In reply refer to NE-867.48/1180

Mr. C.V. Vickrey, Secretary,
American Committee for Armenian & Syrian Relief,
1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sir:—

The Department has received the following telegram dated February 12th from Doctor Barton for you, through Mr. Heck, the American Commissioner at Constantinople:

"Arrived Constantinople twelfth, also Mercurius supplies in excellent condition, unloading immediately. Elmer Maynard reports 2,400 tons rice available Caucasus. Have authorized purchase 1,000 tons, costing half million dollars, asking option on remainder. Shall we order purchase? Need in Caucasus and Armenia desperate. Winter exceedingly severe, causing intense sufferings and great mortality among refugees."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State;

(Signed) William Phillips
Assistant Secretary.

N.C. 304.
Brest

Vickrey Armenian and Syrian Relief
1 Madison Avenue NY

EXpedition landed safely this forenoon. GReetings to
Friends. Health good. We leave by special train to-
Night arranged by Mr. James direct to Marseilles Expect
to take Gloucester Castle Feb twenty fifth RED CROSS
AND all officials most helpful.

George E White

n.C. 299.
My dear Mrs. Judson,

We have been reading of the work which your husband has undertaken in Persia, and Mr. Roebling wishes to send financial assistance to the
general, fund instead of being used for this specific purpose in Persia.
Will you give us your advice? Mr. Roebling wants to send a thousand dollars.
We still cherish pleasant recollections of our meetings with you and Dr. Judson in Palm Beach in 1912.
Commission for their relief work.

Will you tell me how money can be sent directly to Dr. Judson?

We suppose, that it could be sent through the Assyrian and Armenian Relief Committee, but are afraid that it would have to go into their
Hoping that our paths may cross again some day, I am
sincerely yours,

Margaret S. Poebling

(Mrs. John A.)

October 25, 1918
December 16, 1919

Dear Mrs. Roebling:

While I was in Persia Mrs. Judson received a letter from you with instructions as to sending a gift on behalf of Mr. Roebling for the Persian Relief. This letter was under date of October 25, 1918. I heard nothing of the matter until after my return from Persia and then upon inquiry at the office of the Near East Relief I was informed by the Secretary that Mr. Roebling had contributed one thousand dollars, and that it had been forwarded to me by cable in Persia, in November, 1918. I left Tehran December 2, for Paris by way of the Caspian Sea and Constantinople and the cable did not reach me before I left. I have several times inquired at the office as to the history of the fund but have been unable to get any exact account. No doubt it was received by the General commission in Tehran of which the United States Minister was chairman, and was put to good use by them. I have delayed acknowledging the very kind and generous gift, hoping that I might hear something more definite as to its use. The need in that part of the world was
December 10, 1912

Dear Mr. Hopdlins:

While I was in Paris, I was surprised to receive a letter from you with information as to receiving a gift on the part of Mr. Hopdlins for some certain articles. The letter was written in a certain way of course, but I think I may write it to the minister of the department. Mr. Hopdlins had seen and understood the importance of the reception and the minister and the department had seen and understood the importance of the reception. I have been informed by the secretary of the reception that Mr. Hopdlins had seen and understood the importance of the reception and the minister and the department had seen and understood the importance of the reception.

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very great while I was there. There were large areas in such disorder that it made it impossible to render the best service. Cold and hunger destroyed their thousands but the general lawlessness has been the most potent factor. At a time when in the mountains women and little children accustomed to the comforts of life are dying by hundreds and thousands for want of the ordinary food and shelter of civilized life, one is certainly out to the heart. The Relief is now sending a great many comforts to Armenia by way of Tiflis and the Black Sea and I have no doubt that there are thousands whose lives will be saved. At the same time there are other thousands who can never be reached.

Please thank Mr. Roebling most heartily in my behalf, and believe me, 

Very truly yours,

Mrs. John A. Roebling, Bernardsville, N.J.
very great while I was gone. There were large stones
and great gravel that it made impossible to retrace the
foot path. Cross, carry any windows. Everything that is
put the nearest permanent base the next month.

I see a time when I can manage woman and little
children accessible to the destruction of life. These
problems and problems you can do of the ordinary work and
nothing of ordinary life. One is certainly not to the
partly. The people is now sending a great many countries
and I hope I will understand why at times the black man and I have
to attend. By way of titles on the black men I have
not good that there are chances when they will be read.
At the same time there are other chances, who can never be
rescued.

Please thank Mrs. Hopkins most respectfully in my name.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mrs. J. A. Hopkins

[Address]
Dec. 23rd, 1919

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

The enclosed Christmas cablegrams, intended for the members of the Board of Trustees of NEAR EAST RELIEF, were received here yesterday. They are from:

1. Colonel Haskell the Allied High Commissioner and his staff in the Caucasus

2. Kevork V., Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of the Armenian Church at Etchmiadzin.

3. Alexander Ivanovitch Khatissian, Minister-President of Armenia

4. Zavin, Armenian Patriarch, Constantinople

5. Cannellopoulos, Greek High Commissioner, Constantinople

6. Joachim Archbishop of Aenos, President of Greek Relief Commission

These six cablegrams, coming without suggestion or initiative on our part from six distinct official sources constitute a most gratifying assurance of the effectiveness and vital necessity of the relief work in which you have had and are having so large a share.

We will be very glad if you can pass on these cables with their Christmas message of appreciation to others associated with you or who through you have been helping to send relief to the subject races of the Near East.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]
Dear Mr. Pratt, Juban:

Col. H. K. Needham, the Allied High Commission

and Mr. W. V. Supreme, Personnel Officer

Office of the American Control of Occupation

Alexander Invention, National Mines

Executive Committee

American Relief Commission

Secretary

Col. H. K. Needham, Allied High Commission

The enclosed outline of the terms of the Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief have received these requests from the Near East Relief. I am pleased to inform you that the officers and members of the Board of Trustees are:

In the event of the cancellation of the American Control of Occupation, the Trustees are:

Mr. Pratt, Juban:

We will be very glad if you can please note the following:

We have been in communication with Mr. Henry Pratt, Juban, and have been assured by him that you have been working for the benefit of the Near East Relief. We are pleased to have you attend to the subject of the Near East Relief.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Near East Relief

Incorporated by Act of Congress

One Madison Avenue

New York, N.Y.
Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

CONSTANTINOPLE

EIGHTH NEAREAST NEW YORK NY

From the Minister President of Armenia quote. The Armenian people this Christmas send their sincerest thanks to the people of America for all that has been done for them. At this time of year twelve months ago one hundred thousand people died of starvation and typhus. That they did not all die was due entirely to the help given by the American people. It is from America alone that our people have obtained aid. For forty years the Armenian people have struggled, have been the victims of three massacres and a total of one million eight hundred thousand have perished. Nevertheless they took part on the side of the Allies in the late war and in addition for the past year have had fighting on all their borders with the Turks and Tartars. Now at this Christmas time seven hundred thousand Armenian men, women and children are in need of bread and clothing. The country of Armenia is high, all of it six thousand feet or more in altitude and cold. Without bread these people will freeze. For both food and clothing they must depend on America. There is no other country to which they can turn. Only by the continued aid of the American people can they be saved. Alexander Ivanovich Khatissian unquote.

Bristol 13519 S Stanav

N. C. 2-510
From the Minister President of American Gents, The Action:

Dear people, the Christmas is coming and I want to express my sincere appreciation to you all for your kind understanding and support during this time. I am grateful for the help given by the American people. It is from America that we have obtained the necessary supplies to carry on our daily activities.

America is a big country and we need your assistance to continue providing food and clothing. We are facing many challenges in maintaining stability and harmony in our country.

Therefore, I ask for your continued support and cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

November 2022
Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

CONSTANTINOPLE

EIGHTH NEAREAST NEW YORK NY

From head of Gregorian Church. Quote. To the people of America: God sent you to help Armenia and I am grateful to Him for your coming. The people of Armenia are most thankful to you this Christmas for all you are doing for them. If it had not been for the help you have given them they would have starved. Today more than two hundred thousand Armenian men, women and little children in the Caucasus are in greatest need of food, clothing and medicines and without your further help they will perish. Our people are very poor and there is nothing here for them to buy. You alone can save them. Unless you aid them they will die. Kevork V. Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of Armenian Church, Etchmiadzin, Armenia. Unquote

Bristol 13519 8 Stanqv

N. C. 2-509
Cooperation Receiving, tremendous, 394.
I transmit herewith Christmas message as follows from Colonel Haskell quote: As Christmas Season approaches I wish to announce to the American people the gratitude felt by the American personnel engaged in relief work in Armenia and to transmit the thanks of the Armenian people for the generous support already extended to relief in this region period. At present the funds through the Near East are providing in Armenia sixty three orphanages total supporting twenty thousand orphans, seventeen hospitals, caring for three thousand sick, nine abutoratories handling twenty thousand clinic cases, two refugee camps caring for about seventy five thousand refugees, soup kitchens feeding ninety five thousand destitute. In addition industries conducted employ over five thousand people producing cloth shoes and so forth for relief work. Flour is being distributed by our personnel which reaches over seven hundred thousand partially destitute period. Practically all the above people would starve this Winter without our assistance. Our relief work continues to expand in spite of reduce appropriations. Notwithstanding all our efforts great misery still exists. There are many without clothing or shelter. Conditions are also bad in the adjoining countries of Georgia and Azerbaidjan. All countries of the Caucasus unrecognized and unable to finance relief from abroad, while embargo by Deniken prevents food coming from Russia as in normal times. It is hoped that the American people will meet this sad condition by continuing their support to ensure the continuance of relief work here throughout the winter so generously provided heretofore. I am sure Americans will not desert these destitute people, willing but unable to provide for themselves in the middle of a Winter promising severity and untold sufferings.

Bravin 13519 8 Stanav
To American friends and neighbors,

I appreciate your warm welcome and your kind wishes.

I know that American people are fighting for their freedom, and I am here to support and encourage them.

We need to show unity and strength, to stand together against this hates.

Thank you for your hospitality.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

NEW YORK, NY December 21, 1919.

FOR NEAREST
ONE MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM LONDON QUOTE

AMERICANS:

YOU HAVE HELPED OUR WRECKED NATION SPONTANEOUSLY AND
HAVE STARTED THIS GREAT WORK OF RELIEF. WE LOOK UPON YOU AS
A PEOPLE POSSESSED OF GREATEST HUMANITARIAN FEELINGS. YOUR ZEAL
SEEMS ALWAYS AT ITS CLIMAX. SINCE SIGNING ARMISTICE YOUR RE-
LIEF WORKERS HAVE SPREAD HOPE ON THE BROKEN HEARTS AND HELPED
KEEP ALIVE THOUSANDS OF ORPHANS IN APPARENTLY SEMI-BARBAROUS
LANDS. THE PRESENCE OF YOUR RELIEF AGENTS IN THESE DISTRICTS
INSPIRES THE SURVIVING RELICS OF OUR RACE WITH HOPE AND LIFE.
THOUSANDS OF WAR ORPHANS WOULD HAVE PERISHED WERE IT NOT FOR
AMERICAN RELIEF. AS CHIEF OF THIS WRECKED PEOPLE ALLOW ME
to say you have done an immense thing, but if matters are
left now, all work carried on thus far would be fruitless,
and many souls would die. I THEREFORE APPEAL TO YOU TO RE-
DOUBLE YOUR EFFORTS THROUGH YOUR CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL
COMMITTEES, COUNCILS AND INDIVIDUALS ALL COMPOSING THE NOBLE
TORCH OF AMERICANISM. MAKE ONE MORE EFFORT, YE EVER READY
HEARTS, FOR THE REMNANT OF A PEOPLE

ZAVEN
ARMENIAN PATRIARCH

UNQUOTE

NAVY RADIO NEW YORK

N. C. 2-506
COPY

Cablegram received December 10, 1919.

NEW YORK Dec. 9, 1919.

NEAREAST
ONE MADISON AVE NEW YORK

GREEKS ARE FACED WITH HEAVY OBLIGATIONS FOR RELIEF IN MACEDONIA, THRACE, SMYRNA, PONTUS AND THE CAUCASUS. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK IS BEYOND OUR RESOURCES. GREECE WILL DO HER DUTY BY THE SUFFERING POPULATIONS, BUT LOOKS TO AMERICA FOR HELP. HER GREEK HIGH COMMISSIONER CANNELLOPOULOS 14406149 SIGNED KNAPP LONDON

NAVY RADIO

Cablegram received December 11, 1919.

