TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

On Friday, March 5, 1920 at 10.30 A.M. a hearing has been arranged before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives in the interests of the bill to appropriate $50,000,000 or more for physical relief in Central Europe and the Near East.

I am writing to the members of our Board of Trustees to ask that any who find it possible to be in Washington on that date and are willing to lend their influence to the passage of this bill communicate with us in order that we may arrange for their participation in the delegation.

Sincerely yours,

CVV-HN
Secretary
NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cablegram received March 8, 1920 via Commercial

CAIRO

NEAREAST NY

ALEPPO FEBRUARY 23 REPORTS RECEIVED FROM SHEPARD AND MERRILL REGARDING ATTACK ON NEAREAST AUTOMOBILE FEBRUARY FIRST AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS AINTAB INDICATE ATTACK MADE BY ORGANIZED BRIGANDS DIRECTED BY TURKISH NATIONALIST LEADERS. PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION IS OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MILITARY OCCUPATION AND KILLING OF CHRISTIANS. CAR ATTACKED WHILE STOPPED FOR WATER. JOHNSON AND PERRY SHOT AND KILLED INSTANTLY. NATIVE DRIVER AND ASSISTANT ALSO KILLED. NO NEAREAST PERSONNEL INVOLVED. ELEVEN WAGONS TAKING NEAREAST SUPPLIES WITH MOSLEM DRIVERS STOPPED BY SAME BRIGANDS BUT NOTHING TAKEN. FOUR WAGONS WITH ARME#N

BRIGANDS FOLLOWING AUTOMOBILE LOOTED DRIVERS KILLED. BODIES JOHNSON AND PERRY TAKEN AINTAB FEBRUARY FOURTH BY TURKISH GENDARMES BURIED AMERICAN CEMETERY FRENCH MILITARY HONORS. TURKISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING AFFAIR. AMERICANS AINTAB SAFE. ROAD BETWEEN KILLIS AND AINTAB INFESTED WITH BRIGANDS. FRENCH REPORT SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO CONTROL SITUATION AFTER CLEARING ROADS WHICH ARE IMPASSABLE ACCOUNT SNOW. AT LEAST TEN DAYS GOOD WEATHER NECESSARY TO OPEN ROADS. SERIOUS FIGHTING MARASH ABOUT JANUARY TWENTYFIFTH BETWEEN FRENCH AND LARGE FORC#E TURKS. FRENCH REPORT TURKISH SECTION CITY PARTLY DESTROYED AND TWO THOUSAND TURKS KILLED. FRENCH AND ARMENIAN CASUALTIES MUCH SMALLER. NO LETTERS FROM MARASH SINCE JANUARY TENTH BUT FRENCH GIVE ASSURANCE ALL AMERICANS THERE SAFE. SITUATION AINTAB MARASH IMPROVED SINCE ARRIVAL AERoplanes. COMMUNICATION WITH URFA MARDIN DIABEKIR CUT OFF SINCE JANUARY TWENTYFIFTH ACCOUNT DAMAGE RAILROAD BOTH SIDES EUFRATES. FEEL SURE AMERICANS IN THESE PLACES ARE SAFE. NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED MARDIN AND DIABEKIR WHICH ARE OUTSIDE ZONE FRENCH MILITARY OCCUPATION. PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REMAIN AT STATIONS UNTIL SAFETY OF TRAVEL IS ASSURED. THERE HAVE BEEN NO DISTURBANCES IN ALEPPO.

LAMBERT.

N. C. 2--961
March 11, 1920.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

You may see or have brought to your attention an article by E. Alexander Powell in Scribner’s Magazine for March on the Turkish situation in which he interjects some superficial but nonetheless damaging criticisms of our workers in Constantinople.

We do not think it wise to give this author or his article any unnecessary advertising by publishing an answer to his charges, but I have written a letter direct to the author which you may be interested in reading, and incidentally, the reply contains some information concerning our work in Constantinople which I assure you is more reliable than that given in Scribner’s.

You may desire to have this letter in your files for reference if any one should confront you with the criticisms contained in the Scribner article.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary
March 15, 1920

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Your favor of the 11th with enclosure is received. I was somewhat startled at Mr. Powell's article in Scribner's but was sure that you would attend to it. It is that kind of superficial writer who always muddles the public mind. Your reply is direct and conclusive and I trust that Mr. Powell will see his way to modifying his statements. Even so the damage cannot all be corrected. Few people who read the original article will ever see the correction and I suppose it is a matter with which we shall have to be patient.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. V. Vickrey,
Near East Relief,
One Madison Ave.,
New York City.

HPJ:JN
Dear Mr. Atkinson:

Your letter of the 12th with enclosure is received.

I was somewhat astonished at Mr. Powell's article in Stedman's, but was even more startled to see if I am right in my interpretation of its import that you would support the proposed bill. It is impossible for an independent writer who thinks for himself to subscribe to a policy which is in direct contradiction to my belief in free and conscientious and in truth, the Constitution.

How will it be possible to maintain the democratic principles we have to give way to what appears to be the necessities of the hour. On the contrary, we cannot fit in connection with the connection and the only way we can get to the matter with 8,000,000 dollars to be spent.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. C. A. Atkinson
New York City

N.Y.
March 9, 1920.

Mr. E. Alexander Powell,
400 James Street,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have read with amazement your reference in March "Scribner's" to NEAR EAST RELIEF work in Constantinople.

It seems incredible that any reputable American journalist should show such ignorance, prejudice or superficial knowledge as you exhibit in that article.

In one paragraph you speak of "scores of big gray touring cars being used for excursion purposes instead of delivering supplies." May I ask as the executive head of NEAR EAST RELIEF inform you:

1. That we do not have to my knowledge in Constantinople even one "big gray touring car", or big touring car of any color, much less have we "scores" of them.

2. The great majority of the passenger cars that we have in the Near East were made by a mechanical genius in a western city whose first name is Henry, and who is not famed for luxurious, ultra-fashionable or excessively expensive cars. True, in Constantinople we do indulge in two cars made by Lodge Brothers and two Chevrolets. I can give you the engine numbers, body numbers and other details concerning these cars if you really desire accurate information, such as your informants in Constantinople evidently did not possess.

Where did you see our "scores of big gray touring cars"? Please send us to them for if they are ours, we want to claim possession at once. We really need them.

3. The majority of our automobiles in the Near East are not passenger cars at all but freight trucks and ambulances that are not especially comfortable for "joy riding" or "excursion purposes". Of these freight trucks we do have literally "scores" and I use the word "scores" deliberately, advisedly and conservatively.
March 9, 1941

Mr. R. Alexander Towell

Postmaster General


Dear Sir:

I have read with amusement your letter to

Mr. Cooper's "To NEAR EAST BELLE" made in Congressional

recent 'entertainment' that any repercussion against

younger states show their ignorance of literature or politics.

I feel justified in neglecting this article.

At one point you speak of the "scope of paper"

turning some profit in excess of business interest or

"selecting subject," as if the execution paid off.

Yet BELLE informed you:

I thought we do not have to my patience in con-

scious that the best way to make any profit can, "At the moment,

are of any color, but the fact that we have the "scope of paper"

are in a majority of the editor's cases, that

The greatest majority of the editor's cases, oft

we have no the year ever was by a mechanical device

in a majority of whose first issue is the " exporter," and we do not

learn from your "Editorial" the specialities of your paper or

select our examples from prominent and who cooperate to

give you a chance as your materials to Congressional activity.

This is why you can say "scope of paper" and

"scope of paper" and you neglect at one time we

want to obtain possession of one or more papers in the next

year, we must not be concerned about our interest in and

everywhere the editors and editors cooperate for your

editorial "scope" and I use the word "scope" in

general sense to mean any cooperation and cooperation.
I can give you the location of them if you wish. Very few of them are in Constantinople. Many of them are at stations along the Bagdad Railway, at Derindje, Konia, Oula Kishla, Adana and Aleppo. More of them are at stations within gunshot of which I suspect you have never been, for they are far in the interior of Armenia, where the ghost of hunger stalks, three, five, ten and even fifteen days' journey removed from the bright red and white lights of Pera Gardens, Constantinople.

They are to be found at Marash, where the fresh massacres recently occurred, with bullets flying through our relief compound and shells dropping through the roof of the NEAR EAST RELIEF Hospital, operated and occupied by our workers.

They are to be found at Aintab near which city James Perry and Frank Johnson, two Y. M. C. A. workers were recently shot while traveling with one of our relief convoys. At Ourfa, Aleppo, Caesarea, Sivas, Marsovian, Malatia, Diarbekir, Bitlis, Harpoot, Erzerum, Moush, Mardin, Mosul and other stations, fifty, a hundred, two hundred and more miles from the nearest railway station, these freight trucks, organized into caravans of five, ten and fifteen each are indispensable for the transportation of food and relief supplies that come from America, and without which the poor Armenians left in these inland cities would die by the thousand.

Others of these trucks, not used for "joy riding" I assure you, are over in the Russian Caucasus, transporting American flour to people who would otherwise perish at centers like Erivan, Alexandropol, Baku, Batum, Nakhitchevan, Novorossisk, Akhalcalaki, Karakilis and Kars.

4. Again you state that "an entirely disproportionate number of them (the workers) remain in the capital where they are not needed." I do not know what your sense of proportion is, but you should know that we have more than 500 American relief workers in the Near East, only about 10% of whom are in Constantinople "where" you say, "they are not needed." Apparently you think that the 15 ship-loads of food, clothing, hospital equipment, medical and surgical supplies, farming machinery, seeds, etc., will magically glide into the Constantinople Harbor, discharge themselves on lighters, find their places in the warehouses, and from these warehouses again redistribute themselves to 54 relief stations, 196 orphanages and 44 hospitals, located at strategic centers but covering an area nearly as large as the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi.

I wish that the more than 100,000 tons of flour, clothing, medicine and other supplies which we have sent through Constantinople could thus be magically handled without having any personnel in the great commercial capital of the Near East. But, unfortunately, the handling of this vast amount of relief supplies in the Turkish capital for the
I can give you the forecast of the weather in your area. Very few of them are in Connecticut. Many of them are on the East Coast of the United States. In New York, there is a place where you can never see the sea, but you can see the sky. The sky is clear and blue. You can see the clouds and they are white. The sky is very beautiful.

Concerning the weather, it is unpredictable. With butter, I might be in a storm. With rain, I might be in the rain. With snow, I might be in a snowstorm. The weather is very unpredictable.

I cannot make a long forecast here. Where the bread, the bread is very good. The bread is made with butter and sugar. The bread is very delicious.

There are many workers here. We must take care of them. We must take care of the bread. We must take care of the butter. We must take care of the sugar. We must take care of the flour. We must take care of the water.

Concerning the workers, we must take care of them. The workers are very important. They are the ones who make the bread. They are the ones who make the butter. They are the ones who make the sugar.

Concerning the butter, it is very important. The butter is made with milk. The milk is very fresh. The milk is very delicious.

Concerning the milk, it is very important. The milk is made with butter. The butter is very fresh. The butter is very delicious.

Concerning the bread, it is very important. The bread is made with flour. The flour is very fresh. The flour is very delicious.

Concerning the flour, it is very important. The flour is made with wheat. The wheat is very fresh. The wheat is very delicious.

Concerning the wheat, it is very important. The wheat is made with corn. The corn is very fresh. The corn is very delicious.

