniel, 1124 Salem St., Malden, Mass.



It Isn't Too Hot, That's Certain

THE NEW NEAR EAST

Elmer, Dr. Theodore A., 110 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio.

Bailey, Miriam A., 118 West 13th St., New York City.

Chambers, Dorothea, c/o Mrs. Talcott Williams, 423 West 117th St., New York City.

Dingledine, Anna Lee, 31 Keenan Avenue, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Gunther, Elsie V., 174 Lakeview Ave., Leonia, N. J.

Parker, Rebecca, Pomerania, N. J.

Stewart, Nora Warwick, c/o Mrs.

C. J. Falco, 177 Congress St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woodis, Ruth Grosvenor, 20 Highland St., Worcester, Mass.

Cable From Charles V. Vickrey

CONSTANTINOPLE

NEAREAST NY

QUOTE JUST RETURNED FROM THOROUGH INSPECTION OF CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT CAUCASUS ARMENIA THE PREMIER PRESIDENT GOVERNORS MAYORS AND ALL AUTHORITIES AGREE THAT ARMENIA WAS SAVED LAST YEAR BY FLOUR AND OTHER FOOD STUFFS SENT FROM AMERICA. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS LIVE TODAY WHO WOULD BE DEAD HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR AMERICAN RELIEF. THEY ARE NOT ONLY DEVOUTLY GRATEFUL BUT ARE THRIFTY HARD WORKING INDUSTRIOUS AND CONSIDERING THEIR HANDICAPS HAVE MADE REMARKABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF SUPPORT. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE POPULATION ARE STILL REFUGEES FROM TURKISH ARMENIA WITHOUT HOMES OR PROPERTY RIGHTS. WITHOUT MODERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF OXEN AND INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SEED WHEAT THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN RAISING FOOD SUPPLIES THAT WILL CARRY THEM UNTIL MIDWINTER. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLIES MUST BE PROVIDED UNTIL THE RECENTLY SIGNED PEACE TREATY WITH TURKEY CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE AND SECURITY GIVEN UNDER WHICH THEY CAN RETURN TO THE SITE OF THEIR RUINED HOMES AND REGAIN FULL SELF SUPPORT. EVERYONE JOINS IN HIGH PRAISE OF THE MAGNIFICENT LIFE SAVING IF NOT NATION SAVING WORK OF COLONEL HASKELL IN THE FLOUR DISTRIBUTION OF LAST WINTER. SINCE THE WITHDRAWAL OF COLONEL HASKELL AND THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION RELIEF WORK CONTINUES UNDER CIVILIAN DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN YARROW AND STRONG AMERICAN CIVILIAN PERSONNEL. NEAREAST RELIEF OPERATES ONE ORPHANAGE AT ALEXANDROPOL THAT CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY TEN THOUSAND ARMENIAN WAR ORPHANS ANOTHER ORPHANAGE AT KARS ACCOMMODATES SIX THOUSAND ORPHANS THERE ARE THREE THOUSAND AT ERIVAN AND SIMILAR ORPHANAGES AT OTHER CENTERS. THESE ORPHANED BOYS AND GIRLS CONSTITUTE THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE FOR THE NEAREAST. AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY THROUGH NEAREAST RELIEF IS RENDERING INESTIMABLE SERVICE IN PROMOTING GOOD WILL AND INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP. A FEW MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TODAY IN THE FORM OF FOOD EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THESE ORPHANS MAY SAVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TOMORROW IN WARFARE AND INTERNATIONAL STRIFE.

VICKREY

Campaign Field Department

- ALABAMA**
Near East Relief, 624 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
- ARIZONA**
Near East Relief, Phoenix Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
- ARKANSAS**
Near East Relief, Sixth and Center Streets, Little Rock, Ark.
- CALIFORNIA (North)**
Near East Relief, 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
- CALIFORNIA (South)**
Near East Relief, 517 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- COLORADO**
Near East Relief, 411 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- CONNECTICUT**
Near East Relief, Strand Theatre Bldg., 1003 Main St., P. O. Box 1342, Hartford, Conn.
- DELAWARE**
Near East Relief, 201 Church Bldg., Wilmington, Del.
- DIST. OF COLUMBIA**
Near East Relief, 308 Bond Bldg., New York Ave. & 14th St., Washington, D. C.
- FLORIDA**
Near East Relief, 504 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
- GEORGIA**
Near East Relief, 409 Georgia Sav. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
- IDAHO**
Near East Relief, P. O. Box 1205, Boise, Idaho.
- ILLINOIS**
Near East Relief, Room 1110, 312 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
- INDIANA**
Near East Relief, 403 City Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- IOWA**
Near East Relief, 529 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
- KANSAS**
Near East Relief, Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
- KENTUCKY**
Near East Relief, 505 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
- LOUISIANA**
Near East Relief, Room 16, Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.
- MAINE**
Near East Relief, Room 6, 15½ Temple St., Portland, Maine.
- MARYLAND**
Near East Relief, 453 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
- MASSACHUSETTS**
Near East Relief, 1218 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- MICHIGAN**
Near East Relief, 110 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.
- MINNESOTA**
Near East Relief, 305 Oneida Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- MISSISSIPPI**
Near East Relief, 325 Daniels Bldg., P. O. Box 639, Jackson, Miss.
- EAST MISSOURI**
Near East Relief, 1423 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- WEST MISSOURI**
Near East Relief, 601 Scarrist Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- MONTANA**
Near East Relief, 7 Montana Bldg., Helena, Montana.
- NEBRASKA**
Near East Relief, 250 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
- NEVADA**
Near East Relief, 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Near East Relief, 611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
- NEW JERSEY**
Near East Relief, 156 Market St., Room 56, Newark, N. J.
- NEW MEXICO**
Near East Relief, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- NEW YORK**
Near East Relief, 261 Madison Ave., New York City, Syracuse District
Near East Relief, 408 Commercial Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., Rochester District
Near East Relief, 47 N. Clinton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
- NORTH CAROLINA**
Near East Relief, 901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank, Raleigh, N. Car.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
Near East Relief, 13 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, N. Dak.
- OHIO**
Near East Relief, 332 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- OKLAHOMA**
Near East Relief, 516 Houston St., Muskogee, Okla.
- OREGON**
Near East Relief, 606 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oreg.
- PENNSYLVANIA**
Near East Relief, 213 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., Harrisburg District
Near East Relief, Red Cross Bldg., 119 Front St., Harrisburg, Pa., Pittsburgh District
Near East Relief, 509 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- RHODE ISLAND**
Near East Relief, Room 1, 144 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**
Near East Relief, Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S. Car.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
Near East Relief, 420 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, S. Dak.
- TENNESSEE**
Near East Relief, 843 Volunteer State Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- TEXAS (North)**
Near East Relief, 811 Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
- TEXAS (South)**
Near East Relief, 811½ Main St., Houston, Texas.
- UTAH**
Near East Relief, 330 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- VERMONT**
Near East Relief, 611 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
- VIRGINIA**
Near East Relief, 320 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.
- WASHINGTON**
Spokane District
Near East Relief, 539 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash., Seattle District
Near East Relief, 27 Lippy Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- WEST VIRGINIA**
Near East Relief, Day & Night Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
- WISCONSIN**
Near East Relief, 270 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Wisc.
- WYOMING**
Near East Relief, 423 Citizens Bk. Bldg., P. O. Box 15, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
- CANADA**
Canada Headquarters, 108 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

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