NEW YORK Dec. 10, 1919.

NEAREAST
ONE MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NY RELIEF SEVENTEEN QUOTE

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND GREEKS IN TURKEY HAVE RETURNED FROM DEPORTATION TO THEIR DEVASTATED HOMES. OF TEN THOUSAND GREEK ORPANHS, SEVEN THOUSAND ARE STILL ADRIFT UNCARED FOR. WE THEREFORE APPEAL FOR HELP TO SAVE THESE ORPHANS AND TO ENABLE FARMERS, FISHERMEN AND ARTISANS TO BE REPATRIATED AND TO START AFRESH

SIGNED JOACHIN
ARCHBISHOP OF AEGOS
PRESIDENT GREEK RELIEF COMMISSION

UNQUOTE ARNOLD

NAVY RADIO NEW YORK

N. C. 2-503
2012

Mr. Secretary received December 10, 1918.

New York, Dec. 10, 1918.

Mr. Secretary:

Referring

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in Turkish lira, have been presented.

There is a public appeal to the American people to save the orphaned children of the Grecian people. Seven thousand Amercian children need help. Numerous efforts are being made to start

Greek orphanage:

Appreciation of action

President Greek Relief Commission

Undated A.M.

M. S. 508
TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Supplementing the financial statement as of December 31, 1919, contained in the auditors' report, and to be submitted separately by the Auditing Committee, the Treasurer reports that from January 1st to January 20th, 1920, the cash receipts from contributions have amounted to $816,833.32, or an average of something more than $40,000 per day for each day of the present month, Sundays and Holidays included.

This $816,833.32 constitutes practically a net increase in our assets inasmuch as all appropriations for January, as well as Constantinople and Beirut appropriations for February and March were made at the December meeting of the Executive Committee, and therefore entered by the auditor in his statement as of December 31st among our liabilities. There have been no appropriations or relief liabilities incurred since the date covered by the auditors' report.

Our bank balances and assets as of January 20, 1920 are as follows:

Supplementary to Schedule "5" - Auditors Report Dec. 31, 1919

Cash in Banks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National City Bank</td>
<td>$24,316.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty Trust Co.</td>
<td>299,099.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Bank</td>
<td>139,161.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Loan &amp; Tr. Co.</td>
<td>12,048.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Oliphant &amp; Co.</td>
<td>42,769.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August Belmont &amp; Co.</td>
<td>17,516.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of Town Banks: 390,235.95 $931,147.01

Securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York Central Equipment 4% Bonds</td>
<td>88,510.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania R R Equipment 4% Bonds</td>
<td>14,492.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U S Certificates of Indebt 4½%</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U S Liberty Bonds (various issues)</td>
<td>533,460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift &amp; War Savings Stamps</td>
<td>13,494.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Water Works 1st Mtg. 4½% Bonds</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Elec. Co. 1st Mtg. 5½% Bonds</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Cal. Gas Co 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cash and securities: 1,689,104.37

Less unpaid Drafts drawn by agents in the Near East: 869,124.95

Net cash and securities: $ 819,979.42

Add

Due from Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia Minor: 147.85

Insurance claim pending in hands of Marsh and McLenann for loss on Hurons: 297,892.00

Expense funds - domestic Field Solicitors: 273,050.62

Deduct Sundry Suspense - reserve funds:

BALANCE: $1,211,033.93

N.C.2-702
Supplemental to Finance Report Dec. 31, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$31,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Trust Co.</td>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerical Nat. Bank</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle Trust Co.</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Debt of Town Bank</td>
<td>$39,000.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Net Free Certificates of Deposit

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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Total cash and securities

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Free Certificates for Use of Reserve in Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$31,000.00</td>
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Expenses

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Debt & Free Certificates - Reserve Funds

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</tr>
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BALANCE

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</tr>
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</table>

N.C.S. 105
Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Relief</th>
<th>Individual Relief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relief Payments</td>
<td>$30,666,247.01</td>
<td>$30,269,585.88</td>
<td>$396,661.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of Relief</td>
<td>2,721,192.79</td>
<td>2,216,502.70</td>
<td>504,690.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>$33,387,439.80</td>
<td>$32,486,088.58</td>
<td>$901,351.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Contributions</td>
<td>$31,556,822.33</td>
<td>$30,655,471.11</td>
<td>$901,351.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Appropriations Over Contributions</td>
<td>$1,830,617.47</td>
<td>$1,830,617.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Relief</td>
<td>General Relief</td>
<td>Individual Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Fund Balance,</td>
<td>$830,575.32</td>
<td>$890,575.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Fund Deficiency</td>
<td>$940,042.15</td>
<td>$940,042.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A marked increase in efficiency in the handling of the finances of the organization was noted.

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

Securities formerly carried in the office safe or in a safe deposit box are now lodged with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as custodians.

We are pleased to report that the records in connection with relief funds commented upon adversely in our report of June 30, 1919, are now in a satisfactory condition. A system of advices from representatives in the Near East, whereby information is received in New York of all drafts drawn by them, has enabled us to submit in this report a complete statement of the appropriation accounts and to provide thereon for all drafts drawn as per the last advices received from abroad.

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

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Hurdman & Cranston,
Certified Public Accountants.
The text on the page is not clearly visible due to the image quality. It appears to be a page with handwritten content or text that is not legible.
NEAR EAST RELIEF
EXHIBIT "B"
RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS
To December 31, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Relief</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>STATUS of Appropriations Balance Overdrawn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus</td>
<td>$7,362,010.05</td>
<td>$6,578,367.35</td>
<td>$783,642.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>7,775,850.80</td>
<td>7,896,341.95</td>
<td>120,491.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>38,474.00</td>
<td>18,474.00</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>102,032.00</td>
<td>35,914.31</td>
<td>66,117.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>254,300.00</td>
<td>214,161.40</td>
<td>40,138.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>860,450.00</td>
<td>808,855.05</td>
<td>51,594.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>5,618,027.13</td>
<td>5,326,960.53</td>
<td>291,066.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>3,628,921.73</td>
<td>3,196,623.83</td>
<td>427,297.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Appropriations

| Industrial Relief         | 50,000.00 | 46.16 | 49,953.84 |
| Personnel, Warehouse and General Relief Expense | 341,270.00 | 352,486.79 | 11,216.79 |
| Cargoes                  | 6,137,252.87 | 5,818,854.51 | 318,398.36 |
| Miscellaneous            | 500.00     | 500.00    |            |
| Emergency                | 300,000.00 |          | 300,000.00 |

Total General Relief 32,466,088.58 | 30,269,585.88 | 2,216,502.70 |

Individual Relief 901,351.22 | 396,661.13 | 504,690.09 |

TOTAL $33,387,439.80 | $30,666,247.01 | $2,721,192.79

a Appropriations include $600,000 for use January, February and March, 1920.
b Appropriations include $25,000 for use in January, 1920

c Appropriations include $50,000 for use in January, 1920

d Appropriations include $375,000 for use in January, February and March, 1920

e Appropriation for January, 1920

f Total Individual Relief receipts have been considered as the amount of appropriations

R. C. 2-69

N.C.2-699
NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

NEAR EAST RELIEF
SCHEDULE "5"
BALANCE OF CASH AND SECURITIES
December 31, 1919
(As Adjusted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash in Banks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National City Bank</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$24,316.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty Trust Company</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>39,909.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Bank</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>17,233.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers' Loan &amp; Trust Co.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>67,871.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.H. Oliphant &amp; Company</td>
<td>&quot;(Cash Account)&quot;</td>
<td>42,769.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

August Belmont & Co. (Draft Account) $78,196.00
Less Outstanding Drafts 60,680.00 17,516.00

Out-of-Town Banks (Schedule "6")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Securities</th>
<th>Per Value</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York Central Equipment 4 3/8% Bonds 86,000.00</td>
<td>$88,510.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania R.R. Equipment 4 3/8% Bonds 14,000.00</td>
<td>14,492.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Certificates of Indebtedness 4 7/8% 100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Liberty Bonds (Various Issues) 529,260.00</td>
<td>529,260.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift and War Savings Stamps 13,360.75</td>
<td>13,360.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds 2,000.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockford Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds 1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Cal. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds 5,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$750,620.75 $753,624.11 $753,624.11

Total Cash and Securities 1,416,660.53

Less Unpaid Drafts drawn by Agents in the Near East

Net Cash and Securities 543,657.01
**NEAR EAST RELIEF**

**SCHOLAR**

**UNIVERSITY OF DOHA AND SALAMITE**

**DECEMBER 31, 1918**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$3,170.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,170.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Living (including rent)</td>
<td>$2,170.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Living (excluding rent)</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>$4,770.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: All figures are in U.S. dollars.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due From Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor</td>
<td>$147.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Claim Pending in Hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on S. S. &quot;Hurona&quot;</td>
<td>297,892.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Funds - Domestic Field Solicitors</td>
<td>228,200.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$526,240.31</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Sundry Suspense Items</td>
<td>38,365.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Expense Funds</td>
<td>140,956.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,069,897.32</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE (Exhibits &quot;A&quot; and &quot;C&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$890,575.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N. C. 2-700
ANNUAL MEETING
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Thursday, January 22, 1920   6:30 P.M.   University Club N Y City

MEMBERS
James L. Barton
Charles E. Beury
Arthur J. Brown
Edwin M.Bulkley
John B. Calvert
William I. Chamberlain
Charles R. Crane
Robert J. Cuddihy
Cleveland E. Dodge
Cleveland H. Dodge
Charles W. Eliot
Abram I. Elkus
William T. Ellis
James Cardinal Gibbons
Harold A. Hatch
William I. Haven
Howard Heinz
Alexander J. Hemphill
Myron T. Herrick
Hamilton Holt
Charles Evans Hughes
Frank W. Jackson
Arthur Curtiss James
Harry Pratt Judson
Frederick Lynch
Charles S. Macfarland
H.B.F. Macfarland

Vance G. McCormick
John H. T. Main
William B. Millar
Henry Morgenthau
John R. Mott
Frank Mason North
George A. Plimpton
William Cooper Proctor
Philip Rhinelander
Elihu Root
William Jay Schieffelin
George T. Scott
Albert Shaw
William Sloane
Edward Lincoln Smith
Walter George Smith
Robert Eliot Speer
James M. Speers
Oscar S. Straus
William Howard Taft
Charles V. Vickrey
Harry A. Wheeler
Stanley White
Ray Lyman Wilbur
Talcott Williams
Stephen S. Wise

MEMBERS PRESENT
James L. Barton
Charles E. Beury
Arthur J. Brown
Edwin M. Bulkley
John B. Calvert
Cleveland H. Dodge
Harold A. Hatch
William I. Haven
Frank W. Jackson

Arthur Curtiss James
Charles S. Macfarland
John H. T. Main
William Jay Schieffelin
Albert Shaw
Walter George Smith
James M. Speers
Charles V. Vickrey
Talcott Williams
#2 Board of Trustees January 22, 1920.

PRESENT
BY
INVITATION

Howard Bliss
Donald Brodie
C. F. Burgess
Charles Fowle
H. C. Jaquith
Stuart Jessup

Cyrus Keen
John Mace
Emerson Owen
James H. Post
John Steen
Alonzo Wilson

The meeting was called to order by James L. Barton.

Prayer was offered by Doctor Arthur J. Brown.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer's Report was submitted by Mr. Dodge, and approved. (APPENDIX A)

VOTED - The Report of the Auditors, read by Mr. Bulkley, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, be approved. (APPENDIX B)

Secretary's Report was presented and included a brief written report of the activities of the Committee during the past year, supplemented by a pictorial presentation of the actual work now being conducted in the Near East.

A report of the campaign activities for February 1-22, 1920, was submitted by Mr. Burgess, and accepted as a report of progress.

The Report of the Nominating Committee, consisting of Robert Cuddihy, Hamilton Holt, Albert Shaw, was submitted by Albert Shaw. (APPENDIX C)

VOTED - The name of Edward C. Moore be added to the list of Trustees, recommended by the Nominating Committee.