Concerning the corn, it is very important. The corn is made with wheat. The wheat is very fresh. The wheat is very delicious.
persecuted subject races requires close American supervision, and I marvel not at what you call the disproportionate number of relief workers in Constantinople, but rather that the handful of faithful workers have been able to accomplish so great a work.

5. Again you say "they are performing no useful service" and in another place you say "should you experience difficulty in finding some particular brand of iniquity, do not get the impression it is not practised, for it is. All you need to do is to ask your hotel porter. He will direct you."

Apparently that important Turkish functionary, the hotel porter, from whom you seem to have gotten much of your information, was not as well posted on the subject of Armenian refugee camps, orphanages, hospitals, rescue homes, etc. as he was on the subject of "saloons, brothels, dives, gambling halls, run wide-open, virtually unrestricted" of which you write in another portion of your article.

I personally did not see any "brothels, dives, or gambling halls" while I was in Constantinople, but I did see the perfectly heroic work that was being done by the relief workers, whom you criticize, and I know that within a two-mile radius of "the Little Club in Pera" of which you write, there were and are no less than 10,000 homeless, helpless Armenian refugees, dependent for their daily bread upon these relief workers. These workers operate one bakery which alone turns out an average of 13,646 loaves of bread daily, or a total of 191,049 loaves during the two-week period covered by the statistical sheet that I have before me.

These workers conduct homes for rescued girls and women, directing them in industries and self-support. They conduct clinics, and give medical treatment to thousands every month, and I myself have seen hundreds of women temporarily housed in the ruins of an old Gregorian Church and in school buildings, engaged, under the supervision of these relief workers, in sewing, spinning, weaving and other industries, making and distributing in the last monthly report at hand 8,768 garments.

You apparently did not see as much of the refugee camp at Haida Pasha as you did of the wine tables in Pera Garden or with your literary skill you would have written a corking story, scarcely second to Dante's Inferno of the multiform tragedies temporarily sheltered beneath these open tents, which constitute the only home of the 2,000 refugees in this one of the several camps supervised by NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Even though you count in the office stenographers, bookkeepers, shipping clerks, warehouse, transportation men and others at headquarters whose services are necessary to handle the shipping, keep supplies moving to the interior,
and get individual remittances from relatives in America to survivors in Armenia; and without elaborating on the rescue homes, clinics, refugee camps, nursing and various forms of industrial work in Constantinople, we have in Constantinople almost as many orphanages as we have workers, inclusive of the central office staff; a total of 46 orphanages probably within three miles of your hotel supporting and teaching useful trades to 5,474 Armenian, Greek and other children, most of whose fathers and mothers have been massacred.

And yet you say these workers "are not needed" there and "they are performing no useful service"!

If in the conduct of this great work they are "performing no useful service" may I ask in the name of High Heaven what "useful service" were you performing as you sat comfortably in "The Little Club" or elsewhere and dashed off your criticisms of them.

6. Again you suggest there should be "more relief workers feeding the starving Armenians and less feeding themselves at Tokatlans." It so chances that I was in Constantinople last summer at the same time that you were and it is not at all improbable that one of the Near East Relief uniforms you saw at Tokatlans was on my back. It is quite possible that other relief uniforms you saw there were those of my traveling companions, who were traveling absolutely at their own charges, drawing no money whatever from relief funds either for salary or expenses. On the contrary, in addition to paying their own expenses from New York to the Near East and return, two of these men were leaving substantial checks with the directors of nearly every orphanage, rescue home or relief station that they visited from Constantinople to Jerusalem. One of these men could very easily have purchased with his personal check, had he so desired, the entire Tokatlian establishment, without seriously affecting the generous contributions he was making for relief, but since he was wearing a relief uniform he is subject to criticism for taking a meal there.

Incidentally, the first time I went to Tokatlian's I went as an invited guest with an American friend. You certainly would not suggest that I should have declined this friend's hospitality merely because I was in a NEAR EAST RELIEF uniform. Incidentally, the uniform was paid for by myself personally and not out of relief funds.

I did later one evening go to Tokatlian's on my own responsibility, taking with me from our relief headquarters perhaps a half dozen members of our office staff, who had been working since 9 A. M. and who at 9 P. M. were still pounding their typewriters. I dragged them away from their work to give them some change of atmosphere that they might have a fair night's rest before beginning the next day's grind. The party may have been chiefly girls. I do not recall the exact number. They probably were young, and they certainly were pretty. Just good, attractive American girls, who you appar-
ently feel should not have been engaged in relief work in the Near East. One of them, the youngest I recall was possibly no more than twenty-five, just out of Vassar College, and would certainly rank high in a beauty contest, but this girl, if you please, was born in Persia. She has known Persian, French, as well as some Turkish and Armenian from childhood. Her father, a missionary, gave his life, a victim of typhus fever, while engaged in the relief work of our Committee, and this girl, young and beautiful (what a misfortune that all relief workers and missionaries cannot be homely) is giving her life with sublime devotion and fixedness of purpose to the same unselfish ministry that occupied the lives of her father and mother before her.

You possibly saw her at Tokatlian's, having a plate of ice cream with me at 11 P. M. You evidently however did not see her at relief headquarters from 8:30 to 9: P. M. receiving visitors of every nationality, Turkish, Armenian, Persian, Russian, interpreting for all, and pouring forth the sweet Christian spirit of America in a way that ought to put to shame any globe-trotting American, who, by his criticism undermines support for this kind of service.

The refreshments, I recall, consisted of ice cream and cake with possibly some encores, such as we habitually order on a summer evening at any corner drug-store in America, and think nothing of it. The bill I recall amounted to about eighty cents per capita, which I paid personally and was glad to do it; but when I went home that night I said to my friend that natural as such refreshments would be in America and inferior as Tokatlian's ice cream is to the average American soda-fountain article, it did not seem right in Constantinople, within the shadow of so much suffering and destitution to spend even the modest sum of eighty cents per capita on such luxuries.

I did not re-visit Tokatlian's after that evening, but I claim that these faithful relief workers have as much right to ice cream in Constantinople, if they can get it, which they rarely do, as you or I have in our comfortable homes and clubs in New York.

Again you must remember that all of the more than 500 relief workers that we have must necessarily pass through Constantinople headquarters en route to their inland stations. They must usually remain there for from three days to a week before equipment and transportation facilities are ready for the journey into the interior. These three days or more in Constantinople are in many instances the only contact that they will have with metropolitan life for several months or possibly a year. What American relief worker would not during these three days line up at the only ice cream counter that I saw during my entire trip through the Ottoman Empire? There are some Americans who are not relief workers who, I understand, sometimes line up at less reputable counters.
As to economy and efficiency of administration, permit me to introduce you to Messrs. Hurdman and Cranston, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, certified public accountants, who supervise and give continuous audit to all of our financial operations, and whose report will show that our overhead administrative expenses are less than those of any other large general relief organization of which we know, thanks to the large amount of wholly unpaid, volunteer service and the number of workers who either contribute their time or serve for nominal expense.

Your article says "Quite a modest dinner for two at such places at Tokatlian's, the Pera Gardens, or the Pera Palace costs from $15.00 to $20.00." I found that I, being accustomed to the economies of relief work, could get a very satisfactory meal for one or two liras, the exchange at that time being $4.00 per lira, but of course, I did not go to the Pera Gardens or to the Pera Palace, and I think you will understand that most of our workers, who at the time you were there were receiving a salary of $25.00 per month do not go to Tokatlian's, the Pera Gardens, or the Pera Palace quite as often as your article would infer.

You reach the climax of your criticism with that antiquated and long discredited chestnut story of "A hard-headed business man, who was once a passenger on a P. & O. boat going to the East. A missionary on board made a fervent appeal one evening for funds to carry on his work in India. "Here's a dollar for your heathen," said the American, when the hat was passed around!! and here are five dollars to get it there!"

To begin with the phrasing of this narrative would give one the impression that your knowledge of ocean travel had been secured from the reading of dryland fiction, for as you well know, missionaries never make "fervent appeals for funds" on board an ocean liner, much less on a P. & O. liner, patronized as that line is largely by British army officers and India civil servants.

Second, on the P. & O. lines the average missionary for economy sake travels second class while the "hard-headed business man" travels first class, and Third, the hat is never passed.

But aside from these details, you display either colossal ignorance or willingness deliberately to misrepresent facts, when you by inference repeat that awful lie about five dollars being required to get one dollar to India. As a matter of fact you ought to know full well that in great missionary operations more than nine dollars out of every ten actually gets to the foreign field and is used for the people for whose assistance it is contributed.

In the case of NEAR EAST RELIEF, an even larger proportion actually gets to the Near East. If you doubt this I again ask you to interview our auditors, certified public ac-
Your selection: "Whole a single old order for two at a..." The next page of text is "To focus on the..."
The smoking room of a P. & O. steamer with its whiskies and sodas, card-games, and daily gambling pool on the ship's run is not the best place on earth to make a thorough study and reach a clear appraisal of the great medical, social, industrial, evangelical and humanitarian work that is being done by Christian missionaries, and "The Little Club in Pera" or the Pera Palace Hotel eating "quite a modest dinner for two costing from $15.00 to $20.00" is not the best place to study the work which NEAR EAST RELIEF is doing throughout Anatolia, Syria, Cilicia, Mesopotamia, Armenia and the Russian Caucasus in saving hundreds of thousands of people from starvation and helping by means of industries to restore them as rapidly as possible to self-support.

I do not care to give you any unnecessary free advertising by publishing a reply to your charges, but unless within a week or ten days I, as Secretary of the work which you criticize, receive an acceptable apology or explanation I will feel it my duty at least to present the facts to Scribner's and possibly other magazines that occasionally publish your articles.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

CVV-HN.

N. C. 2--957
Cablegram received March 29th, 1920 via Commercial

BEYROUTH March 28

NEAREAST NY

LAMBERT AND SHEPARD RETURNED MARCH TENTH FROM AINTAB AND MARASH

MAKE FOLLOWING REPORT QUOTE

PEACE BEING ESTABLISHED MARASH BUT CONDITIONS STILL UNSETTLED.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HELPFUL BUT NONE NOT FULLY CONTROL SITUATION.
ESTIMATED EIGHT TO TEN THOUSAND ARMENIANS ONE THOUSAND TURKS KILLED.
DURING RECENT FIGHTING. FORTY PERCENT HOUSES DESTROYED MAJORITY
ARMENIAN. AMERICAN RELIEF FEEDING PRACTICALLY ALL TEN THOUSAND
ARMENIAN SURVIVORS INCLUDING TWO THOUSAND IN ORPHANAGES AND HOS-
PITALS. SITUATION AINTAB SLIGHTLY IMPROVED BUT DANGER REPEITION
MARASH INCIDENT. NATIONALIST MOVEMENT SPREADING THROUGHOUT DIS-
TRICT CONTROLLING ALL ROADS. CONVOY RELIEF GOODS FOR MARASH GUARD-
ED BY GENDARMES AND GUARANTEED SAFE TRANSPORTATION BY TURKISH
GOVERNMENT ATTACKED BY NATIONALIST MARCH THIRD BETWEEN KILLIS AND
AINTAB GOODS LOOTED. INCIDENT PROVES GOVERNMENT HAS (NO) CONTROL.
COMMUNICATION WITH OURPA AND MARDIN STILL CUT OFF. FOREGOING
STATEMENTS SHOW INEFFECTIVENESS PRESENT MILITARY OCCUPATION. PER-
SONNEL AINTAB AND MARASH WELL AND HAVE SUFFICIENT FUNDS AND
SUPPLIES FOR IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

LATER WORD MARDIN DIARBEKIR BROUGHT BY MILLER VIA DERZOR
REPORTS ALL PERSONNEL SAFE NO DISTURBANCES. NEAREAST PERSONNEL
AND MISSIONARIES AT MARASH NO DOUBT SAVED LIVES OF TEN THOUSAND
ARMENIAN SURVIVORS.