VOTED - That the following Trustees be elected, their term of service to expire at the annual meeting, 1923:

Charles E. Beury
John B. Calvert
Charles W. Eliot
John H. Finley
Howard Heinz
Myron T. Herrick
Charles E. Hughes
Frank W. Jackson
Henry C. King
Charles S. Macfarland

Vance C. McCormick
J. H. T. Main
Edward C. Moore
William C. Proctor
Philip Rhinelander
Elihu Root
George T. Scott
Harry A. Wheeler
Ray Lyman Wilbur
Stephen S. Wise
VOTED - That the following persons be elected as members of the Executive Committee:

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

VOTED - That the following persons be elected as officers of the Board of Trustees:

Chairman               Dr. James L. Barton
Vice-Chairman          Hon. Henry Morgenthau
Secretary              Mr. Charles V. Vickrey
Treasurer              Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge

The meeting adjourned

Chairman                                      Secretary

N. C. 2-763
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SERBIAN AID FUND
For the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
May 1, 1918—April 30, 1919

MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH
Director

MRS. MABEL R. GREENE
Secretary

OTTO T. BANNARD, Treasurer
The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, Depository

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Chairman

OTTO T. BANNARD
IRVING H. CHASE
MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH

CHARLES MACVEAGH
JOHN L. SEVERANCE
FREDERICK STRAUSS

ROOM 241, 1 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
The Government of the United Kingdom is making every effort to organize assistance to the poor, and better sanitation everywhere, but even as richer countries must sometimes appeal to public benevolence to fight epidemics and for child welfare, so the representatives of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes may properly, without shame, expect from friendly and allied countries aid in caring for mutilated and enfeebled soldiers, and war orphans; contributions of scientific skill; and assistance in establishing commercial relations.

England and France are aiding Serbian refugees homeward, and the American Red Cross has been providing shelters and canteens for the soldiers who have tramped over the muddy, snowy roads throughout the winter. But misery is everywhere. Many homes have been destroyed, property carried away, fruit trees cut down, and wells polluted. The people who came to meet the returning wanderers were in rags; there was no fire, the scarcity of wood through the invasion having been such that the enemy had burned up floors, doors, window facings, and all out-buildings for firewood. There are over four hundred thousand war orphans or half-orphans in Serbia, and as the other Yugo-Slav countries lack means of support, all of these children must receive charitable maintenance or assistance for some time to come.

I feel sure it will be gratifying to you as it is to me to know that the help we give is administered by women who even when held captives by the enemy, or enduring poverty in exile, never ceased to work for their less fortunate compatriots, sharing with them whatever they possessed of food, clothing, or shelter. Surely, too, you must feel as I do, and as do the members of my committee, that it has been an honor to help such a brave and sorely tried people and that it will be a privilege to continue to help them, until a few years of peace may make their country again the garden of prosperity it was before the war. In my opinion and experience, the true spirit of aid to the Yugo-Slav peoples whose institutions and customs are so different from those of other countries, should be to help them build up their own state organizations and charitable institutions.

Will you not make an extra effort of generosity to help keep alive as many as possible of these children; to assist them to be educated to take up the work their fathers left off when called to the front in 1914—many of them in 1912? Send us your year’s subscription quietly that we may cable the good news that more orphans may be added to our lists. Do it in memory of your own brave men fallen in battle for world freedom—do it in gratitude for your own share in the honor and glory of the allied victories for which Serbia gave the lives of over one-fourth of her entire population.

The effort which Serbia has made in the World’s War and the losses she has sustained for the success of the allied cause are shown by official figures which follow. She has mobilized in all, during the war, 707,343 men, which amounts to 24% of her total population or 40% of her male population. The losses sustained by her army in this war are enormous; according to official figures, they are 292,342. When one adds to this number, 77,278 lost during the retreat of Albania and who are certainly dead, the Serbian army has lost in this war, 369,620 men, that is, half of the mobilized men. But these losses are only the losses of the Serbian army; one must add the losses sustained—according to the Austrian papers themselves—of the population which
remained behind in Serbia, as well as those which were sustained in the concentration camps of prisoners or interned; they are not less than 630,000. It results, therefore, that the Serbian nation, in Serbia alone, has given one million of its population for the victory over the common enemy.

The above figures are sufficiently eloquent to prove the veritable catastrophe to which the Serbian nation was submitted—the Serbian nation, which remained true to its Allies, notwithstanding all these terrible losses. For these reasons, our nation hopes that our Allies will unanimously help us to realize our national unity, and to save all that remains of our population.

The following quotation bears testimony to the pride and grief which our valorous Prince Regent feels for his martyred solders. Their perseverance in fighting, their submission to the military plans of their allies, their continuous achievements, their silence under suffering, their modesty in success, will be landed as long as history lasts, like that of the heroes of Thermopylae. Indeed, Major Sherman Miles, writing of the Serbian army as far back as 1912, said, ‘‘It makes one feel that Sparta has moved North.’’

(From a Memorial Address by the Prince Regent of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)

“The war is ended, but not our effort. This must continue, otherwise victory will be sterile. Centuries will pass, but never shall we be able to pay our debt towards the army of heroes and martyrs fallen in the defense of our Motherland and for the realization of our grand ideal. Great and dear to us were those sacrificed ones. Glory and homage to all those, known or unknown, whose graves cover our mountains and valleys, who sleep in the depths of the sea, or scattered over our battlefields. They will continue to serve our grand ideal by being examples of courage, patriotism, and selflessness to our race as long as it shall last. Through them, as through our ancestors, we have learned how to rise to the highest rank of those of whom humanity will forever reverence the memory.”

MABEL S. GROUITCH, Director.

Legation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Washington.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

During the year May 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, our Committee has raised for its work abroad the largest sum in its history $105,536.33. In view of the absorbing personal appeal made during the war by the various war organizations of the American army, these figures are not gratifying, not only because they have made it possible to continue our activities as an American committee, but also as an evidence of the genuine sympathy of the American people for their heroic little Ally.

The War Chests

A large part of this result has been due to the generous cooperation of War Chest Committees. We feel especially grateful for their support, since the contributions of these Committees, who disburse the funds given into their charge only after a searching and thorough business investigation of their beneficiaries, constitute in themselves an en-

endorsement and official stamp of approval of our work. An examination of our methods of work and its financial reports have secured for the Serbian Aid Fund the endorsement of the National Investigation Bureau.

Other Committees

We deeply appreciate the support of those other organizations who continue to offer abundant and substantial proof of their interest in the cause of Serbia by sending us contributions from their own funds. As the increased number of these committees has greatly augmented the number of individual sympathizers, we feel that the year has been eminently successful in bringing the needs of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to the attention of a still wider American public than heretofore.

Special Cases

We are continuing our policy of small, regular allowances to as many families as our subscriptions allow. Appeals are constantly coming to Madame Grouitch from a class of people who could not ask for ordinary charity from the Red Cross or any general relief organization or committee; people of education and refinement who were comfortably situated before the war, but have lost everything. It is not only food for an empty stomach or clothing for a freezing body that such people need. They are entitled to the reassurance that can only come from the regular payment of a sum of money which, if small, is yet sufficient to enable them to reorganize their home life.
Our Aid Fund is providing regularly for five hundred children, one
frame per day each, besides assisting many deserving young men and
women students in Serbian and Swiss schools. Accurate lists and ac-
counts are kept at the office at Belgrade of all "adopted children." We
are prepared to furnish names and other data whenever desired to
those interested in supporting one or more of these unfortunate chil-
dren. We have received many letters from young refugees in Swit-
zerland for whom the Serbian Aid Fund has been providing. The fol-
lowing examples show the gratitude of even the young children for the
assistance given them.

(Translation from Serbian)

Bern, February, 1919.

"I am a little Serbian named Milena. I am nine years old, and have
been in Switzerland three years. I have a big sister and a little brother
who are here also. We are very happy here, and we are very grateful to the
Serbian Aid Fund for all it has already done for us. They tell us, friends,
that you are interested in us, and I want to give you great thanks from all
my little heart. And how happy I am to know that we have friends in
America! I have friends here too, who love me, and I am a little bit the
spoiled child of the house, because I am the smallest. I already know
French well, but I never forget Serbian." (Signed) MILENA J.

A Serbian Family, 1914
These children are now hungry and homeless

Bern, February, 1919.

"Having learned with joy that you have had the goodness to send money
to assist our needs, I am hastening to tell you how grateful I am for your
generosity and devotion. In your kindness you have supported our dear Com-
mittee which has for three years taken care of us children. How much
Serbia blesses you! You have brought us up with such care that when our
parents see us so strong and big they will not know how to thank you!
Believe that we will never forget you." (Signed) RADOZLMA N.

Our special effort is to keep the children with their mothers or guar-
dians. We pay one frame a day for each child—sometimes in cases of
great need, a little extra is added for the mother herself. Perhaps this
enables her to remain on her little farm, and in time become self-
supporting; or she may be able to send the children to school, instead
of to work in the unsanitary cities.

Serbski Kolo Sestara

In Serbia, the Aid Fund applies the money it collects through two
well established Serbian organizations. One is called the "Serbski Kolo
Sestara," or "Circle of Serbian Sisters," composed of the leading women
of the whole country, with headquarters at Belgrade, and sub-committees
in other places. Data concerning the families to be cared for is
collected by the sub-committees and reported to the head office.

The second association is called the "Society for the Protection of
Yugo-Slav Orphans," which also has sub-committees in Serbia, Croatia,
and Slovenia. This Society has established many orphanages; wherever
a child has no mother or female relative to care for it, the Society places
it in an institution. More funds must be sent to these two organizations
speedily. The men and women who carry on this work have every

facility given them by governmental authorities, and are in a position
to distribute relief at a minimum of expense and in a more soothing and
constructive manner than can be done by even the best intentioned
foreigners.

The accurate accounting given by these organizations is satisfactory
and encouraging. As a matter of fact, the Serbian Aid Fund and Ser-
bian Hospitals Fund were organized on the model of the Kolo Serbski

A Serbian Family, 1919
Who will help provide shoes for these children?
Sestara which has been for many years the leading relief society of Serbia. At the request of the Government, this society has recently opened in Belgrade a home for invalid soldiers, for which assistance in money and clothing is urgently asked.

**EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER RECEIVED BY MADAME GRAOUTICH**

Belgrade, May, 1919.

We have asked Mrs. Dodge (wife of the American Minister to the Yugo-Slav country) to present this letter to the President of Honor of the committee of your Serbian Aid Fund to work. We are to have a general meeting some time in June, a kind of tea party, which must be a chocolate party because we have no tea, but can get chocolate from our Red Cross.

You could not imagine that thirty francs could be so appreciated. Mothers came by the dozens every day and cried when they saw it. Nurses, however, of the evening, when the judges in the bad regions so that there will be no favoritism. We are only able to take ten children in each family unless there happens to be a very bad case of chronic illness.

Up to the present we are giving to mothers who have no pensions from the Government. There were so many functionaries killed before they had done ten years' service which would have entitled their widows to a pension. At the beginning there were protestations because you would not take orphans of other classes, but now people see that this plan is wise because there are the Government and the other societies to help the others. It is really more necessary to help the workers and functionaries' families because their mothers or tutors cannot earn any money while the workingmen and the mothers have employment either from the Government or otherwise.

The cases for Stakhoti will be distributed through Macedon, and those for Finoun will be distributed on the Western coast. Thank you very much to you and all the kind ladies, who have worked to collect, pack, and ship these clothes. Thank you in your name, and also as President of the Serbia Kolo Sestara.

(Signed) MIKA GRAOUTICH

**Special Scholarships**

Through the generous gifts of five thousand dollars from Mr. Redfield Proctor, and of fifteen hundred dollars from the British-American War Relief Committee of Baltimore (through Mrs. R. Manson-Smith), yearly scholarships have been created for ten girl students in the "Genske Dom" (Women's Home) of Belgrade, a vocational school; also for four boy students at Belgrade University. Mr. Proctor's gift creates also yearly allowances for thirteen aged mothers of soldiers fallen in battle. This amount was sent through the Serbian Legation at Washington, but as it is in close connection with our own activities, may properly constitute a part of this Report.