LAMBERT NICOL

N. C. 2--1017
NEAR EAST RELIEF

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

Cablegram, Teheran, March 29th 1920, to Committee

RECORD OF

INQUIRIES

I have received information that a small party of American missionaries have arrived in Teheran, and that they have been requested by the local government to make a report on the condition of the relief work there. The missionaries state that the relief work is being conducted with great care and efficiency, and that the conditions are improving. They also report that the local government is doing everything possible to assist in the relief work. I have forwarded this information to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and they have requested that a further report be made shortly.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
EASTER—the world's great festival of joy—is here! Heap the altars high with flowers; let the anthems swell with gladness; life has triumphed over death, and the Lord of Life has risen from the grave!

Out of the East—out of the lands of the first Easter morning—are coming now the sounds of lamentations, and weeping, and great mourning. "Rachael weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not."

Death and sorrow are holding carnival. Piercing cries of despair make discord with our anthems of Easter joy. In this day of glad resurrection graves are multiplying with fearful rapidity in the dead and dying lands of sacred story. So fast are those war-stricken people perishing from hunger, and cold, and disease that graves enough can not be found, tho the grave-diggers work until they fall exhausted at their task. In shallow trenches bodies are heaped together and scarcely covered; here and there an arm protrudes from the stark earth in mute appeal to heaven. "If only the refugees were starving we could make some headway," the American Commissioner cables; "but what can be done when the entire nation is starving, and that is what is happening."

But we're celebrating Easter—it is a day of gladness and new life. Do not spoil it with gruesome pictures.

"Christ the Lord is risen to-day!"
"Sons of men and angels say,"
"Raise your joys and triumphs high;"
"Sing, ye heavens, and earth, reply!"

Listen! A little child is crying—out there in the cold—crying for something to eat—crying for something to cover its thin, trembling little body—crying for some one to give the love and comfort the dead mother never more can give. The piteous cry is growing weaker, the puny hands, outstretched in vain, have fallen empty, and another starved little wail is dead—while we sing.

One little child? A pity! But that must not spoil our Easter joy.

One little child dead? One weak cry of childhood to the heart of humanity unheeded? This very day a thousand—a hundred thousand—two hundred and fifty thousand little children there in the lands of the Risen Christ are crying with hunger and cold—are crying in bitter loneliness and fear, for some one to comfort them and love them back to life and gladness. Their only hope for these things is here, with you, in America.

Will you buy food for a starving little girl or boy in Armenia?

Will you pay for warm garments for a naked and shivering little body?

Have you a heart with love enough to spare for these sad, lonely little ones, who have lost all that belongs to childhood?

Will you change the celebration of Easter from mere ceremonies, and flowers, and singing to a sharing with the Risen Savior in his work of giving joy and life to the world?

"Because I live ye shall live also." This is the promise of the Risen Christ. Make it the Easter promise of America to the stricken people of Armenia. Joy belongs to those who make joy. Life is for those who give life. Out of the overflowing abundance God has given us here in America, give quickly, give generously to these needy ones that they may live at this Eastertime.

Lift up your heads, you mothers of Armenia! Your little ones shall not die in your arms! Be comforted! The mothers and fathers of America have heard your cry for help; they are sending, in haste, food and clothing for you and your darlings.

Laugh, little children of the Near East! Laugh, and play, and sing! You shall not be hungry nor cold any more. Bread is coming, and milk, and warm clothes from America. Do you know about America? It is big, and full of Little children, and there is love enough, and bread enough to send some to you, so that you may laugh and play, again. Of course we'll hurry!

Americans, thank God for the life he has given you, for now you can give life to the dying. Thank God for the homes and the joy he has given you, for now you can make homes for the homeless and fill them with joy. Thank God for the abundance of food, and clothing, and comforts he has bestowed upon you, for now you can feed the starving, and clothe the naked, and comfort the heartbroken who cry to you in their bitter need. It is your glad Easter service, your offering, in the blessed name of the Risen Christ, to these his brethren. Give quickly, the need is very urgent; give generously, the need is very great.

A cablegram from Tiflis warns America that hundreds of thousands of the people of Armenia can not exist one week without our assistance. Their salvation—their very lives—depends upon the immediate supply of money to keep our relief organization operating and our supplies replenished. Roads are blocked to all except American relief-workers. Four times during the past two years we of THE LITERARY DIGEST have heard and responded liberally to this urgent appeal. Yet within the past few weeks we have been privileged to see scores of cablegrams from Armenia, to look into the eyes and hear the stories of those who have seen and known the un-speakable miseries of that stricken land. And as we have read these cablegrams and looked into these eyes in which are mirrored the appealing eyes of starving mothers and children, we have felt it to be an imperative necessity to give still another five thousand dollars at this Easter season, and so to provide food and clothing for five hundred of the destitute children of Armenia. We appeal to those millions of our readers whose generous hearts never fail to respond to a real human need, to join us again at this time. Send your checks, now, to CLEVELAND H. DODGE, treasurer, Metropolitan Tower, New York City.
Which is it with you

Is it highest price or Styleplus?

Are you going to pay an extravagant price to insure getting good clothes—or buy Styleplus, which guarantee you style and all-wool quality at moderate price?

The all-wool Styleplus fabrics are splendidly tailored. The clothes have style. Every suit is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Yet you pay a moderate price! A known price printed on the sleeve ticket!

$45-$50-$55-$60
"The sleeve ticket tells the price"

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA’S KNOWN-PRICED CLOTHES
April 7, 1920.

Dr. Harry P. Judson
1146 E. 59th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I enclose copies of recent numbers of the ACORNE, published in Constantinople, and giving news paragraphs concerning our relief activities in that area. I have marked certain paragraphs in which you may be interested if perchance you do not have time to examine the copies carefully.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey
Secretary
April 7, 1930

Dr. Henry H. Jargon
Office of President,
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Dear Dr. Jargon:

I enclose a copy of the report of the AGRICULTURAL DIVISION as it appears in the NEAR EAST RELIEF bulletin. I have also enclosed a copy of the note of Dr. Jargon regarding the report of the AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

I am interested in the report of the AGRICULTURAL DIVISION and I hope that you may be interested in the report of Dr. Jargon.

Please let me know if you have received the report of the AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

C. J. C. H.
FOR THE ACORNE IDEALISTS

We followed. This year let us lead
Obtuser men. But rise or fall,
We have not ever cared at all
Or to our fortune given heed.

We have no future of our own
No past we may not well forget.
We, for the present, owe one debt
Our loyalty to God alone.

Our service and our recompense
Is honest work, whate'er the pay;
'Tis duty done the nearest way
To God's intent that men can sense.

ROBERT SHELEY DARSHIRE.

CAMPAIGN STARTS

The New York Committee will begin its campaign for $34,000.00 on February 1st. The great burden of the appeal will be the need of the orphans in the Near East, because this is naturally what calls out the most sympathy and furnishes the most suitable basis for the nationwide appeal that is to be made. The American people have given very generously for relief in the Near East for the last five years, the total amount of their gifts reaching the large amount of between thirty-five and forty millions dollars.

It is very desirable that the various nationalities that are being benefitted by these gifts from Americans should show their appreciation by making a special effort to raise a fund among themselves for the carrying on of this same orphanage work. If the American people can be informed that the well-to-do Armenians, Greeks and Syrians and other peoples of the Near East are doing all they can for their own orphans, it will be of great assistance to the Near East Committee in their campaign.

We therefore suggest that immediate steps be taken through our field workers to carry out a campaign similar to that about to be inaugurated in America. Owing to conditions here, the best method of securing the desired result will be for each of our local committees to take up the matter with the representatives of the various nationalities in their vicinity, and do what is necessary to get the matter fully before the people and to secure their hearty interest and co-operation.

The time is short and the need is pressing. There is no better way of meeting the situation than for all who are interested to take hold together, and in a spirit of unselfish consecration and determination to raise the funds necessary to support the orphans and to meet the most urgent needs of the refugees who have not yet been able to return to their homes.

ANOTHER GIFT

Wellesley College has made a further gift of 10,000 dollars to the Near East Relief Committee, to be used for the support of five workers for another year. Two thousand dollars have been received for immediate relief. The Wellesley College Unit has done particularly valuable work with the destitute and around Constantinople and it is in recognition of the original and effective efforts of these women that the gift is made.

HOLIDAY SEASON AT ISMIDT

Nicomedia, renamed Ismidt by the Turks, is at the Asia Minor end of the Gulf of Ismidt. Here in a large, sunny building 250 orphans are being cared for and brought back to a happy, sane life. Miss Holt, the directress writes the following interesting account of the New Year's celebration:

«We had a New Year's tree on the Armenian New Year. The townsmen had given very generously of fruit and candy, so each child had a goodly supply tied up in a colored handkerchief. Capt. Sharma of the British Army has proved a real friend to the orphanage, visiting the sick, sending them delicacies and giving weekly lectures on First Aid. Through his generosity each of the larger girls received gifts of hair ribbons and the younger ones necklaces.»

«The Armenian National Church presented us with the New Year's dinner, and with candy, nuts and fruit in abundance. The Protestant Church gave us a Christmas dinner on the 19th and also raised one hundred liras for us, with which we expect to buy a cow. If you should visit this church and see
the building in its half finished condition, the congregation worshipping in the basement because the auditorium is without plastering, you might, probably would, think. How many American Churches in like condition would do such a generous act? Would they not first provide windows for themselves and think of the orphans second?"

"A visitor seeing our children so plump and rosy, so happy and well-behaved, would never imagine that a few months ago they were wandering hungry and half naked in the deserts, that for five years they had been without schooling or training.

DECEMBER REPORT FOR ALEPPO AREA

Rains during the past ten days have made the roads between Aleppo, Aintab and Marash practically impassable for automobiles. During the past month 15 wagon-loads of supplies have been sent to Marash and 5 to Aintab. Between Aintab and Marash a military escort is provided. There have been a number of disturbances in the region of Marash, but no disturbances in Aintab or Ourfa where there is French occupation. Armed bands of Turks are sniping on the transport columns of the French and there have been some sharp encounters.

The following progress has been made in the work at Aintab:

Shoe Shop: This shop operated entirely by orphan boys with the exception of one experienced man, made 360 pairs of shoes last month. These shoes can be made 25% cheaper in the orphanage than can be purchased in the city. This department has doubled its output.

Bakery: During the month of December 45,000 pounds of bread were baked in the orphanage ovens by the boys who have recently taken over this work.

Industrial Department: More than 350 people are continuously employed in this department, chiefly in cloth-making and needle work. The cost of maintenance has been reduced to 30 pounds gold per month. All of the products are disposed of locally.

Rescue Home: A separate industrial department has been established in this Home with the result that it is practically self-supporting and nine-tenths of the women are paying for their maintenance. Some of them have opened accounts in the ACRNE bank.