**Serbian Students in Switzerland**

One of our most important activities has been the payment of small, stated allowances for about two hundred Serbian students of all ages and both sexes, living for the most part in Switzerland. These were under the care of the Serbian Legation, Berne. They present a touching picture, exiled from their native country, eagerly taking advantage of such educational opportunities as come their way in order to be of benefit to their country when they were able to return.

A foyer and rest-room was maintained at Geneva for their benefit, a meeting place where they could speak their own language and revive their native customs.

We have continued, as will be seen in the audited accounts, the payment of these allowances during the current term. It was thought advisable for those students to finish their course of study before returning to Serbia.

**STUDENT FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE**

Report of the Secretary, Berne, Switzerland

Since the first of November, 1918, the office work of the "Serbian Aid Fund" in Berne has been taken over by the American Y. M. C. A., and a Serbian secretary employed to control and inquire into all deserving cases. The monthly allotments have been made according to a list prepared by Madame Grouitch, in addition to which special allotments were made for school fees, illness, or the purchase of clothing.

The amount given varied from 30 to 200 francs. It was intended to pay for board, lodging, and was only granted to those who deserved it by studying hard. In no case did this monthly allowance have to be stopped on account of the personal misconduct of the grantees or their failure to make satisfactory progress. The situation of the person to whom it was granted became such that they no longer needed assistance. It was therefore called "the natural law". In the cases of sickness and illness the secretary was thereby enabled to add it to its new names of needy people.

The above mentioned list covers 100 persons, with a total amount of allowances of 10,000 francs. The secretary knows of others, of the families of students, cases very deserving of help, but with the credits at his disposition (7,000) it was impossible to give much assistance as could have been desired. He, therefore, proposes to increase the monthly credit to 7,500 francs.

**SPECIAL SUBVENTIONS**

The school fees were paid for young men who received no allowance from the government, and whose parents were not in a situation to supply them with money for educational purposes. This money, however, was never paid until close inquiries had been made into the situation of the nearest relatives and the nature of the studies undertaken by the student, and the amount of zeal with which he worked. In every case, the secretary requested a complete list of lessons taken, which he then reduced to the strictly necessary. In this way, it was possible to assist many young men desirous of continuing their studies. The amount of allowances paid for this phase of the work to the 12th of February, 1919, was 10,013.70 Francs.

The student fees for the summer term being due in the month of March, the secretary proposes to grant a new credit for this month of 10,000 Francs, to carry on this very useful work, especially as Serbia needs all the intellectual forces possible, after this war.

In case of illness, a special allowance was granted. This work was made easier by the help of the American Red Cross, which took charge of all those who were seriously ill, and all cases requiring a long convalescence in a sanatorium.

A Serbian student who had lost both feet, in the war, received 400 Frs. from the American Red Cross in Switzerland and 400 Frs. from the Y. M. C. A. as an artificial foot.

The secretary of the Serbian Aid Fund in Switzerland gave needy students sufficient money to enable them to buy themselves clothes and a little linen. The average amount given for this purpose was 150 Frs. This money was not given directly to the students, but was paid to the shops where they had bought their clothing.

Since many of these students wished to return to their country, the money for the journey was sometimes advanced by the secretary, at an average of about 350 Frs. to three or students who had earned it. The money for the medical doctor's degree were granted 200 Frs. each to return home, on condition that medical help should be returned by them by the 1st of May this year. The assistance was made because doctors are greatly needed in Serbia.

The gratitude shown by all these beneficiaries is emphasized by the secretary, who expresses the hope that the Fund will continue its beneficent work.

**Statement of Disbursements**

November 1, 1918—March 30, 1919

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Persons Assisted</th>
<th>Amount Monthly</th>
<th>Percent per Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>Frs. 17,553.96</td>
<td>Frs. 99.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Frs. 11,958.35</td>
<td>Frs. 82.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>Frs. 12,531.70</td>
<td>Frs. 81.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Frs. 16,298.40</td>
<td>Frs. 87.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Frs. 10,370.15</td>
<td>Frs. 74.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>Frs. 68,261.75</td>
<td>Frs. 84.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average monthly 161 persons... Frs. 13,622.35... Frs. 85.16

The above statement shows that 161 persons without any means could rely on the financial aid. With this allowance, they lived, studied, and, in case of illness, were fed and clothed.

The American Red Cross has withdrawn, many are suffering and depend entirely upon the Serbian Aid Fund. Help is needed and as quickly as possible. I hope the amount of 200 Frs. per year for one year, May 1, 1919 to April 30, 1920, for those aged 15 to 21 years old, 12,652.22 Frs. were spent monthly for 315 cases; to this an increase of 201.20 Frs. has been added for the present high prices (further special credit of 36,000 Frs. for tubercular students who need treatment in a sanatorium. For the coming year, similar amounts are needed for Serbian students (around 100 to 150 Frs. monthly). This sum would serve to keep the students in good health and would help the sick people to be able to work again.

(Signed) NICOLAS GEORGEEVITCH
Secretary in Charge.
Shipments of Clothing

One of our most important activities has been the shipment of clothing to the destitute population of Serbia. During the year, over two hundred and fifty tons of relief material have been forwarded by the Serbian Aid Fund.

When Madame Grumich returned to this country early in the New Year, she appealed for donations to relieve the terrible distress which the Serbian Government found among all classes in Serbia. The people were dressed in rags and paper; whole families had only one wearable garment between them; rich and poor alike possessed no underclothing and wool was unobtainable. Many people otherwise able to engage in business or relief work were actually obliged to remain in the house because of insufficient clothing.

Waiting for Relief Supplies

During their occupation, the Austrians and Bulgarians had removed every scrap of metal from the country, so that the lack of scissors, needles and pins has made even the simplest forms of sewing difficult. We have forwarded materials for a completely equipped work-room, including forty sewing-machines, purchased with contributions from the late Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. A. C. Stewart, and the Cleveland Clothing Committee. With this went a consignment of thread and sewing accessories, and $1500.00 worth of new materials. Although the materials are of serviceable quality, care has been taken to select attractive patterns and cheerful colors. It is gratifying to picture the Serbian women after the horrors of the past four years, gathered together in a well-equipped sewing-room, busy making new clothes for themselves and their families.

The New York Clothing Committee

A Clothing Committee was organized in New York to conduct a two-weeks' campaign from February 10th to February 24th. Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis was elected Chairman, and the following sub-committees were appointed: Packing and shipping under Mrs. Duncan Kennedy; publicity, in charge of Mrs. Ernest Poole; transportation, under Mrs. A. Henry Mosle. Special thanks are due to Mr. Lawrence Elliman for the use of a store as headquarters during the campaign; to the Y. M. C. A. for the use, for several months, of packing and shipping rooms; to the Red Cross Motor Corps, The National League for Women's Service, and to Stern Brothers for their assistance in collecting donations from all points of the City.

Other members of the Committee included: Mrs. R. F. Bloodgood, Mrs. W. C. Bowers, Mrs. Edward S. Cammann, Miss Lena Curtis, Mrs. F. J. Danforth, Mrs. Joseph Dean, Mrs. A. B. Field, Miss M. P. Fuller, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Bertram Goodhue, Mrs. Charles Goodrich, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Henry P. Loonis, Mrs. H. H. Neilson, Mrs. H. S. Patterson, Mrs. Ralph Rainford, Mrs. H. Rodgers, Mrs. A. E. Thomas, Mme. Maurice Trembley, and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen.

There were already on hand 16 large cases of comfort kits for soldiers, the gift of the America's Allies Co-operative Committee, 3 boxes containing 400 comfort kits received from the Y. W. C. A. through Mrs. Converse, and a quantity of other donations awaiting shipment. The Clothing Committee took charge of packing these, and worked so faithfully that early in February the following consignment was sent to the pier for shipment to Serbia: 52 boxes of clothing, relief and comfort supplies; 6 boxes of powdered milk, purchased by a donation from the New York City Branch of the Stage Woman's War Relief. With this shipment were included 51 bales of new and used clothing and 13 cases of new shoes, collected and donated by the Cleveland Committee of the Serbian Aid Fund. A total of 150 cases left for Serbia early in March, as a result of the N. Y. campaign. Of these, 12 boxes contained an assortment of new garments worth $1,061.00 purchased by the New York Committee.

It is noteworthy that these consignments were forwarded absolutely free of overhead expense. The Committee financed the campaign themselves through appeals to their personal friends. A total of $2785.60 was raised for expenses of packing, publicity, cartage, etc. Disbursements amounted to $1796.08. The Committee gave the balance of $989.02 to the Treasurer of the Serbian Aid Fund to be used for relief for the destitute population. Widespread public appeals resulted in an additional sum of $8243.89 which was contributed for purposes of relief. Out of this purchases of new garments and sewing materials, bolts of cloth, etc., have been made for the equipment of the work-room of the Kolo Serbski Sostara.

Although the actual campaign of the Clothing Committee terminated in February, donations are constantly received at our permanent shipping room, 121 East 22nd Street, New York City, and are forwarded free of freight charges. Many of these contributions arrive from New York, but a large percentage are the gifts of organizations in other sections.

The Cleveland Committee

The Cleveland Committee, which has always been most active and generous in its assistance, conducted the first organized appeal for clothing in December. The following ladies composed the Executive Staff.
of the Clothing Committee: Mrs. George W. Kinney, General Chairman; Mrs. James H. Foster, Vice Chairman; Mrs. McGee Baxter, Treasurer; Mrs. Howard T. Karsner, Chairman Publicity. The Receiving Committee included Mrs. Frank P. Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel Halle, Mrs. John F. Whitelaw, Mrs. Prentiss Baldwin, Mrs. F. F. Drury, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Mary Brown. Thanks to the enthusiastic work of the Committee and the cooperation of their friends the two-weeks' campaign was a great success.

The expenses for this campaign were contributed privately by friends and members of the Committee. Public appeals brought in about $1500.00. Part of this was used for the purchase of the new clothing, and the balance, $340.00, was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Serbian Aid Fund to be used for sewing machines, and supplies for the work-room of the Kolo Serbiski Sestara.

The Serbian Distress Fund

The Serbian Distress Fund of Boston has made most generous donations in response to the appeal for the destitute people of Serbia. Ninety cases have been sent to New York for shipment. These include both old clothing and new garments purchased by the Committee. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Everett Mears the Distress Fund continues to send cases of relief articles free of all transportation charges.

The War Relief Association of Virginia

The War Relief Association of Virginia has forwarded regularly its donations of well packed and serviceable cases of clothing and hospital supplies. Twenty cases have been received, which have been forwarded without repacking, with our other supplies for Serbia.

The Serbian Relief Committee of Philadelphia

The Serbian Relief Committee of Philadelphia has co-operated most generously with the Serbian Aid Fund. One of their first purchases was $360.00 worth of new shoes, which were forwarded in March. Since then more than fifty of carefully selected clothing and new garments have been collected and packed by this Committee. Mrs. William A. Platt, Chairman, and Miss Nina Leo, Secretary, have worked enthusiastically in the face of many difficulties of transportation and shipping delays, to make possible this excellent donation.

National League of Youngstown

Another organization with whom we are greatly indebted is the National League of Woman's Service, Youngstown, Ohio. The donations have included both old and new clothing, new shoes, new stockings, etc., and supplies to the amount of twenty-five cases. These have come with all transportation charges prepaid, and represent some of our most valuable cases.

Mrs. Barrett Browning

As in past years, Mrs. R. Barrett Browning has devotedly assisted the Serbian Aid Fund in each of its activities. Her personal contributions have been most generous, and as chairman of the Washington Committee she has brought to the attention of her friends the needs and efforts of this Society. We are greatly indebted to her for the donations of clothing which have come from her personally, or through her influence. Quantities of woolen socks, sweaters, etc., have been knit under her direction for shipment to Serbia.

Other Committees

We wish to express our great appreciation of the cooperation of many other Committees throughout the country. The following organizations have made special contributions to the clothing shipments: America's Allies Co-operative Committee; American Legion, New Committee; Benevolent Society, St. James Church; Berkeley, Calif. Committee; British American War Relief Fund; Brooklyn, Conn. War Relief; Love, Bronx Co., Chapter A. R. C.; Chatham, Ohio, Auxiliary; Colonial Dames, State of Va., Colonial Dames, State of N. Y.; Comforts Committee Navy League; Comforts Forwarding Committee of Christian Scientists, St. Paul, Minn.; Department of State War Relief; Department of Agriculture; Hartford Committee.
for France and Her Allies; Hobart Branch A. R. C.; Ladies Guild of Christ Church; Ladies Study Club of Saybrook; Metropolitan Tabernacle; M.T. Pleasant Congregational Church; National League for Women’s Service, Canton, Ohio; National League for Women’s Service, New York City; Pawling School; Mt. Vincent Ferrer School; Serbanian National Defense League, Chicago; Serbian Relief Society, at Calistoga, San Francisco; St. Andrews Women’s War Relief; Society, Chicago; Columbus Grove, Ohio; United Cigar Stores, New York, N. Y.; Yassar College Knitting Committee; Venice Unit A. R. C.; Mrs. Walczak’s War Workers; Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, Metuchen, N. J.; Y. W. C. A. (through Mrs. Converse).

In the brief pages of this Report, it is impossible to mention all the kind contributions whose interest and generosity made possible the large shipments forwarded to the destitute population of Serbia. Bundles, large and small, have come from all sections of the country, and from almost every state. Among those whose interest we are especially indebted are:

Mrs. C. Clive Bayley, Miss M. V. Bostock, Mrs. A. W. Bigner, Mrs. J. F. Bowes, Miss A. C. Bradley, Miss I. C. Browne, P. E. Burgess, Mrs. S. S. Clark, Mrs. Adaia Coffin, Mrs. C. E. Crowther, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. Charles R. Curtis, Mrs. E. W. Curtis, Miss Louise Dawson, Mrs. William Drapco, Dr. Blanch Epler, Mrs. C. J. B. Flint, Mrs. J. N. Flinn, Mrs. T. P. Flinn, Mrs. H. S. Fleischman, Mrs. Horatio Hathaway, Mrs. J. E. Hunter, Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. Dohoton Hitchens, Mrs. D. W. Kendall, Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. Ella Lebanon, Mrs. C. F. Maclean, Mrs. David McAlpin, Jr., Mrs. Harry MacNeil, Mrs. E. Meeks, Mrs. F. Meyers, Miss Jeanne Michin, Mrs. Paul Moore, Mrs. Harriet Mulliken, Miss Mary Murphy, Mrs. S. P. R. Norris, Miss E. C. Nuttson, Mrs. Oglesby, Mrs. John Pearce, Mrs. Claude Pellett, Mrs. E. D. Riley, Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Mrs. Jane Ross, R. W. Sill, Miss Evelyn Sitwell, Mrs. F. C. Ries, Mrs. E. Millhousen, Mrs. L. A. H. Samorovitch, Mrs. John Thallon, John Walker, Mrs. W. D. Williams, Miss S. B. Willis, Mrs. Walter Worral, Mrs. Harry Yates.

Madame Grouitch expresses her warmest thanks to Miss McDonald and Miss Webster, and to the pupils of the Cathedral School, Washington, for their help in writing and addressing the Easter letters which brought our needs to the attention of the War Chest Committees and our subscribers. The young ladies have done notable war relief work of many kinds in their leisure hours. The response to these letters has been generous.

The Standard Oil Company of New York

With all the good will in the world, however, it would have been impossible to transport these tons of cases across the ocean had it not been for the co-operation of the Standard Oil Company. At a time when space for ocean freight was almost unobtainable, and selling for exorbitant rates, the officials of this Company displaced quantities of valuable cargo to make room for our cases. They have facilitated in every way the necessary formalities for shipping our supplies, and have carried absolutely without charge all our consignments for Serbia. It is impossible to estimate how many lives have been preserved by the timely delivery of these cases. During the weeks of 1919, out of 121,000 cases of clothing consignments that were sent to Serbia. The continued generosity of the Standard Oil Company makes possible a scope of relief work that otherwise could not be attempted.

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS IN 1919

By S.S. Rocheambeau, French Line, to Bordeaux
25 cases. Value, $7,500.

By S.S. Aspinet, Standard Oil Co., to Fiume
172 cases clothing, new and old, new and old shoes, crash, etc. Value, $25,000.

By S.S. Mense, A. R. C., to Fiume
51 bales and 52 boxes clothing, comfort kits, etc., 8 boxes powdered milk. Value, $15,750.

By S.S. Macon, Standard Oil Co., to Fiume
121 cases old and new clothing, 4 typewriter cases. Value, $20,000.

By S.S. Thordis, Standard Oil Co., to Fiume
160 cases containing new materials, old and new clothing, sewing machines, drugs, etc. Value, $20,000.

Total value shipments since September, 1918, $87,500.

Medical Aid in 1918-1919

When the United States entered the War, and the American Red Cross undertook, to a great extent, to provide for the hospital needs of the Allies, we announced that hospital work would no longer be our chief aim, and that the name of our organization had been changed to that of the SERBIAN AID FUND.

None the less, we have continued and shall continue to forward such medical assistance as may be a necessary part of relief work. Our last shipment contained several cases of drugs for Colonel Karanovitch, purchased with the balance of the Herbert Jacques Memorial Fund.

One of the great needs in Serbia today is for mobile dispensaries, motor trucks equipped with hospital supplies that can travel into the inaccessible districts. Owing to the hasty and sometimes imperfect nature of the treatment accorded the wounded during the war, many operations are necessary. Much medical assistance is also needed by the enfeebled and emaciated civilian population after the hardships they have endured.

A number of Red Cross centers and other organizations have given us supplies to be forwarded for outfitting these mobile dispensaries in Serbia. We earnestly solicit donations of hospital dressings, bedding, etc., and all cases sent to our shipping room, 121 East 22nd Street, will be forwarded promptly to their destination.

The Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital—Retrospect

With the conclusion of our war activities, and the establishment of our work on a peace basis, it seems desirable to give a brief summary of the relief administered by the Serbian Aid Fund during the war.

This Society was originated by our Director, Madame Grouitch, in 1912 as the Serbian Hospitals Fund, its purpose being to supply the
medical assistance so greatly needed in Serbia during the Balkan wars. This assistance may be divided into two branches, The Mabel Groutich Baby Hospital, and Assistance for the Military and Civilian Hospitals operated by the Government.

In the Summer of 1915, Madame Groutich, having collected sufficient funds from her friends in America, established the Mabel Groutich Baby Hospital, near Nish, to care for children and maternity cases. Its personnel consisted of two women doctors, three nurses supplied by the American Red Cross, and a secretary and housekeeper. All funds were placed in the hands of the Red Cross for the purchase of equipment, and all donations and supplies were forwarded by them. The Serbian Government gave the use of a fine public building, and expedited in every way the forwarding of cases of food, equipment, etc. No institution of this kind existed in Serbia, and the urgent need is evidenced by the 300 cases that were treated the first month.

A few weeks after its organization, however, came the second invasion of Serbia—by the combined German, Austrian, and Bulgarian forces. The Serbian army was forced to retire, and with them went many thousands of the civilian population, making the terrible retreat across the Albanian mountains. As the Red Cross doctors and nurses were called to devote their services to the military hospitals which were overflowing with the wounded, medical assistance could no longer be administered. Miss Elizabeth Shelley, the devoted secretary, with one of the medical assistants, housekeeper, kept the building open, and a hospice for women and children who were fleeing from the invaders. In the Spring of 1916, their supplies and money exhausted, they were obliged to return to this country.

But the building was still used as a shelter for old men and orphan children during the days of the occupation by the enemy. Thirteen of the original cases were found there in the Fall of 1918, when the authorities returned to Nish. At that time, a terrible epidemic of children's diseases was raging in that region, and the hospital was again re-opened by the Government to meet the emergency.

At Madame Groutich's request, the balance in the accounts of the Mabel Groutich Hospital and the General Hospital Accounts was forwarded, in January 1919, to the Hospital near Nish. It is planned to continue the Mabel Groutich Hospital as a free dispensary and diet kitchen.

Aid to Serbian Government Hospitals

Much assistance has been given to the Medical Department of the Serbian Ministry of War. A total of over $40,576 was paid out during the years 1916-1918 for various supplies. These included 14 ambulances, motor trucks, hospital bedding, hospital clothing, medical supplies, bedding, blankets, food, medical supplies, and others of like kind. All these supplies were sent, together with a small amount of money for similar purposes, to Colonel Dr. Karanovitch, Chief of the Medical Service, from whom we have received acknowledgments and letters of thanks, as well as from Field Marshal General Mislich, Commander in Chief of the Serbian Army, who follows, with gratitude all that is done for his soldiers.

In this connection, mention must also be made of the 2,000 rubber blankets that were forwarded for the use of invalided Serbian soldiers at the camps in Corfu and Salonica. The sum of $8,595.59 was also expended for the erection of portable houses and tents for similar camps.

Kosovo Comfort Kits

Over 3,000 large comfort kits, containing various comfort supplies were forwarded during the war. These were received both by soldiers at the front and in the hospitals; so precious were they that they were awarded as a sort of Croix de Guerre for "special merit."

In February, 1919, we forwarded several thousand comfort kits to be distributed among the veterans of the war and that part of the Serbian army which has not yet been demobilized. These were the gifts of the Y. W. C. A., received through Mrs. Mary F. Converse, and of the America's Allies Co-operative Committee.

Prisoners of War

More than $100,000.00 has been sent for the relief of Serbian prisoners of war in German and Austrian camps. This has been administered through the Section Serbia, Bureau of Relief for Prisoners of War, and through the American, Danish and Swiss branches of the Y. M. C. A. No appeals have been more moving than those of the Serbian boys interned at Brauns and Nesudar. Money and food packages have been forwarded to them.

In June, 1918, the last remittance for the Prisoners of War was forwarded. This branch of our activities has been discontinued, with the arrival of peace.

A Family for Whom the Serbian Aid Fund is Providing Assistance

TRANSLATION

Belgrade, Serbia.
May 19th, 1919.

Dear Madame Groutich:

I feel very happy that I can express my thanks to you for the help which I received when I arrived in Salonika from Bulgaria where I was interned. That assistance was given to me from your fund for Serbian prisoners, and I was among those fortunate cases who received help from that fund. That help has saved my life because had I not received it I would not be alive now. I was then in the greatest misery; without clothes, barefooted, having been tortured and beaten by the barbarian Bulgarians.

I was made prisoner while doing duty as a nurse in a hospital. The life of the prisoners in Bulgaria cannot be described. The Bulgarians acted towards us prisoners and interned civilians in a manner worse than men would ever act towards animals. They killed not only the body but the soul. We still feel and will feel all our lives the consequences of the Bulgarian tyranny.

I send to you, dear Madame, and to the great American people the expression of my personal gratitude.

(Signed) TAMANIAN D.

In Memoriam

Madame Groutich and the Serbian Aid Fund feel deeply the death of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who as Honorary President of the California
Relief Fund, was in great sympathy with our work. In the sad death of Professor Dutton, who has always assisted the activities of our Committee since it was first founded, we have suffered the loss of one of our oldest and most valued friends.

**Miss Mary T. Conklin**

Early in 1918, at her request, the Committee most reluctantly accepted Miss Conklin’s resignation to enter upon larger duties. Miss Conklin had most ably supplemented the work of Madame Groutich since 1914, and still has the keenest interest in the cause.

**Expense Account**

The Serbian Aid Fund continues its policy of using every penny contributed for relief, for that purpose, without deduction of any sort. The necessary administrative expenses are met by interest on bank balances, and by private contributions designated for expenses. We greatly appreciate the generosity of those friends who make possible the necessary administration fund. Receipts for the year 1918-1919 have amounted to $3,645.84, contributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo War Relief, through Mrs. George K. Birge, and Mrs. George B. Mathews</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbian Relief Society of California</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. F. Kingbury (pay shipping expenses)</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. Kingbury Crisp</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. Swett Browning</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. F. Kingbury, Crisp</td>
<td>172.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Bank Balances</td>
<td>785.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Serbian Medals</td>
<td>78.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on Hand, May 1, 1918</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,645.84</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,559.27</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements for printing, salaries, postage and general office expenses</td>
<td><strong>3,934.07</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on Hand, April 30, 1919</strong></td>
<td><strong>$585.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have audited the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Serbian Aid Fund, Administration Expense Fund Account, and have found the Receipts and Disbursements correctly entered therein in accordance with the above statement.