Bank: Depositors in this bank have increased the past two months from 50 to 200. Accounts range from one plaster to one pound. It has proved a great incentive to save.

Employment Bureau: Positions have been found for 50% of the applicants at this Bureau.

Refugee: On account of the increasing number of refugees entering Aintab it has been found necessary to institute a Relief Bureau to look after them. During the past month this Bureau has distributed clothing and blankets to more than 500 people and has provided a larger number with a substantial hot meal once a week.

NOVEMBER REPORT FOR BEIRUT AREA

Including cities of Sidon, Tripoli, Homs, Jerusalem, Deir-el-Kammar, Damur, Ghazir, Brahmana, Suk-el-Gharb and Junieh.

No. of sub-districts reporting = 11
No. of American personnel = 47
No. of Admin. employees = 428
No. of rented buildings = 36
No. of free buildings = 42
No. of buildings belonging to Committee 6

INDUSTRIAL WORK:

No. engaged in sewing = 500
No. engaged in weaving = 82
No. engaged in lace work & embroidery = 73
No. engaged in spinning = 233
No. engaged in road work = 1,043
No. engaged in Misc. employment = 104

Total employed industrial = 1,977

No. of garments during month = 15,241
No. yds. cloth woven = 675
No. pieces handwork = 58
No. yards lace = 71 1/2
Extent road repair = 912 1/2 meters
Total sales Industrial dept. (Cash) = 325,879 pts.

MEDICAL WORK:

No. hospital = 8
No. general clinics = 10
No. American doctors = 1
No.no employed doctors = 13
No. American nurses = 7
No. employed nurses = 12
No. number beds = 202
Total different patients during month = 256
Total operations during month = 119
Total new cases at General clinics = 604
Total treatments at General clinics = 6593
Total treatments eye clinics = 285
No. total cost medical work = 1272
No. total free medical work = 2797
GENERAL RELIEF:

- No. of soup kitchens: 14
- No. of different people served: 450
- No. of meals served: 100
- Average cost per meal: 2 1/2 pence
- No. of money relief: 2184
- Amount so expended: 340 pounds
- No. of garments distributed (Beirut): 427
- No. of tins milk distributed (Tripoli): 10

(No data included in General relief reports)

ORPHANAGES:

- No. of orphans: 41
- Boys received during month: 93
- Boys dismissed during month: 28
- Total number boys: 1057
- Girls received during month: 69
- Girls dismissed during month: 9
- Total number girls: 1054
- Total No. of orphans: 211
- Total cost per orphan: 48.8 pounds
- Average cost per orphan: 225 P.T.

Orphans classified by nationality

Armenians: 41
Syrians: 0

DAY NURSERIES:

- Total inmates day nurseries Dec. 1st: 75
- No. cared for temporary shelter: 36
- Total expense day nurseries: 175 pounds
- Cost per child per day: 6 P.T.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU:

- No. registered in November: 39
- No. placed permanent positions: 32

NEWS NOTES

From Le Bosphore: The Republic of Armenia was officially recognized by the Supreme Council in Paris and so by all the governments represented by the Council. The announcement of this official recognition was accompanied by the statement that nothing was implied as to the boundaries of Armenia. This long expected recognition caused great rejoicing among Armenians everywhere. The Patriarch sent a long telegram of congratulation to Erivan and to Paris. He also called on M. Tahajjan, the representative in Constantinople of the Armenian Republic, and expressed his felicitations and good wishes for the Armenian Government. The Patriarch has appointed Sunday, February first, as a day of special Thanksgiving for the recognition of Armenian independence. Ohannes Khan Masschian has been appointed diplomatic representative of Armenia for England. An effort is being made by many young Armenians and Kurds to bring about closer relations between the newly recognized republic and Kurdistan.

From Le Bosphore: 27 cars of flour were sent from Tiflis to Armenia. On January eleventh there were 15 cars of flour at the station in Tiflis and 30 more on the way.

From Tasvirz-Eksiar: The Third Class Osmanie medal has been awarded to Major Davis G. Arnold, Managing Director of the Near East Relief Committee. M. A. Carl Wallen has received the Industrial medal.

From Le Bosphore: 80,000 Armenian deportees are being taken care of through the Armenian Club of Cilicia.

The Moslems of Thrace have appealed to the Grand Vizier to send food to the Moslem population through the Near East Relief or in some other way.

From Vakit: The news of the recognition of Azerbaijan as an independent country has roused in Turkish circles an immense and overflowing joy. Azerbaijan has all the qualities requisite to merit independence and likewise have the Azerbadjanese.

From Alemdar: Part of the 52 cases of preserves given by the Near East Relief Committee to the Director General of Refugees were distributed to the refugees quartered on Ali Pasha Ground at Bayezid.

From Le Bosphore: The Princess Chevèkian of Egypt gave a tea in honor of Miss Durian, the American correspondent of the Associated Press in Constantinople.

A wire from Cesarea states that over 500 Turkish refugees are seeking shelter from heavy snows and bitter cold. Snow bound villages must have assistance. Another Armenian orphanage has been opened at Talas to care for destitute orphans.

Refugees arriving from Russia are being cared for on the islands of Prinkipo and Halki. None of them are allowed to land in Constantinople unless they show a clean bill of health and have sufficient means for support.

A number of wounded Russian officers are at the British Hospital in Constantinople, brought down from Novorossisk. Owing to congested conditions here wounded soldiers are being taken on to Salonique.

With the sanction of the authorities the mosques in Constantinople are being used by refugees for sleeping quarters.
A wire from Tiflis states that 30% of the population of Erivan is down with influenza and that the situation in the provinces is much more serious. Request is made for medical supplies.

FROM THE CAUCASUS

From "Slovo": An Armenian University will be opened at Alexandropolis on January 23rd.

From "Slovo": The Armenian Ministry of Charity has opened in Erivan an orphanage for Tartars and 80 children are at present sheltered there.

From "Renaissance": The Armenians settled in South America have collected 10,000 dollars for Armenian orphans.

From "Vosrojeanie" (Georgian): Refugees from Southern Russia are filling Northern Caucasus and many try to get through to Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Novorossisk, Ekaterinodar, Piatigorsk, and Vladikavkaz are filled to overflowing and the railways are swamped. The population is fleeing leaving all belongings.

From "Near East News": A new club will shortly be opened in Tiflis. At the suggestion of Colonel Haskell the Bates House will be turned into a club for Americans. He proposes that tennis and handball courts be installed.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Paul B. Fischer, who has been convalescing from influenza at the British hospital in Constantnople, has fully recovered and returned to the field where he has charge of grain distribution for relief purposes.

Mr. Lucius E. Thayer, who has been stationed at Konia the past year, and Mr. Charles Weedon, who has been stationed at Aleppo, will arrive shortly for America via Japan and China.

Mr. Byron M. Neone, who is on grain distribution work in the Adabazar district, has been in Constantinople for a few days.

Miss Mills and Mrs. Hinson, who have been ill with influenza, are spending two weeks at Derindjé.

Miss Matilda Berg, who has been with the Near East Relief at Smyrna, left January twelfth for India to take up Mission work.

A DESERT IDYL

I wish I were an Arab with long and flowing gown,
I'd hie me off to Baghdad, that ancient desert town;
And there among the lasses so dusky and so gay,
I'd choose a little Arab bride and to the market stray.

I'd take her to the silk bazar and buy a robe of red
That fits a sheet, woven through with golden thread;
Another gorgeous yellow one, bright as a marigold,
And then we'd wander on a bit to where jewelry is sold.

I'd buy her bracelets for her arms and rings with stones of blue,
And other trinkets for her ears, perchance her ankles too;
I'd add a nice, fresh box of dates, picked just that very morn,
Luscious and mellow, ripe and sweet, a Princess could not scorn.

And she should have an Arab stallion, and I an Arab mare.
And we'd gallop off together through the dry, crisp desert air.
To a tent pitched for us only out on the yellow sand,
Alone, away from everyone, NOW WOULDN'T THAT BE GRAND?

IDA M. HEEZER.

WHY NOT?

Grown-ups are often embarrassed by the pertinent, intelligent but unanswerable questions of children. An orphan at our Bardizag orphanage has proved our latest embarrassment. The other day when the phonograph was playing the rollicking plantation ditty, which ends with the refrain: "Oh, Lord, when I get to Heaven, I'm gonna' put on my shoes," one of the orphans asked why they had to wait till they got to heaven, why they couldn't have shoes on earth. Workers are now hustling to get shoes for 200 barefooted questioners.

(Printed by Zelich Brothers, Constantinople)
MONTHLY EXCHANGE

The following rate of exchange will be paid at all Near East Relief stations during the ensuing month for individual remittances and salaries:

(Values in paper liras)

- Dollar ........ 1.00
- Pound sterling .... 4.00
- 20 francs ......... 1.95
- 2 lira ........... 1.60
- Gold lira ........ 4.78

GOOD CHEER

Oulou Kishla has the best doughnuts and hot coffee in Turkey, in all of Asia Minor, in fact in all the Near East. Crawling into the station on a slow, cold, undecided train; numb, stiff, desolate and disheartened—the only Anglo-Saxon in a coach filled with rough, jobling, vermin-covered natives—to hear a real American voice say, «Here, have some hot coffee», is almost more than «jumpy» nerves can bear. You swallow hard, try to answer, give it up, and bury your nose in the steaming, frothy, mocha-tinted beverage, salty tears mingling with the nectar.

Oulou Kishla may be a small station, it may have a small personnel, it may not send in long, detailed monthly reports, but it has a heart, and a soul, and an understanding stomach that make weary travelers traveling from outposts in Mesopotamia to outposts in northern Turkey feel that there is a big slice of humanity in the world, after all. Incidentally, Oulou Kishla handles all the supplies going to our stations in eastern and southern Turkey and is doing an important job very well.

ARABA TRANSPORTATION

When we commenced handling the grain which was given the Near East Relief by the Turkish Government, we, who were in active charge of the matter, knew very little about transportation in the interior, and as the roads around Kirmastli (where the first lot of grain was located) are fairly good, my first idea was to use German trucks, of which there are quite a number at points not far from Kirmastli.

Fortunately one of our party, Captain Robinson, had considerable experience in truck transportation, for the American Army in France, and also in America. His experience had given him a rather keen sense of the disadvantages of motor transport—especially over inferior roads, and principally on his advice we adopted oX-train transportation. We did put one German truck into commission, but after it had broken two bridges and we had spent a day and a half under the second bridge getting it out, we were very willing to fall back on native methods of transportation which, while primitive, did not cause quite so much nerve strain.

As Turkey is a thickly populated country, with large agricultural areas, and as there is only one railroad from the interior to Constantinople, there is of necessity an enormous amount of animal transportation; and the disturbances in Russia, which have resulted in cutting off the grain supply from the Russian ports on the Black Sea, have greatly aggravated this necessity.

The business of animal transportation is one of the most important businesses of Turkey, and is organized and systematized to a surprising degree. There is nothing which corresponds to it in the United States, and I find that not only most foreigners who are fairly well-informed as to business conditions here, but many native business men, have little information about this kind of transportation. In the territory in which we have worked, there is transportation by camels, pack horses, mules and donkeys, and horse Arabas, but by far the cheapest and most important is transportation by ox Arabas.