**J. E. Graup & Company**
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, N. Y., June 5, 1919.

It is the earnest hope of the Officers and Executive Committee that this Report of our activities for the past year, and forecast of our work for the ensuing twelve months, will meet with the approval of our contributors, and that we shall continue to receive the co-operation and support upon which the success of the Serbian Aid Fund depends.

**Mabel R. Greene**
Secretary.

June 5, 1919.

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**REPORT OF THE TREASURER**

**Receipts and Disbursements, Year Ended April 30, 1919**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand, May 1, 1918</td>
<td>$20,579.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions as per list appended</td>
<td>108,356.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>812,881.56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For students and families in Switzerland, including allowances to mothers with children, payment of school taxes, and special aid to Serbians in great destitution or ill-health</td>
<td>$31,885.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Serbian family in France (covered by a special anonymous gift)</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support of needy Serbian student in America</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances to two young Serbian students in Paris</td>
<td>135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to Prisoners of War, before signing of the Armistice</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comforts to wounded soldiers at Belgrade</td>
<td>7,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Supplies purchased in America for shipment abroad, including typewriters, powdered milk, soap, clothing, sewing-machines and drugs, covered by contributions for these purposes</td>
<td>3,261.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping expense and insurance on above supplies and on clothing donations</td>
<td>1,940.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to Colonel Dr. Karanovitch, Serbian Medical Service, for purchase of motor lorry, artificial limbs, etc.</td>
<td>4,157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For present Mahel Groutich Baby Hospital, near Nish, now operated by Serbian Government, Total Disbursements for Relief</td>
<td>1,411.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on Hand, April 30, 1919</strong></td>
<td><strong>$73,691.73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have audited the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Serbian Aid Fund, and have found the Receipts and Disbursements correctly entered therein, in accordance with the above statement.

**J. E. Graup & Company**
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, N. Y., June 5, 1919.

(Note.—The Committee has made the following appropriations from the balance on hand: $85,000 to cover care of 1,000 children for the month of August, and 1,500 thereafter till Jan. 1, 1920; $18,000 for aid of Serbian students in Switzerland till January, 1920.)

**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

**War Chests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auburn, N. Y., War Chest</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver Co., Pa., War Relief Ass'n</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem, Pa., War Relief Ass'n</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockton, Mass., War Chest Ass'n</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clifton Springs, N. Y., War Chest</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, Ohio, Community War Service</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community War Chest, Dayton &amp; Montgomery Co., Ohio</td>
<td>1,166.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dover, Ohio, Township War Chest Ass'n</td>
<td>400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eaton, Pa., War Chest</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elwood, Ind., Community War Chest</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairfield Co., Ohio, War Chest</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hubbard, Ohio, War Chest</td>
<td>2.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiram, Mohawk, N. Y., War Relief Ass'n</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewatin, Minn., Defense League</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kirkland, N. Y., War Chest .......................................................... 100.00
Licking Co., War Chest ................................................................ 1,000.00
McKeesport, Pa., Community War Chest Ass’n .......................... 375.00
Mechanicsville, Va., War Chest ...................................................... 200.00
Miami War Chest Ass’n, Ohio ......................................................... 500.00
Munroe Co., Mich., Patriotic League ............................................. 200.00
Niles, Ohio, War Relief Board ......................................................... 10.87
Norton, Mass., War Chest .............................................................. 100.00
Nova Township, Ohio, War Chest Ass’n ....................................... 100.00
New Bedford, Mass., War Fund Ass’n ......................................... 3,490.00
Oglebey, Ill., Patriotic League ......................................................... 500.00
Palmer, Mass., War Chest .............................................................. 100.00
Patriots Fund Committee, Kenosha, Wis. .................................... 290.00
Phelps, N. Y., War Chest ............................................................... 290.00
RAI Co., Wis., War Relief Fund .................................................... 790.00
Roanoke, Va., War Chest Fund ...................................................... 1,000.00
Rochester, N. Y., Patriotic Fund .................................................... 10,000.00
Schenectady, N. Y., War Chest Ass’n .......................................... 1,000.00
Shelburne, Vt., War Chest ............................................................. 290.00
Shortsville, N. Y., War Chest Ass’n .............................................. 220.00
Springfield, Vt., War Chest Ass’n ................................................ 220.00
Spring Valley, Ill., War Relief Ass’n ............................................ 140.00
Summit Co., Ohio, War Work Council .......................................... 1,200.00
Syracuse, N. Y., War Chest .......................................................... 5,000.00
Troy & Ressealer Co., N. Y., War Chest ...................................... 2,000.00
Trumpco, Ohio, War Chest Ass’n ................................................ 100.00
U. S. Defense League of Iron Range, Minn., Township ............... 500.00
Utica, N. Y., War Chest Ass’n ........................................................ 4,000.00
Waltham, Mass., War Chest Ass’n ................................................. 100.00
War Council of Ashtabula, Ohio ................................................... 290.00
War Council of Cleveland & Cuyahoga, Miss. C. J. .................... 15,000.00
War Fund Committee of Stuntz Township, Mina ....................... 600.00
Youngstown, Ohio & Mahoning War Chest ................................... 5,900.00

Total War Chest Contributors .................................................... $69,705.25

Societies and Other Organizations

America’s Allies Cooperative Committee ................................... $ 5,000.00
Art Alliance of America ............................................................... 180.00
Baltimore, Md., Committee ......................................................... 458.55
Benevolent Society of Church of Messiah, New York ..................... 10.00
Calvary Pres. Sunday School, Newark, N. J. ............................... 25.00
Cleveland Committee, through Mr. J. L. Sorensee ......................... 3,110.09
Pupils of Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio ......................... 20.00
Children’s Tia Box Fund .............................................................. 3,797.00
Church of the Incarnation, New York ........................................... 160.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Clothing Committee ........................................... 840.00
Department of State War Relief, Washington, D. C. ..................... 260.00
French Heroes of Lafayette Memorial Fund ................................. 123.00
Friday History Club, S. Minneapolis, Minn. ................................. 55.00
Pupils of Johnson High School, St. Paul, Minn. ......................... 617.07
Ladies Benevolent Ass’n, First Unit, Church, Buffalo ................... 15.00
Ladies Miss. So., Cent. Cong. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. ............... 2.00
Mt. Kisco Committee A. R. C. ....................................................... 5.00
N. B. K. Society, Webb City, Mo., High School ......................... 8.67
National Allied Relief Committee ............................................... 7,714.55

Nat. League of Woman’s Service, Youngstown, Ohio ...................... 14.00
New York Clothing Committee ................................................... 969.02
Old Stone Church Bible School, Cleveland, Ohio ....................... 22.00
Refugees Relief Fund .................................................................. 9,175.38
St. Luke’s Episcopal Church, Wheeling, West Va. ...................... 42.77
St. Philip’s Church, Wiscasset, Me. ............................................ 7.40
Serbian Relief Society of Calif. .................................................... 3,000.00
Serbians at South St. Paul ........................................................... 35.20
Stage Women’s War Relief, N. Y. City Chapter .......................... 311.25
The Thursday Club, Hartford, Conn. .......................................... 5.00
War Orphans Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. ............................... 15.56
War Relief Ass’n of Va. ............................................................... 30.90
West Va. Chapter D. A. R. ......................................................... 25.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Collection ....................................................... 138.00

Total from Other Organizations .................................................. $35,990.41

Individuals

Adams, Mrs. S. G. .................................................................. 9.00
Albright, Miss M. L. ................................................................. 5.00
Alexander, Mrs. J. .................................................................. 5.00
Allen, Mrs. F. B. ................................................................. 10.00
Baird, Mrs. M. B. ................................................................. 10.00
Browne, Mrs. J. .................................................................. 10.00
Bryan, Mrs. J. .................................................................. 10.00
Buchanan, Miss A. ............................................................... 10.00
Butler, Mrs. H. R. ............................................................... 10.00
Carson, Miss J. F. ............................................................... 10.00
Casey, Miss G. S. ................................................................. 10.00
Chapman, Miss A. ............................................................... 10.00
Chase, J. H. .................................................................. 10.00
Cheney, T. C. ................................................................. 40.00
Childs, S. W. ................................................................. 25.00
Coffin, Miss S. L. ............................................................... 5.00
Cushing, Miss E. W. ............................................................ 40.00
Curtis, Mrs. A. ................................................................. 25.00
Curtis, Mrs. E. W. ............................................................... 10.00
Curtis, F. R. ................................................................. 1,600.00
Curtis, G. L. ................................................................. 5.00
Daniels, Mrs. L. ................................................................. 10.00
Darrach, Mrs. E. R. ............................................................. 10.00
Davis, Miss M. ................................................................. 10.00
Davidson, Miss A. M. ........................................................... 5.00
Day, C. Jr. ................................................................. 10.00
Dean, Mrs. W. J. .............................................................. 10.00
de Copper, Miss A. ............................................................ 5.00
de Bunn, Miss C. ............................................................... 40.00
Dexter, Miss S. E. .............................................................. 75.00
Dickey, Mrs. C. D. ............................................................. 5.00
Dinmore, Mrs. W. B. ............................................................ 50.00
Doyle, Rev. & Mrs. C. P. ........................................................ 20.00
Donnay, Mrs. R. A. ............................................................. 5.00
Dobbs, Mr. A. .................................................................. 5.00
Dow, Mrs. F. G. ................................................................. 5.00
Dwyer, Miss M. L. ............................................................... 10.00
Dwyer, Mrs. G. R. .............................................................. 50.00
Dwyer, Mrs. L. R. ............................................................... 5.00
Eager, W. H. ................................................................. 50.00
Earle, Miss M. ................................................................. 5.00
Eavenson, Miss E. ............................................................... 5.00
Eddy, E. T. ................................................................. 10.00
Estabrook, A. F. ............................................................... 25.00

Total ................................................................. $35,990.41
THE SERBIAN AID FUND
Room 241, 1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SLAVKO GROUITCH
Minister to the United States from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

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Madame Slavko Grouitch

Treasurer
Otto T. Bannard

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The New York Trust Company, Depository

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Mrs. Lindsay Patterson
Mrs. Frank Mebane
National Allied Relief Committee
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

For American and Allied War Relief
This organization is approved by the National Information Bureau

2 West 45th Street, New York City    Telephone Vanderbilt 4980

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ALL FUNDS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THIS APPEAL WILL BE DISBURSED BY ORGANIZATIONS APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE AND NOT TO AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

"The National Allied Relief Committee, at the request of the Serbian Aid Fund, begs to call your attention to the enclosed appeal for help in re-building and re-equipping the Genske Dom, a school for Serbian orphans at Belgrade, Serbia, which was destroyed during the repeated bombardment of the Serbian capital by the Austro-German forces. In addition to the National Allied Relief Committee, the appeal is endorsed by the following:

William M. Nye
William A. Hendry
Ole Nitterbeck
Cleveland Hardy
Reed Smoot
Howard Burt<br>th<br>rad
Charles A. Henderson
John<br>
Edward Gay
Charles W. Eliot

P.S.—The above names include well known University Professors and United States Senators, all of whom have given their attention not only to educa-
tion but to relief work for their Allies, and have followed for some years with interest the work for Serbian school, hospitals and war orphans which is directed by Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Minister from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, under the title of The Serbian Aid Fund, of which the members of the Executive Committee are: K. Kingsbury Curtis, Chairman; Otto T. Bannard, Irving H. Chase, Madame Slavko Grouitch, Charles MacVeagh, John L. Severance, Frederick Strauss.

Throughout the years, from 1912 to the present time, when Madame Grouitch has been making appeals in this country, it has been the privilege of the National Allied Relief Committee to give her every assistance in her work, as well as to make large contributions from its funds for the various relief activities for which she has appealed to the American public. It is hoped that every one who reads the enclosed appeal will not fail to give their attention and sympathy, as well as a generous contribution, to an undertaking which is so generously and authoritatively endorsed."
AN APPEAL

from

Serbian School Children

to

Their Friends in

AMERICA

ORPHANS WHO FLED FOR LIFE FROM THE INVADERS AND AFTERWARD SUFFERED THREE YEARS OF TERROR AND HARDSHIP THAT CLAIMED MANY OF THE ORIGINAL NUMBER, NOW ASK FOR HELP IN REBUILDING DESTROYED HOME AND SCHOOL IN BELGRADE
CHILDREN of Serbia, orphaned children, have made an appeal to the children of America. The appeal comes through Mme. Groutich herself, a native American and wife of the Minister to the United States for the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; it is a simple, straightforward appeal for aid to rebuild their home and school in Belgrade which was destroyed by bombardment during the war.

The Serbians believe in America and look to our country as their friend. The belief extends to the children of that nation, and so they have sent their message to the children of our own peaceful, happy and prosperous country—and through the children to their parents, relatives and friends—to ask if they will help them to rebuild what was their home and school.

They are orphans who make the plea. Many of them have lost mother as well as father and have nothing in the world save what is provided by friendly natures and kindly hands. They ask America’s children to help them secure an education that will fit them for the battle of life, to enable them, alone in the world as they are, to become independent, self-supporting and useful citizens.

In 1911 an appeal for donations was first made for an organized Girls School in Belgrade. Out of this work grew the Serbian Aid Fund, which has ever since been furnishing relief for the Yugo-Slavs in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

In Belgrade, on the Kransky Ulitsa, or the street of the Crown, not far from the Prince Regent’s palace, which is also in ruins, there stood before the war a neat, two-story building of stucco which was the pride of its inmates and toward which the heart of every orphan girl in the Kingdom yearned. It was the first vocational school in Serbia, and orphaned women knew that it behooves them to acquire knowledge in the form of a trade or profession which will fit them for an honorable living and perhaps rise to wealth and influence equal to that of more fortunate children who have fathers and mothers to provide for them.

This school was due to the energy, initiative and devotion of one woman, Mlle. Darinka Nikolitch. She it was who, having been to school at a similar institution in Russia, conceived the idea of founding a home in Serbia to which orphans from Serbian lands still under Turkish or Austro-Hungarian rule could be brought into free Serbia, there to receive her love and care while attending the city’s public schools. A small building was soon put up by public subscription, on land given by the King near his own palace. As the first students grew older, a day school for young children of the city was opened in which the young orphan teachers found their first training under the careful supervision of their former teachers of the High School and University who watched over their debut into the profession with great solicitude.

In the Spring of 1914 there were eighty boarding pupils and as many more day pupils. An addition to the building was in progress of erection when the infamous ultimatum from the Austrian Government to Serbia came like a bolt from the clear sky. In forty-eight hours Austria followed her ultimatum with a declaration of war, and the capital was subjected to a heavy bombardment before the women and children could be taken to the interior. The girls’ home was one of the first buildings to be struck. Mlle. Nikolitch and her children fled South to Skopjye where they were housed in an old Turkish harem from which the inmates had departed with their Pasha to join the Germans. Charitable assistance, some of it from America, enabled them to exist.

In 1915 Skopjye was captured by the Bulgarian forces before Mlle. Nikolitch and the orphans under her care could escape. For three years they lived under the enemy domination. Many of them died of hardships and some were taken away to Bulgaria. Only Mlle. Nikolitch’s courage stood between them all and a horrible fate. Also the Bulgars knew the school had its friends and supporters in America who would not forgive worse violence than that which they endured.

One can well imagine the joy of Mlle. Nikolitch and her orphan children when in the early days of October, 1918, they heard the booming of the Allied cannon and saw the hated Bulgars and Germans preparing to evacuate their City. One can well picture their enthusiastic reception of the brave Serbian and French troops who soon after entered Serbia’s first Capital, Skopjye—that Princess of the Valley of the Vardar—for the possession of which so much blood had been shed in 1912 when the Serbians drove the Turks from the town; in 1913 when the Bulgars had tried to capture it; in 1915 when they succeeded in doing so only after a determined resistance from the Serbs. And then, in 1918, deliverance had come. Only 22 gaunt, pale, little girls remained, but those were at their windows, throwing
the wild flowers which they had arisen early to gather, at their own beloved heroes. A month later they were all back in Belgrade helping to carry the stones with which to repair their school.

These are the children America is asked to help; children who have drunk to the dregs the bitter cup that war provides; children who, glad in their deliverance from cruelty and hardship, carried stones in their feeble but earnest efforts again to have a home and school. Could you put your money to better use than to help such children; could you make a bigger investment than to use your money to buy them the happiness that will come from sheltered lives and education?

They need your help—they believe in you as their friend and ask for your help. You won’t refuse it, will you? It is a simple, human request from children; they ask you only to help in giving them back their home and school.

Send us a generous contribution for these Serbian children. We appeal to America’s children to help; we appeal to the children’s elders to help in the name of the children. Send us your name and address with the contribution and you will receive a card from one of these little Serbian school girls, telling of their gratitude and showing a picture of the home and school your money will help to rebuild.

Every dollar sent to us specially designated for this Serbian children’s home and school will be sent abroad intact without deduction for expenses.

Make all checks payable to Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer Serbian Aid Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

THE SERBIAN AID FUND

MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH  OTTO T. BANNARD
Director  Treasurer

MRS. MABEL R. GREENE  THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
Secretary  26 BROAD STREET

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Chairman

Otto T. Bannard  Charles MacVeagh
Irving H. Chase  John L. Severance
Madame Slavko Grouitch  Frederick Strauss

Contributions of clothing gratefully received.
Try to have this Appeal published in your local newspaper
For

Blind and Crippled Men
Who Fought for Liberty

... 

Home for the Disabled Soldiers of Serbia
Is Urgently in Need of Funds That
These Helpless Ones May Be
Fitted Again for Industrious,
Useful and Cheerful Living

...

FROM HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, IN 1919 MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT BELGRADE, SERBIA

I am glad to be able to reply warmly to your request for a word about the need of help for the crippled and worn-out soldiers of the Serbian Army.

The overwhelming losses endured by Serbia left the country so exhausted and handicapped that it has been almost impossible for her to care properly for the soldiers who became cripples and dependents through their devotion to the cause of liberty. The new State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is struggling against all sorts of difficulties, toward ideals with which Americans have always been in sympathy—toward developing a liberal efficient government, toward industry, prosperity and modern methods of production and life. Such an example is sadly needed in the Balkans.

We can help the Serbians cope with one serious handicap by assisting to rehabilitate the vast numbers of men who fought through the long and bitter years of the war, but whose sacrifice has only begun, because they face life as cripples. They are to be seen on every street of every town of Serbia. I can think of few humane works which ought to meet with more approval than one which aims at caring for the future of these men.
Home for Crippled Serbian Soldiers

A MERICANS are asked to aid the Home for Crippled Serbian Soldiers in Belgrade. The Home is urgently in need of funds for the reeducation of the maimed and blinded soldiers that they may again be made self-supporting. The request for this aid comes through his Excellency Slavko Y. Groitch, Minister at Washington for Serbia. Minister Groitch says, "any assistance given by Americans for this Home would be greatly appreciated by the Legation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Washington and by the Royal Government, which would in due time and form express its gratitude."

This institution is an urgent necessity in Serbia but it cannot give the needed assistance or obtain the necessary results without financial aid. The chief industry in which the crippled soldiers are employed at the present is the making of artificial limbs for which there is a great demand in Serbia in view of the fact that even the crippled officers and soldiers of the wars of 1912 and 1913 have not yet all been supplied with artificial limbs. Funds are required for the purchase of the material for making artificial limbs. They must be given to the maimed men because the pensions of crippled soldiers do not enable them to pay for these needed articles.

The Serbian Government has given the building that is utilized as a Home, and a small allowance for food, but it is so small that it is barely enough for the purchase of bread. Funds are therefore needed to buy better food, to instal electrical treatment and baths, also to purchase machinery, tools and equipment of workshops and to furnish dormitories and recreation rooms.

This institution is called Invalidski Dom or Crippled Soldiers Home. It is conducted by the Association of Serbian Sisters which is an organization composed of leading Serbian women which has existed in Serbia for over twenty-five years enjoying the respect and gratitude of the whole nation. Its committees extend into all parts of the Jugo-Slav countries. Its activities have the full support and assistance of the Government. Others of its undertakings include providing annuities and scholarships for special cases of distress amongst the orphans of officers, officials and soldiers, efforts to maintain homes and keep children at school who otherwise would have to be put in institutions or sent to work at an early age, either of which would work to the disadvantage of the children individually and the nation eventually.

Conditions among the disabled Serbian soldiers are described by those familiar with them as pitiful. "The streets are full of them," is the way it is put by an American who recently was officially in Serbia. One needs only to consider the contributing causes to this condition to understand why it exists.

The world will never forget the heroism and steadfastness of the fighting Serbs during the World War. Let us go back to the days of 1915 to the retreat of the Serbs across the Albanian Mountains where they battled every step of the way and were beaten down by overwhelming numbers. They reached Corfu exhausted and demoralized, but as soon as they had caught their breath began to reorganize and soon again were fighting at the Salonica front.

And the Serbs can fight! An American soldier was with the Serbian Army a considerable part of the war, and when our own country entered the conflict was transferred to the United States Army. He is just a soldier of fortune, but every inch a fighter and an excellent judge of fighting stars. He was asked on a certain occasion what he thought of the Serbs as fighters, he said: "Can the Serbs fight? Why they are the Yanks of the Balkans!"

It should be taken into account that the Serbs have been continuously at war for over seven years. Their army is still mobilized on account of the disturbed conditions in that part of Europe. They cannot be demobilized while these conditions continue to prevail. This, therefore, keeps able-bodied men from civilian pursuits and occupations, throwing an extra burden on the inhabitants the least fit to bear responsibilities—disabled soldiers, aged people, women and children. And even these are working under tremendous difficulties for they are very short of clothing, shoes and numerous other articles of necessity due to the destructiveness and theft of the former invaders. The Serbian Government itself is hard-pressed under the numerous demands and responsibilities.

Serbia is one among those European nations who are really grateful to America for what she did, not only to win the war but to aid the suffering peoples of the Allied nations during the four years of conflict. The representative of the American Relief Administration there, in a recent official report said: "The high estimation of America by the Serbs cannot be exaggerated. The Serbians expressed the general feeling time
after time when they have said to me that America was the one nation which came to the aid of Serbia when aid was needed and that American help in a critical moment will never be forgotten."

It is a nation which is our friend. It is people who look upon us as their friend and ask us to help them now. They want only to refit those who were crippled fighting for the Allies that they may return to industrious and useful living.

It is not charity they ask but the honest cooperation due from a prosperous uninjured Ally to an Ally who has been beaten down and lost much. The sum of $50,000.00 which when changed into Serbian Francs (dinars) would represent approximately at the current rate of exchange over a million dinars, would fully provide for the complete equipment of this institution for a period of five years, together with such help as could be received from the Government and local contributions.

Every dollar sent to us specially designated for the aid of the Home for Crippled Serbian soldiers will be transmitted intact for that purpose without one cent being deducted for expenses of any nature.

Make all checks payable to Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer Serbian Aid Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Please try to have this appeal printed in your local newspaper.

THE SERBIAN AID FUND

MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH  OTTO T. BANNARD
Director  Treasurer

MRS. MABEL R. GREENE  THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
Secretary  26 Broad Street

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MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CLOTHING GRATEFULLY RECEIVED.
REPORT OF TRIP ACROSS ARMENIA AND ANATOLIA

BY JAMES L. BARTON

On the 5th of March I left Constantinople for Derindje, the headquarters for the supplies of our Relief Committee, and on the 6th I started down the Bagdad Line with a train of twenty-two cars loaded with supplies and with workers to be distributed down the Line.

The supplies and workers were left at Konia, Adana, Tarsus, with final deposit at Aleppo. I was accompanied by Dr. Gates, President of Robert College, and our plan was to proceed into the Interior by way of Ourfa, Mardin and Harpout and so on out by way of Malatia and Sivas to Mersovan and Samsoun.