The maximum pack-load of a camel is about 300 kilos, the maximum pack-load of a horse or a strong mule about 200 kilos—we have had ox or water-buffalo arabas however, which have carried 150 kilos in a single load. Horse arabas frequently carry over a thousand kilos and are of course much more rapid, than ox or buffalo arabas, but in the territory in which we have worked they usually confined their operations to short distance hauls from railroad stations, and while we have used some in the country the supply is limited.

There are three classes of people primarily concerned with animal transportation—the merchants in off-railroad towns, commissionaires or forwarding agents and the peasant owners and drivers of the
animals. Enormous quantities of wool, hides, grain, potatoes, tobacco and other products are purchased by merchants and sent to railroads or ports. The operations of many of these small-town merchants are on a large scale and they amass considerable wealth. Besides working on their own capital they frequently act as purchasing agents for wealthy capitalists in Constantinople and other principal cities of Turkey. The commissioners or forwarding agents usually operate also as merchants on their own account, but their function as forwarding agents is to unload, count or weigh in, and store, merchandise sent to them from more remote points, and send it by other conveyances towards its ultimate destination. The necessity for this system is due to the fact that in some cases merchandise is brought by wagon transport as much as twelve days' journey before it reaches a railroad or seaport, and it is often impossible to find conveyances which will go the entire distance.

The backbone of the interior transportation is, however, the Turkish peasant, who furnishes the conveyance and drives it. The peasants are in many ways the most interesting people of Turkey. Many suppose they are absolutely honest but densely ignorant. An Armenian interpreter whom I had for a time used to say that they were absolutely honest—the most honest people in Turkey, but that they did not know enough to count up to ten, and sometimes did not know their own names. My own experience convinces me that he exaggerated both their honesty and their ignorance. As a whole the Turkish peasants are honest, but we caught quite a number in attempt to obtain other kinds of fraud and were probably had some small losses from their dishonesty, which we never discovered. They are not, however, nearly as efficient in dishonesty as the native commercial classes, but I think this is more because they are not habitually dishonest, and therefore awkward when they try to be dishonest, than because of their ignorance. It is true that few of them can either read or write but they have a great deal of natural intelligence.

We are apt to think that collective bargaining and labor organization are products of the advanced intelligence of the Occidental labor classes, but these Turkish peasants probably understand them better than most American working men. There is a constant struggle between the merchants and commission merchants on the one hand and the peasant Arabades on the other hand, the first trying to keep rates down and the second trying to raise the rates. Wherever we went the transportation rates were on the basis of the Turkish oka. They are systematized, that is, there are definite market rates between the main transportation points, but the market fluctuates according to the quantity of goods awaiting shipment, the number of Arabades who are looking for work, the state of the roads, of the weather, and so forth, and the Arabades are always maneuvering to create artificial high rates, while the merchants and commissioners are trying to hold them down.

The Arabades have organized themselves, and the most active and intelligent of them become Arabade Bashes (heads or leaders of drivers). Some of these Arabade Bashes control as many as one hundred ox or buffalo carts. The commissioners and merchants are compelled to do business with these Arabade Bashes, who use every trick and artifice to get as high rates as possible. The commissioners and merchants are subject to one serious handicap. They are not nearly so well organized as the Arabades, in fact, in most Turkish towns with which I am familiar, there are very bitter factional differences between the leading business men, and it is almost ruin the business of a merchant or a commissioner if he gets the reputation of being unfair to the Arabades. To continue to do transportation business, they must be absolutely honest in their dealings with the Arabades or if they defraud them they must be able to avoid detection and to keep this good will in some cases, they actually pay out money which they do not owe. The mutual jealousy and hatred of the commissioners is often so great that whenever one merchant secures transportation business and commences to negotiate with the Arabade Bash, his rivals commence to circulate propaganda against him among the Arabade Bashes. In some cases the enemies of people who were handling our transportation sent emissaries to all the surrounding villages and told the villagers that if they carried our grain and were so much as a single kilo short when they reached their destination, the Americans would deport them to Malta.

They have no hesitation of course about attacking the reputation of their business rivals and in circulating all kinds of slanders about them. This gives the Arabades a very excellent opportunity to get the commissioners and merchants to bidding against each other for that service, and the Arabades are quite intelligent enough to take this advantage.

The amount of transportation which can be secured and the rapidity with which commodities can be moved is surprising. We have loaded in the neighborhood of two hundred Arabas per day for four or five consecutive days, and the number has been limited not by shortage of Arabas, but by our inability to load faster.

The rates are for course high in comparison with American freight rates, but seem low when we think of the labor, equipment and expense involved in the transportation. Our first large haul was accomplished at an expense of about 40 cents per ton mile. We later

We later
secured transportation in some cases, at much lower rates.

The Arabadjes start on their long trips, which often necessitate an absence from home of several weeks, with a little bread, little or no money, and a few sacks of hay for their cattle. They carry matts to protect their cargoes (and themselves) from rain and snow. They camp out by the roadside, and often sleep in the road, with very little protection. They cannot safely carry money, as the roads are infested with robbers. They wade through water and snow wearing nothing on their feet except skin mocassins. They often arrive at their destination after two or weeks of exposure, during which they have seldom if ever slept indoors, covered with mud, wet from head to foot, and their teeth chattering and shivering. Nevertheless, the life seems to agree with them. Some of them are physically as fine specimens as one could wish for. They afford some of the most picturesque incidents of road travel in Turkey—long strings of wagons, sometimes with wooden axles creaking and screeching the picturesque (though ragged) dress of the drivers, the roadside camps at night lit by many camp fires. The amount of agricultural products which come creaking and groaning to the railroad points and ports in these wagon trains is surprising. I have no doubt that in good years they run into hundreds of millions of dollars in value.

The peasants own their own little plots of ground, houses, and ox teams, they raise enough grain for their own use with a little to sell, and frequently have a few sheep or goats. The transportation business gives them a little ready cash. From what I have seen I feel sure that in the parts of Turkey I have visited, nearly every peasant gets a little of this money during the season.

PAUL B. FISCHER

RELATIVE TO ARMENIAN PROPERTY RIGHTS

The following communication has been received from the Central Commission of Relief to the deported Greeks and the Central Armenian National Relief Commission taking exception to the letter of the Turkish Minister of the Interior, published in the Acorner of December 27, 1919, relative to the restitution of Armenian and Greek property confiscated by the Turkish Government during the war:

As the publication of this letter without comment might leave the erroneous impression on the minds of your readers that the present Turkish Government is doing its best to restore the property in question, the two Commissions consider it their duty to inform you that all the efforts to obtain the restitution of such property to its owners have never met with any effective response.

It has been practically impossible to get any such property returned without calling in the direct intervention of the Allied High Commission, just as it has been very difficult to obtain the surrender of Christian children detained in Turkish houses in Constantinople itself, without the aid of the Allied Police. Practically all the personal property confiscated by the Government, besides the property amounting to many millions of pounds which has passed arbitrarily into the hands of individual Moslems is still held back, and the passing of the law to which the Turkish Minister of the Interior refers, has only been obtained by the pressure exerted by the Allied High Commission.

FELT LIKE PEACE CONFERENCE HEROES

One of our workers who has been in the North Syria district for the past six months sends the following graphic description of life in the wilds north of Latakia on the Syrian coast:

On December eleventh I started six camels off from Latakia with 600 blankets for Kessab and village layet at three A.M. This is an Armenian village about fifty miles north of here nestled among the hills at the foot of Mt. Casius. At five A.M. on the same day I set off for the same village on horseback. It took me until sixty-three P.M. to reach my destination. The road is very stony and goes up and down over steep rugged mountains. I had an Armenian man with me who knew the way. He rode a mule which carried my bed, food and other necessary kit.

When we reached Kessab we went at once to the home of Gergos and Helana. They are Armenians, but having lived with Americans for years know their likes and dislikes, peculiarities and vagaries. They live in the second story of their stone walled, mud-plastered house. There are but two rooms. One is used as a kitchen, woodshed, bedroom, living room, all combined. The other is sort of a spare room which they cleaned and garnished for me. Before I could unpack, half a dozen men were in the room welcoming me to their city. They were followed by two or three dozen more. I felt a bit like Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George at the Peace Conference, very much the center of things.

My supper consisted of rice, boiled wheat, bread, fried eggs and tea. All the natives sit on the floor while eating. I had the luxury of having a table with
a bench to sit on. My horse and mule were housed in the room just below me. The floor had large cracks so that in more ways than one, I could easily imagine I was in a haymow. Even the mice were present. I just mention this little detail after speaking of the meal because it was while eating that I most keenly realized their presence.

I spent December 12 to 15th visiting Kessab and the villages round about, eating native food in the regular native style. The inhabitants of these villages being Armenians, were all deported four years ago. They have only recently returned to find their houses torn down, their fields choked with weeds, their orchards untrimmed, their mountain terraces tumbling down. All in hopeless ruin. What is far worse only about three-fifths of the pre-war population lived to return. They have come back with tattered clothing, few blankets and no money to buy wheat and rice from their Turkish neighbors who charge an exorbitant price for all food stuffs, because they control the entire supply. Such want and misery I have never seen before. One often hears people say that no matter how dark the present, if the future looks bright, one can get along. What is the future of these people? They can never get on their feet alone. Before they can scrape enough money together to buy seeds and raise a crop, they will die of starvation. The future to them looks as dark as pitch. To us who know the spirit of America there is a ray of light. America can solve the problem.

We are distributing blankets and clothing and buying seed wheat and barley. As the silk industry is a very paying one and was extensively followed here before the war, we are also buying them silk-worm eggs.

There are a large number of orphans all over this section for whom nothing has yet been done. They are miserable looking little creatures. Something must be done for them. An orphanage in this district is the only solution. We are planning to open one.

In Latakia we are planning to open sewing and knitting rooms to give employment to the many poor widows with large families depending on us for their daily bread. In nearly all cases the husband was taken from the army and never returned or was cruelly murdered of died of starvation. It is not easy to say no when the mother of seven children pleads for a blanket or leaf of bread."

WAR'S AFTERMATH

Village of Bakir Chai Madeni
36 hours north of Marsovan
26 Greek houses
130 people
40 young men went to the war
From these 40 -

22 died in the army
9 came home and died in the village
4 killed on the mountains
5 only lived

This is typical of most of the small villages through Turkey.

NEWS NOTES

Major Arnold, Mrs. Rothrock, Miss Mowbray and Mr. E. C. Wallen, of the International Film Company, who have been on an inspection tour in Asia Minor and Syria, returned to Constantinople on February fourth. The stations at Derindje, Konia, Dumlup Kishla Adana, Aleppo, Beirut and Jerusalem, were visited. At Aleppo, Major Nicol, Director of the Syria-Aleppo District, met in conference with Major Arnold and Doctor Lambert, and the plans for relief work for the coming year were discussed at length.

During the trip Mr. Wallen made a number of very interesting moving pictures which have been sent to America for use in the campaign for funds which is now under way. The orphanage work at Konia, the Armenian Refugee Camp at Adana, the industrial work at Aintab, the eye clinic at Aleppo, the day nursery at Beirut, are being shown on hundred of screens during the present month. More than five hundred «still» pictures were taken and have been forwarded to America for publicity purposes.

Mr. Wallen also obtained some pictures of general news interest. The most interesting of these, which were secured through special permission, were pictures of his highness the Sheik Sabi, head of the Whirling Dervishers, at Konia, and a review of the troops of the new Serbonian army at Damascus.