On arriving at Aleppo we found that General Allenby had sent orders that we were not to be allowed to go into the interior of Turkey beyond the area of effectual British control. This order was given because of the fact that a few days before our arrival a British Officer in attempting to reach Dirabekir with an automobile had been handled roughly and compelled to leave his automobile and practically everything he possessed, and the fear was that something would happen to us, perhaps worse than that and the British would be asked to rescue us from the hands of the Kurds or Turks.

We endeavored in every way possible to secure change of this order by correspondence and by telegraph but failed. I started then for Cairo as the British Officials at Aleppo had expressed their willingness to have the order changed. At Cairo I had a long interview with General Allenby and secured a reversal of the order with full promise to make the contemplated trip. I at once wired Aleppo to make preparations and Mr. Riggs who was at Ourfa at the time started almost at once with one of our workers in his Ford car by way of Severek and Dirabekir, reaching Harpout in two days from Ourfa.

In the meantime Dr. Gates found that it was impossible for him to take time for the entire trip and he had started back for Constantinople with his son Moore.

I returned to Aleppo and on the 24th of April at 9:00
REPORT OF THE TRAVELS AMERICA AND ARMENIA

BY JAMES J. Rabbit

On the 6th of March I left Constantinople for Damascus. I had
arrived before I reached the latter place and with a train of
twenty-two cars loaded with supplies and with workers to be
employed, and all this for a few days.

The supplies and workers were sent for me by boat, and
Pere Sibly, with the help of Anbouch, went to the site of the
College and met me, and we started for Damascus, where we
met the Arabo, and then went to the site of the College, and
there we found the workers and the supplies.

On arriving at the College we found that General Afflita
had an order from the government to assemblage a force of
Arabs, and that the General Afflita was to be present there in
a few days. We met the Arabo and he told us that he would
be there in a few days and that he would give us the necessary
orders for the assembling of the troops.

I was informed that the General Afflita would be there in
a few days, and that he would give us the necessary orders for
the assembling of the troops.

The General Afflita was present there in a few days, and
he gave us the necessary orders for the assembling of the
troops.
in the morning accompanied by Dr. Dodd, Dr. Bartlett, a Representative of the Sunday School party, Mr. Means and Mr. Farnsworth. We had with us on flat cars - two Ford Touring cars and one two-ton Reo Truck, with some supplies for Mardin and equipment for our own journey which included over a ton of gasoline as we knew none would be found again until we reached Constantinople.

At Tel-Abiad we reached the limit of British control and found that we had three or four days to wait before the weekly Turkish train would be in. Mr. Weeden who had been located at Qurfa met us with one of our two-ton Reo trucks and Dr. Dodd and I went up to Qurfa for a day and got thoroughly in touch with the work there. We did not reach Mardin until after dark on the 28th of April but at the Junction from which we branched from the Bagdad Ry. we were met by the Turkish Mudir and the head of the Jandarmie saying that they had received instructions from the Governor of Mardin to meet us and to afford us any assistance possible.

At Mardin the Governor sent down horses to take us to the City as the Railway Station is at the foot of a Mountain. We were in Mardin on the 29th where the Turk Officials did everything for us possible. Our cars and trucks were unloaded and brought up to the City. We found the Missionaries in good spirits with Mrs. Dewey and daughter planning on going home as soon as Mrs. Dewey gained a little more strength.

On the 30th of April we took to the Roads and were in Dirbekir in the middle of the afternoon. We were met there by the Vali and were his guests until we left morning of May 2nd. He had furnished a house for us and we were royally entertained. We found the condition of the City deplorable beyond power of words to describe. With very few exceptions, the Armenian Houses, churches, and School buildings were in ruins. There was not a Native priest in the City or Ecclesiastic of any kind living. The only Ecclesiastic in the City was an Armenian Catholic Priest who himself was a Refugee from Ezrour, an old and broken-down man but with splendid spirit. He gathered the Armenians together and we met them and it was depressing to see their terror and appeals regarding the hopelessness which shadowed them.

On May 3rd we started for Harput after having left 100 pounds in Dirbekir to help the Armenians care for 300 or 400 orphans that were on their hands. We were getting along finely to Harput when a Road gave way under our truck and one of the wheels hung over the precipice which ended 40 ft. below in a roaring torrent, for about three hours. We finally succeeded in getting it back on the Road and started again on our way. This delayed us so we did not reach Harput that day but camped on the side of the Road. We had hardly got down when Mr. Riggs, Mr. Vrooman, accompanied by the Harput Vali and the Head of the Military forces at Harput appeared. They remained in a nearby Village over night and on the morning of Sunday, the 4th, in Mr. Riggs' car the Governor, the Military Commander and myself rode into Harput. I was in time for the morning services at Mezere, the rest of the party came in about noon. We were in Harput until Wednesday morning May 7th.
In the morning, I was the guest of the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt. After breakfast, we met at a hotel suite to discuss the arrangements for the day. We had a long meeting and an extensive tour of the city. We were shown many of the important landmarks and historical sites.

We stayed at the Sheraton Grand Hotel and enjoyed a wonderful stay. The hotel staff was very friendly and accommodating. We had a wonderful view of the city from our room and were able to see the skyline and the beautiful skyline of Chicago from our balcony.

On the evening of our arrival, we had a cocktail party at the hotel. The party was attended by many prominent figures and was a great success. We had a lot of fun and enjoyed the company of many interesting people.

In the afternoon, we visited the Chicago Stock Exchange. We were shown around the building and were able to see the trading floor and the various departments. We had a guided tour by a member of the staff and were able to learn many interesting facts about the stock exchange.

We ended the day with a dinner at a renowned restaurant. The food was excellent and the atmosphere was very pleasant. We had a wonderful time and enjoyed the company of many friends and colleagues.

Overall, our trip to Chicago was a great success. We had a lot of fun and were able to see many interesting sights and meet many interesting people. We would definitely recommend visiting Chicago to anyone who is interested in history and culture.
We left Mr. Means at Harput with Mr. Riggs and Mr. Vrooman to take charge of the Industrial Department in which more than a thousand children refugees were already engaged. We found there that Miss Jakobsen had done a marvellous work in holding things together, in gathering about her a great number of Orphans and under most unfavorable conditions had established and was conducting a considerable number of Orphan homes. Too much cannot be said concerning the work she had done single handed and alone.

Mr. Ehman in charge of the German work had left a few days before our arrival and a Swiss woman was left in charge of the German orphan work for the present but they were eager to pass it all over to us as soon as we were ready to take it up.

On the 7th we went to Malatia making the journey in about six hours. There is a good wooden bridge across the Euphrates. In Malatia we got a hearty reception from the Governor who with some 500 Turks was out on the Road to give us welcome. We found here that Armenians were something in the same condition as in Dirbekir, broken and fearful. The Governor who by the way is a Kurd and not a lover of the Turk guaranteed every protection for the Armenians in his power. Incidentally, I might state that we left our Motor truck in Harput and took gasolene and our individual supply on the two Ford cars for the entire journey to Samsoun.

We were parts of four days in reaching Sivas. We met our worst Roads in that section. There was much rain and more mud. Had we secured permission when we first asked for it to take the journey, we probably would not have been able to get through. We reached Sivas about noon on May 11th and found Miss Graffan and some of our Relief Workers with whom we started out from Derindje, on the 6th of March, there with a tremendous amount of work on hand.

On our way to Sivas a young Armenian rushed out on the Road to intercept us and poured out his heart on the untold conditions under which they were living. I asked him how things were going in Sivas and he replied "They are all comfortable in Sivas and well protected." I said "Ros is that?" and he replied "Miss Graffan is there and the Turks are all afraid of her." When we reached Sivas we found that this statement had much foundation, in fact, but there is not time to dwell on this work which is pretty well known.

On the 13th Dr. Dodd, Mr. Farnsworth and I started for Cesarea. We were there for nearly 24 hrs. and back again at Sivas on the 15th.

On the 16th we started for Mervon. We remained over night at Tokat where we gathered together the Armenian Committee and talked over the conditions. The next night we stopped in Amasia and did the same. I have never seen more abject and disheartened people in my life. The six members of the "Armenian Committee" that met us in Amasia were still
Turks, they having gone over there four years ago and did not dare to ask to be released. We reached Marsovan on the forenoon of the 18th and took them by surprise as none of our telegrams reporting our coming had been delivered.

We found there Mr. Fye and Mrs. Getchell, also Miss Willard, besides several Relief Workers and a Doctor, with the work well in hand. We were there until Tuesday morning, the 20th, when we drove to Samsoun, reaching the latter place in the middle of the afternoon. We found there an extensive amount of Relief work already established.

We had wired from Harpout to Admiral Bristol in Constantinople that we expected to reach Samsoun on the 20th and hoped there would be some conveyance by which we could speedily reach Constantinople. No answer had been received.

As we came down the Mountain to Samsoun on the afternoon of the 20th an American Torpedo Boat Destroyer No. 149 cast anchor in the bay. Within an hour I met Capt. Kauffman in charge and arrangements were made for starting to Constantinople the next day at rate of 35 miles an hour.

We had made this entire journey without accident; when we started from Harpout each Ford being loaded with 1300 lbs. weight. The only thing injured was a spring which was quickly repaired and was stronger when we reached Samsoun than when the Ford left the Shop. Our gasoline was down to the last 10 gallons. We left the cars for work at Samsoun and Marsovan.

We had all been thoroughly well, only two of us picked up some hostile microbes and had to run to cover for a few weeks after reaching Constantinople but that has passed into memory.

Growing out of the trip that I have described here and also out of fully as extensive a trip in areas under British control covering all of the work in Syria, Palestine and in Celicia and including over 5000 miles of travel, of which more than 2000 miles was made by motor truck, I have been driven to some conclusions as follows:-

1. The Armenian race as it was represented by Armenians in Turkey at the outbreak of hostilities has been horribly stricken in the loss of a great many of its leading Constructive thinkers.

2. I saw no indication upon the part of Turkish Officials anywhere of even a spirit of regret, much less of repentance at what had taken place, and no genuine purpose to deal justly with the Christians.

3. I heard repeatedly long justifications of their acts upon the ground that it was necessary for self-defense; many claiming that the Turks had suffered more than the Christians, and were in greater need of outside aid.

4. The spirit of race hatred upon the part of the Turks is everywhere conspicuously dominant, and the treatment received during the last four years has not helped to soften the
As we come to the conclusion of our current study, we must consider the implications of our findings. The data we have collected suggests that there is a significant correlation between certain variables and the outcomes we have observed. These findings can be used to make informed decisions and to guide further research.

In conclusion, the results of our study have provided valuable insights into the subject matter. We hope that our findings will be useful to others who are interested in this field, and we encourage further exploration of the topics we have covered. Thank you for your attention and participation in this study.

[End of Document]
Armenians and the Greeks.

5. Turks everywhere in and outside areas of Military Occupation constantly threaten the Armenians that they will yet conclude the gruesome task left incomplete.

6. The Turks are everywhere well armed while the Armenians have no defense.

7. Outside the area of Military Occupation Armenians do not dare ask for any rights or concessions or the restoration of their property, but live in abject terror. To us everywhere the one plea was that something be done that would assure them of safety.

8. Local civil Valis, Mutasarifs and Kaimakams are weak men without power to cope with hostile conditions. However good their intention may be, many, probably the most of these, are under the domination of Aghas and ex-officials who are still bent upon carrying out the plan of Christian extermination.

9. If the Armenians can be given assurance of adequate protection they will quickly recover from the shock and become self-supporting and more.

This trip so opened up our lines of communication that of late we have sent convoys with supplies from Cula Kishla through to Cesarea and Sivas and on to Harput without disaster of any kind and so our line of communications are open to every center for Armenian Relief with motor cars in operation and with communication well established. That was one of the objects of the journey and it has proven almost immediately effective since report was made to Headquarters by telegraph all along the Line.

June 27th, Constantinople.

N. O. 2-24
Attention to the Order:

The purpose of this circular is to communicate the provisions of the order.

Attention is called to the fact that the order applies to all individuals who are employed by the Government.

This order will be enforced without exception.

Failure to comply with the provisions of the order will result in disciplinary action.

Any questions regarding the provisions of the order should be directed to the office of the Commissioner for the area.

Signed,

[Name]
[Title]
[Date]