Major Arnold was very much pleased with conditions as he found them at the various stations, and was glad of the opportunity to become acquainted with so many members of the personnel.

NOT ON THE MAP

A cheerful letter comes from Haronne, which the writer says doesn't even on the map but is a very interesting place if it is only a village in the foothills, five hours by horse-back from Basliche. Two hundred orphans are being cared for here and the nurse tells of the joyful moment when two bales of clothing from America were opened. Little Lela was so pleased with the blue nighty with the pink stars on the collar and little Noro really smiled for the first time when she got on the plush coat which seemed especially sent for her. The brand on Lela's cheek is the pitiful thing in this case. One of the older girls tried to show me how it was done and pointed to the iron brace on the step ladder and said «souja». There are other similar cases but this is the only crescent so tiny and perfectly made I have ever seen. This letter closes, after relating several very trying and disheartening experiences, with the happy philosophy which so many of us feel, but I have learned to take life as it comes in Turkey. For the literal minded, Haronne is in Cilicia, Asia Minor, in the Adana district.

(Printed by Zellinah Brothers, Constantinople)
AMERICANS AID RUSSIAN REFUGEES

Eight hundred refugees were landed on the Island of Prout from the ship "Navajo" on the night and morning of February 11th and 12th. In a blinding blizzard with a gale of wind and a high sea, refugees from Odessa, many of them sick and wounded, were lowered into small boats and brought ashore. Twenty American workers, under the direction of the Near East Relief Committee, who had arrived from Constantinople the day before on the flagship "Scorpion," worked all night feeding and housing these weary, hungry, storm-beaten war sufferers. The "Navajo" fighting its way through the Black Sea, with oil running low and fuel exhausted in one of the worst storms of the winter, after three unsuccessful attempts to get into the Bosphorus, finally anchored near enough the island to send ashore in small boats the passengers who were able to walk. The wounded and sick were brought off the next morning when the storm had abated.

Insufficient food had left the passengers in a weakened condition with little resistance. Typhus had broken out and several cases of typhoid developed. The wounded, members of the Volunteer Army, were in a pitiful state; many with frozen feet and hands as well as serious wounds, were on the verge of collapse when they reached the hospital.

THREE HOSPITALS IN TWELVE HOURS

Three empty buildings were immediately converted into hospitals, one for contagious cases, one for surgical work and one for the medical cases. Owing to the storms and heavy seas, tugs from Constantinople and Derindje carrying surgical and hospital supplies had great difficulty in getting through. The unloading, the distribution of supplies, the assembling of the necessary instruments, beds, blankets and clothing for the hospitals taxed to the limit the insufficient force of volunteer workers. The first day was a hard one but saw the installation of three fairly well-equipped hospitals. Patients were huddled, dressed and made comfortable for the first time in days. Many of them had not been out of their clothes for weeks, or had a hot meal. Several members of the Russian Red Cross who were on board offered their services and are being used as operating room assistants and nurses. Officers are doing the work of orderlies and a well-known business man from Kieff is a cook in one of the hospital kitchens.

MONASTERY HOUSES FIVE HUNDRED

All the able-bodied were sent to a large monastery on the hill, about twenty minutes' walk from the dock up a slippery, stony, practically perpendicular incline. This was the only available building on the island large enough to house the five hundred remaining refugees. Here kitchens were gotten ready, unused bath-rooms put in order, delousing installed, store-rooms stocked with provisions. Police and sanitary squads were organized and an infirmary opened. The silent monastery with its quiet gardens has become a busy village.

PASSPORT BUREAU ESTABLISHED

A Bureau has been opened on the island under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. for the investigation and issuance of passports. All cases will be carefully considered where there is any doubt of the authenticity of passports and papers will be examined. Many of the refugees have money or friends and relatives to whom they can go as soon as released. When the quarantine is lifted a clean bill of health will be given these people and they will be allowed to leave the island. Most of them are from Kieff and Odessa and in many instances families have become separated and only one or two members have succeeded in getting out of Russia.

BABY CAUSES CONSTERNATION

The first day stretchers were arriving at the hospitals faster than beds could be prepared, and distracted orderlies and nurses were rushing about trying to make room for more patients. The surgical hospital was packed when another stretcher was brought up the steep path and deposited at the foot of the steps.

"But we can't take any more," said the agitated nurse. "Who is it?"

"Je suis une femme," said a quavering voice.

The nurse rushed down and lifted the blanket. "Good heavens, it's a baby, a day old--baby."

And it was: a tiny, scowling, wrinkled morsel of humanity asleep on its mother's arm, totally oblivious..."
IOUS to the distressed doctors and nurses. The unconcern of that Russian mite, swept in by the Black Sea on a storm-tossed, typhus-infested ship, was ludicrous. For the first time that day everybody laughed. Needless to say the baby found a home, and a good one, on the Island of Proti.

NEW ARRIVALS

On February 16th another boat, bringing 120 refugees, landed at Proti.

About a thousand people are now being cared for on the Island.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES
KILLED IN INTERIOR.

With extreme regret we announce the death of Mr. James Perry, Chief Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in the Near East, and Mr. Frank L. Johnson, one of his associates. Mr. Perry and Mr. Johnson were on their way to Marash, where they were planning to establish a Y. M. C. A. center. It has been impossible to learn the details in regard to this tragedy. The special courier sent from Aleppo brings the report that on Sunday, February first, the party was attacked, presumably by bandits, half-way between Killis and Aintab. Both the Americans as well as their two Syrian escorts, were killed. The bodies have been recovered and are being brought to Constantinople.

The entire American community grieves with Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Johnson over the untimely loss of these men, who fell bravely in the line of duty.

NEWS FROM MARASH.

A telegram dated February 14th and received at Headquarters on February 14th, indicates that our workers at Marash are in the center of the fighting between French and Turkish Nationalist troops. Soldiers occupy all the roads leading into the city, and communication is practically cut off. Admiral Bristol, the High Commissioner, is using every effort to have the Americans removed, or to insure their safety.

Conditions in the region of Hadjin and Aintab are very unsettled. If necessary arrangements will be made to remove our workers from these places.

As we go to press word reaches us that our Marash workers are all safe and all well.

AMERICAN RELIEF IN NORTH WESTERN PERSIA.

In Urumia, Persia, Relief work began January 4th, 1915, with the first Turkish occupation of that place. There was then no A. C. R. N. E., nor had its predecessor, the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, been organized. The Russians had evacuated January 2 and 3, 1915, and the Turks and Kurds had occupied the Urumia region. 120 Christian villages had been looted and thousands (14,000 in the American and 3,000 in the French Lazzarist Mission) had fled to us for refuge after having lost everything they possessed.

Counting on America, the giver of succor to unfortunate in all parts of the world, we began the work. We took over all of the available cash with the Urumia agent of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and used it for relief. We used our credit with bakers’ and flour merchants of the unfortunate whose bread-winners were massacred.

Mar Shimmon fled from Turkish Kurdistan during the second year of the war and took refuge in Persia with 35,000 of his followers. These were all fed by American Relief that was distributed by the Urumia Station of West Persia Mission.

Russian disintegration in 1917 again brought distressing conditions. Persia, restless and chafing with the burden of so many refugees, though American relief bore the whole financial burden, decided to try to expel Mar Shimmon and his followers. Russians armed and used some of these refugees and a few plain men of Urumia and on withdrawing, left them armed. Persians attacked these armed Christians and overpowered them in Khoy, but were defeated in Salmas and Urumia. Persians then invited Turks in and helped them to expel the Christians.

During all this time, American Relief was busy trying to prevent shortage in food supplies that would mean the starvation of thousands of all nationalities. 250 tons of seeds were distributed for the fall and spring sowings of 1915, 1916 and 1917, and 300 yokes of oxen. The poorest Jews, Kurds and Persian Moslems were helped as well as resident poor, and refugee Christians, now gathered from Van, Khoy and Salmas.

Finally over 70,000 fled to the South to get inside the English lines. Thousands of these were lost and more than 5,000 others failed to get away from Urumia. A similar number (5,000) were cut off in Salmas and nearly as many in Khoy. The remnant in Khoy, some 300, live as Moslems, else they would not be spared.

We succeeded in keeping more than three fourths of this multitude alive, in spite of measles, typhoid, typhus and dysentery epidemics. We also succeeded in rescuing more than half of these girls and young
women captives in Muslim hands, while the Turks were still in possession of Urumia.

The Turks evacuated Urumia May 21 and the Russians reoccupied it on May 1st 1915. Relief funds from America wiped out our obligations and made possible rehabilitation work. We fed the poorest, but got the bulk of the people to work at once, and purchased and distributed oxen, plows, sickles, spades and seed. Self-support was rapidly established and the dependents were the aged and infirm and crippled, who had lost their humble household belongings and food supplies, and some of the more unfortunate whose bread-winners were massacred.

In Salmas only 176 remain. These are cared for with funds from America, sent by the A. C. R. N. E. In Urumia only twenty, willing and unwilling captives, remain with Moslems.

After the massacre of May 24, 1919, in the American Mission yard, the remnant of 600 was taken to Tabriz by a rescue party headed by Mr. Gordon Paddock, American Consul at Tabriz.

Now the 5,000 exiled Christians, of Salmas and Urumia, still remaining in Persia, are scattered in various places and may be found from Tabriz to Kirmanshah, including Zanjan, Kazim, and Hamadan. Some also have gone to Teheran and to the Caucasus.

Few of these are able to obtain support. They did not expect their exile to last so long. Many formerly lived in the greatest comfort, not to say luxury, but now they are in penury. Repatriation is delayed. There is no definite plan for it. The bulk of the exiles went to Mesopotamia, where a camp was established by the British in Bagata and there the British have organised a fine relief work on which they expend 1,000 pounds sterling daily for their support. They have refused permission for others to go down to be with their relatives and friends, consequently the 5,000 left in Persia must be cared for by us until repatriation or they must starve. In addition to these exiles several thousands of Armenians in the Karra Bagh region have been robbed of all their possessions and are absolutely destitute.

There is also a large Kurdish population along the Turko-Persian border, much of which is still unsettled, for many Kurdish villages have been destroyed during the war. They must have some help for rehabilitation of their waste places or wander farther to commit depredations to keep themselves alive or they must starve.

The above brief statement will make it clear that N. W. Persia is in desperate need. Twice the Russians have overrun a large portion of the N. W. province and twice the Turks have occupied it. Once it has been under the irregular Christian forces and now it is practically under the Kurds.

In the Urumia region, less than 200 of the 400 villages have any people living in them. Salmas is also partially deserted and destroyed. The Persians, supplanting and overruled by Russians, Turks, Christians and Kurds are unable to establish order in the region west of Lake Urumia. Shall the exiled Christians starve? Shall the needy Moslems, Kurds and Jews die? What will America answer? The new Anglo-Persian agreement is not a panacea for all the ills in Persia, for England cannot send forces to establish order at once in isolated regions — and it will take time to develop the necessary gendarmerie to protect the rights of all. In the meantime the A. C. R. N. E. must continue its help to this needy region.

H. P. Packard,
Urumia, Persia.

THE END IS NOT YET.

I wish I could picture to you the needs of the people in the vicinity of Midiat, that village I visited in December. It is a typical back-country district. I know there are dozens, perhaps hundreds, of towns in this suffering land where the people are as poor, but I saw this one. Midiat was a town of 10,000 souls before the Kufferlich or killing; 5000 is a generous estimate now. It is two days ride from Mardin by caravan — no vehicle can possibly go over these mountain paths — but in spite of its remoteness, it is the center for from fifty to a hundred tiny villages or hamlets. At best it must be hard for these people to keep body and soul together, and now, after the devastation of these terrible years, they are the most destitute people I have ever seen anywhere.

You who have seen only America, cannot possibly imagine the nakedness of these people. Women with dresses having patch upon patch, and the patches in shreds, besoms and bare legs to be seen through the shreds; young girls without enough to cover them, perhaps holding together in front the few rags they have to insure their staying on, and many a child without any clothing at all — and this in December with snow on the mountains and the chill winds biting into one's marrow.

The people came to us in such hordes that we had to keep the gate locked and let in at one time only those from some certain village. We saw at once that we should have to give sparingly if we expected our cloth to go anywhere near around. And oh, with every single woman and child in dire need of an entirely new outfit, what hard work it
was to have to weigh and measure, to turn the individual around and look her over, trying to decide whether to give a kamis (the long shirt) elbis (the voluminous drawers) or whether to cover the rags she had with a dress, i.e., cloth for a dress, for remember we had only material by the yard. We worked from daylight till dark all six days of that first week, and found at the end of the time that we had given out over 2000 garments; also that our blue Canton flannel was two-thirds gone and our white cloth and sweaters all gone. The blankets, I may say here, we made up into jackets, getting six to eight jackets from each blanket, and thus affording covering for that many children by day as well as by night.

On our first day, when we saw the desperate need of the people, we sent a letter black to Mardin by the returning certețe asking our unit there to send us everything they could spare; at the end of our first week, we awaited the certețe’s return, and sewed fast on the blanket jackets. To our delight he brought us nine bolts of American Canton flannel, some soap and three sacks of old clothing. They were good garments, most of them, although their style was hardly that «in vogue» in Jabel Thor. They were mostly for men, and I rarely give to men - there are so many desperately needy women and children. So I decided to sell these garments.

Second hand American clothes go like hot cakes to those who have come under European or American influence, and these, who make up the «higher class» are needy, for though they have a little there is no woolen cloth in the country to be bought. With the proceeds of the sale we bought 1200 yards of native cloth, giving in this way to more people than we could possibly have reached with the American garments, and pleasing them much better. Among those American clothes there were a few children’s coats. The day on which we could dress some child up in a good coat and see her happy smile was surely a red letter day.

In all, during the eleven days actual distribution, we gave to over 4200 persons our pitiful one garment each. When there was not a garment or a yard of cloth left we did have a little soap, owing to our frugality in giving it out a half-bar at a time, and, though it seemed like offering the proverbial stone to hand an almost naked women a half-bar of soap, we had nothing else. Even for that they were grateful, not one grumbled it.

When we had given out our last scrap of cloth and the last half bar of soap, the paths leading over the mountains to the village were still black with groups of people hurrying to receive the help they believed the Americans had for them. I turned my eyes and went away with a sad heart. And the next day was Christmas.

JESSIE D. WALLACE.

NEWS NOTES

Mr. R. S. Darbyshire and Mr. A. L. Christiansen have been appointed to the Trebizond Unit.

Dr. W. Nesbit Chambers has severed his connection with the Near East Relief and is devoting his entire time to mission work.

Mr. J. E. Todd and Mrs. Todd (formerly Miss Edith Allen) have come to Constantinople from the Caucasus Unit. Mr. Todd has accepted a position in Dr. Peet’s office at the American Bible House.

Mrs. Frances K. Headlee, formerly of the Smyrna Unit, has gone to Athens where she will serve for six months with the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Lucas F. Thayer and Mr. Charles F. Weedon, Jr., both Pensacola men, are returning to America by way of Egypt and India.

Dr. John W. O’Meara has been transferred from the Samsoun to the Cesarea Unit.

Miss Helen G. Wilson has been appointed to the Adana Unit.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES
IN THE ALEPPO AREA.

Aleppo makes the following report on Individual Remittances. They have been able to pay a large proportion of the money forwarded from New York up to January first. Most of the unpaid remittances were received during December and reports have not yet come in from the outstations.

Received to January I. $76,691.86 for 2,590 persons
Paid out to January I. $51,936.86 to 2,013 persons
Checks cashed to Jan. 1, 11,730.00 to 257 persons
Making a total of $66,665.86 to 2,270 persons

In addition, about fifty inter-station remittances have been paid.

THE CITY OF ALEPPO

The relief work in the City of the Aleppo has been considerably reduced through the closing of the Refuge-Camp and the wholesale transfer of refugees to Adana and elsewhere. There remained, however, on Jan 1st the following offices and institutions.

1. Central Offices for the District, including those of the Director, Treasurer and quartermaster.
2. Garage and automobile repair shop
3. Bureau of Relief and Inquiry
4. Eye hospital and Clinic
5. Hospital (55 beds) and Clinic in Armenian Orphanage
6. Industrial workrooms (sewing and needlework)
7. Salesroom. Sales average about 200 dollars per day. During the week ending January 17 th. the receipts were 1720 dollars. The cost of operating the store is very small, since a corner of one of our warehouses is used, entailing no extra rent, and the two employees, one American and one native, are occupied only part time.

(Printed by Zellah Brothers, Constantinople)
NEAR EAST RELIEF AT ADANA

The relief work of the Adana district is more extensive outside of the city than in it. While the other cities of the vilayet, such as Tarsus and Mersine, have a comparatively small relief problem, there are other large centers such as Hadjin, Bagche, Deortyol and Harouniye that have villages grouped about them, in all of which we have a refugee problem.

The number of refugees in the city of Adana is about 12,000 and the number in the region outside about as many more. There is also a small Greek refugee problem to be met, of Greeks brought here from Erzerum and other eastern districts. Many of the refugees are those who have been brought back to their own homes in the villages only to find them devastated and themselves stripped and with no means of recovering their position. Others of the refugees are those from regions to which they cannot now return, and who have been brought in either by the British or French authorities in considerable numbers, or have found their way here themselves, from the south. There are also those who have gone back to their homes farther north, and have again been compelled to flee from them and return to this milder climate.

In the city of Adana our institutions are only two: the hospital and the refuge home, the latter really an industrial school. There are 90 girls in this home who spend half of the day in work and half in study. The whole regime is planned to make them forget the conditions which have so undermined their moral stamina during the past years when they were enslaved in Moslem homes.

The hospital has about 40 beds and it is always necessary to inquire as to whether there is a vacant place before a new patient can be accepted.

We are not maintaining an orphanage in the city of Adana, since the Armenian Union is doing that work, with an orphanage containing 1,700 children at present, carried on under most difficult conditions in buildings that were intended for hardly a third of that number. We are, however, doing the medical work for this institution and one of our nurses lives in the orphanage in a little 9 by 12 shack built on the roof, and has been doing truly heroic service there in the responsibility which she has carried, and in her isolation from associates.

The outstanding feature of the refugee problem here in the city is the camp for refugees, established by the French authorities and housing nearly 2,000 people in the tents on the plain near the railway station. Besides these, there are many more in barracks nearby and the Greek refugee camp, containing over 500 persons, is also under canvas in another part of the same plain. The condition of these refugees has been most pitiable during the heavy rains of the month; when many of the tents were practically under water. The French authorities have been striving hard to supply another set of barracks, which is now just ready, and into which they expect to move all those who have hitherto been living in the tents. Ministering to these refugees has been one of our largest activities, and we have supplied them with blankets and clothing, as well as milk for the babies and the sick. We have not been called on to do anything in the way of feeding them, since that is done by the French. Indeed, through the province, that is the rule: the French are providing bread, at least, for all the refugees, and more than this in many cases. In the city of Adana itself we have less calls to meet, because of the assistance of other organizations. There is the Lord Mayor’s Fund, which is carrying on a large industrial work where 300 or more are employed, and the Armenian Red Cross, which supports a good hospital, and other general relief work done by Armenian organizations.

Outside the city there is Hadjin, which has always been famous as a frontier mountain town, and the inhabitants have had the reputation of courage and agility to meet most difficult situations. But the town has always been noted for its poverty. The people who were not killed were all deported, but a considerable number have now returned, and the surrounding villages have also their quota of remnant who are trying to till the fields and begin life anew. In these villages the problem has been to provide some oxen, together with seed, and the means of starting agricultural life once more.

The villages to the east, along and near the line of the railway from Adana to Aleppo, are the ones that have suffered the most. Deortyol is on the seacoast on the Gulf of Alexandretta, and is in the center of
the great orange region. The people were entirely deported from there, but now some 3,000 of them have returned, and have renewed their work in the orange groves, which constitute their chief means of livelihood. But because of unsettled conditions, market and transportation are almost impossible, and for the most part the fruit lies rotting on the ground. There is great need for industrial work to be started in this large center. In March, when the orange season is over, we are planning to do something along that line.

The condition of the comparatively few refugees in Tarsus has ceased to require the industrial work which has hitherto been carried on there, and we are therefore closing it, and hope to transfer the plant, with enlargements, to Deortoy, where the need is great. For this work we have a grant from the Port Said Charities Fund, and it is peculiarly appropriate to apply this to the region of Deortoy because a number of the refugees there have been brought directly from Port Said, on the closing of the great camp there.

Our orphanage in Harouniyeh has the distinction of being housed in quarters that belonged to Germans before the war. Harouniyeh is a village in the mountainous region north of the railway toward Marash, and there we have 200 children, but with calls to take in many more, and therefore the need for enlargement. Harouniyeh is not far from the region that is seeing special disturbances just at this time, and we have had some anxiety for the people there, but at present the reports are reassuring.

The scattered villages, with their groups of returned Armenians, make a difficult problem in the present uncertain political status of the country. They have made a beginning in re-establishing themselves, but attacks of brigands last fall brought such a state of fear and panic as prevented their going out to till their fields or to engage in business. Those fears were not without ground, for many of the villages have lost some of their number by murder. The consequence has been that the work of restoration, which was inaugurated with so much hope last summer, has been quite frustrated. The purchase of oxen and grain has failed to fulfill its purpose, and loans made have likewise not borne the fruit that we had every right to expect. It is quite remarkable, however, that in spite of this we are now receiving payments on these loans, even under these difficult circumstances.

Just at the close of the month an interesting bit of work was entrusted to us by the French authorities: the repatriation of a small village called Sheik Murad, on the plain near Adana. This village suffered an attack from bandits nearly four months ago, and eight of the villagers were killed and the rest of them fled to the city and lost all their property. The French authorities wished to return them to their homes, and are providing oxen and seed and food to enable them to start again, and asked us to take charge of this work. There is every prospect that this venture will be a success and as such, an example to the rest of the population, both Armenian and Turkish, if only the political conditions of the region remain undisturbed.

For the region of Hadjin there is anxiety lest there should be attacks from the north as soon as the season is far enough advanced to permit of traveling over the mountain passes. We trust, however, that before that time, such decisions will have been made in respect to the final disposition of the whole country as will lead to the speedy restoration of peace and enable the relief work to be carried on effectively for the building up of a prosperous people.

February 1920. WILLIAM S. DODD, Director.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES

There has been some confusion in reference to the amount of exchange to be paid on individual remittances. Stations are authorized to pay only the sum of liras stated on the receipt forms accompanying each and every Advice Sheet.

When returning receipts to this office for individual remittances, stations will kindly list them, giving the Advice Sheet number, the item number, the name of the Payee, amount dollars and amount liras. This letter should be sent in duplicate.

We have previously asked that the Date and Place of Payment line be filled in by the paying station. Some receipts have recently come in to this office without this information. We hope that all stations will comply with this request as it is very necessary that this be done.

FIRE AT KONIA

The N. E. R. headquarters and hospital building at Konia was nearly destroyed by fire on February 13th. The fire started in the building next door, occupied by the British Control Officer, which was completely destroyed.

It was necessary to move all the patients from the hospital to the orphanage infirmary. All the furniture of the building was removed, also, and was piled in a vacant square opposite, where the boys from the orphanage protected it from theft by forming a cordon hand in hand about the goods.

A bucket brigade, made up of the women of our personnel, the native women helpers and some of
the larger orphan 'boys, stood in the cold and snow for five hours, passing water to the other workers who stood on the fire line.

During the night a baby was born in the hospital. The mother was moved to the infirmary and in the moving the baby got lost. Later it was found in a roll of blankets, sleeping peacefully.

The losses sustained were considerable. Many household and personal effects were ruined, and it will probably cost a thousand dollars or more to make good the damage done the building.

Miss Cushman, in reporting the accident, says:

"Too much cannot be said about the devotion and heroic efforts of the American personnel, the firemen, the orphans and our friends and neighbors. That we are still in this building is due to their splendid work and their unerring zeal. I can still see the dirty group seated about the stove in the hospital hall, in the early dawn. Their clothes were dripping, their faces were, black, there were groans about future chilblains, but the hospital was saved."

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**FIGURES FROM THE CAUCASUS.**

The following figures, given in a recent number of The Near East News, show the scope of the relief work being done in the Caucasus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Orphanages Operated</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Orphans cared for</td>
<td>20,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. employed in Orphanages</td>
<td>4,230 (natives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of hospitals operated</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of beds in hospitals</td>
<td>3,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. employed in hospitals, clinics, etc.</td>
<td>785 (natives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of clinics or ambulatories operated</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily number of clinic cases</td>
<td>1,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of soup kitchens operated</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of children aided in soup and cocoa kitchens</td>
<td>22,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of refugee camps established</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. refugees receiving relief in camps, barrack, etc.</td>
<td>16,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. refugees aided daily by distribution of bread and flour</td>
<td>410,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. refugees and orphans who have received small pox and tetra vaccine</td>
<td>21,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. refugees to whom old clothes have been distributed</td>
<td>6,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No: orphans receiving industrial training</td>
<td>4,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of industries operated</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na. refugees employed in Industries</td>
<td>10,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LOST.**

Ad Edison victrola, shipped on the NEWPORT NEWS and addressed to Dr. George E. White, Marsovan, has been lost. We shall very greatly appreciate any word regarding the whereabouts of this machine.

---

**ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.**

A recent report from the Armenian Central Committee shows that the Committee is providing for 9,000 orphans, and has helped transport twenty thousand refugees, furnishing them some food en route. About a million Turkish pounds has been contributed by Armenians to this work.

In this connection we have just received word from the Committee that a system of taxation for the national fund has been inaugurated. About half a million Turkish pounds has already been raised in this way. Most of the money will be used in caring for orphans and refugees. This tax has in no way interfered with the voluntary contributions which continue to be received by the Committee.

---

**A N. E. R. SUPPLY BASE.**

Oulou Kishla is on the famous Berlin-Ragdad railroad and because of the strategic value of its position was at one time during the war a German center of activity. The railroad station was built by the Germans and is a substantial building of stone—the only structure in the village not made of mud.

The village itself is of little importance, having only about 300 inhabitants: Turks of the poorer class, who raise sheep and hunt, for a living.

During the year of relief activities in the Near East Oulou Kishla has figured importantly as the relay base for towns in the far interior. Cesarea, Sivas and Harpoot, which are among the largest and neediest of our relief centers, have depended almost entirely for their supplies upon the material shipped to them from the Oulou Kishla warehouse.

In the summer, goods for these interior points were shipped by motor transport. For this purpose about fifty one-and two-ton trucks were used. Their service was supplemented, of course, by that of the ubiquitous Ford.

The task of loading the trucks, getting them over muddy and mountainous roads, in the care of native drivers with little experience and less mechanical sense, and keeping them in good running order, seemed at times almost an impossible one. The natives with whom our workers had to deal were not all honest, and no small part of the work was in connection with checking up and accounting at their.
destinations for shipments which were started out hopelessly from Oulou Kishla days before.

As the fall weather came on it was found advisable to use camel and arab (native wagon) transportation. Caravans consisting of as many as 110 camels or 25 arabas were started out on their long journey.

It was not practicable to start out more than twenty-five arabas a day, because the khans along the road were not able to take care of a larger number.

The trip to Harpoot could not be made in less than 90 days by camel, and eight or ten days by arab.

In spite of all the difficulties, when Mr. Thomas W. Farnsworth, who was acting as Director of the Unit, left the first of the year, the warehouse had been emptied of all supplies, and the task was well under way of putting all the machines in order for whatever might be in store for them in the spring. In order to empty the warehouse before the roads became impassable, for three weeks the quantity of material moved averaged four and a half tons a day.

All of the men belonging to the Oulou Kishla Unit were in the service, and most of them came to Turkey direct from France. They are men who know how to do things and do them. They have turned a native mud house into a very comfortable home, have painted it inside and out, added windows, an office, a fire place, and being truly American, even succeeded in improvising a very satisfactory bath tub by cutting a large steel barrel in half, lengthwise. This shell of a mud house, which was open to the weather on two sides, in a state of indescribable disrepair, and crude as only eastern houses can be crude, had been transformed into a really cozy place and costs the unit less than half what it was paying for the two box cars which were used as dining-room and kitchen in the early days, when the men used the warehouse as sleeping quarters.

Mr. John M. Newell, the new Director, is continuing the good work at this difficult post. Mrs. Nettie Hall Austin, who has charge of the personnel and attends to the office work, is the only American woman in the village.

**PERSONAL NOTES.**

Mr. E. E. Hadley and Miss Marguerite Feys, who have been stationed in Tiflis, were married on February 10th. They are now in Constantinople, en route to France of America.

Dr. M. Purne-Smith and Dr. Howard M. Marvin are returning to America by way of India.

Mr. Thomas W. Farnsworth, Mr. Maurice Husk, Dr. W. W. Fuller and Mr. J. M. Phillips are sailing for America February 29th on the BLACK ARROW.

**TRANSPORTATION IN A RELIEF ORGANIZATION**

There's a streak of rose across the blue.
The clouds are hanging low
All along the Golden Horn —
As to Stamboul we go

Our driver is a Turkish man
And wears a fez of red;
He pilots us as best he can
With nothing in his head —
With nothing in his head, my dears,
With nothing in his head.

We wind about and in and out
With many a bump and flurry;
We do, at least, in the languid East
Make the people hurry.

If we kill a few with our creaking barge,
What does it count?
The world is large;
And when the Major went to France,
He brought us back an ambulance —
For a gift an ambulance.

That shows the Major has some head —
We need it to pick up our dead.
The dead, my dears, the dead.

Says Georgie Beck, 'It's half past eight,"
"Climb in girls, we shall be late,"
"Edith Smith, of you I beg, hidee and pull in your leg."
"Miss Jansen, this is your last chance
To ride today in the ambulance,"
Honk, Honk! for a ride in the ambulance.

Said Miss Jansen, 'I desire
To go across in a later car;"
"The lack of cars is camouflage
I'll just call up the old garage."

So she called Aram upon the 'phone,
Said dear Aram, 'I'm all alone;"
And then again in his taciturn way —
"There's not a Ford in the barn today,"

That made Miss Jansen shout and scream —
"What about a limousine?"
"Ah, said Aram, 'that's not for me,
Mr. Gaynor you must see."

Miss Jansen nearly smashed the 'phone,
"That settles it, I'm going home."
"Has it come to this, alas good lord,
Can't even have a Henry Ford."

She looked outside, altho' 'twas late,
The ambulance was at the gate;
Her eyes with rage were nearly blind —
But she jumped the wheel and sat behind.
The driver honked his broken horn
And we were off in the early morn.

_Carol E. Mills_
April 12, 1920.

Via Commercial

BEYROUTH

NEAREAST   NY

NUMBER TWO LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS AINTAB APRIL FIRST FRENCH RELIEVING FORCE RETURNED KILLIS LEAVING SAME GARRISON AS BEFORE NO DISTURBANCES AINTAB UP TO FIRST BUT LATER REPORT TO KILLIS INDICATES FIGHTING BETWEEN TURKS AND ARMENIANS AFTER RELIEVING FORCE WITHDREW. ANOTHER REPORT APRIL THIRD DESCRIBES MEETING BETWEEN TURKS AND ARMENIANS TO PREVENT OUTBREAK. ALL AMERICANS WELL NONE LEAVING AT PRESENT. LYMAN AND BELL STARTED MARCH TWENTIETH ADANA TO MARASH. NO WORD OF ARRIVAL AS TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTED. LYMAN REPORTED ALL QUIET MARASH. NO PERSONNEL PLANNING TO LEAVE AT PRESENT. ORPHANAGE AND VILLAGE HAROUNIE DESTROYED BUT CHILDREN SAVED AND BROUGHT ADANA. HADJIN STILL SURROUNDED BUT NOT FIGHTING. BURKE AND ANDERSON NOW AT ADANA. WINGATE MISSES EASTON AND KING WAITING AT OULU KISHLA. DODD CONSIDERING REMOVAL ORPHANS ADANA TO CYPRUS FOR SAFETY. LATEST NEWS URFA MARCH TWENTY SURROUNDED BUT NO FIGHTING. MILITARY RELIEVING FORCE PROCEEDING URFA TAKING MONEY TO OUR UNIT. ANTICIPATE NO TROUBLE FOR PERSONNEL BUT EVIDENT THAT RELIEF PROBLEMS INCREASING. FULL ACCOUNTS FOLLOWING.

NICOL.

N. C. 2--1055
The Near East Relief of which Cleveland H. Dodge is treasurer, announces contributions amounting to $649,241.35 received during the week ending April 6th, 1920.

Among notable New York City gifts are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>New York City</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Haroutune Gulbenkian</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Bedrig Gulbenkian</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Bedros Kazajian</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Mr. M. Karagheusian</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>The Johnson Family</td>
<td>Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Henry E. Barnes</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>James A. Hearn &amp; Sons</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>National Allied Relief Comm. Inc.</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Sivas Reconstruction Union</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Bd. of For. Miss. of M. E. Church</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Mr. Joseph Gantz</td>
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<td>Messrs. Ernst &amp; Ernst</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Messrs. Grosset &amp; Dunlap, Inc.</td>
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<td>A. L. Burt Co.</td>
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<td>Joseph Ullmann, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York Fur Auction Sales Corp.</td>
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<td>Jos. Steiner &amp; Bros.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidney Blumenthal &amp; Co.</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>The American Monthly Review of Reviews</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Shaw</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolph S. Ochs</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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Miscellaneous gifts received from various sections of the United States are as follows:

- Churches & S. S.'s. of the Ch. of the Brethren, Elgin, Ills: $15,000.00
- Birmingham, Ala.: 3,500.00
- Little Rock, Ark.: 500.00
- Phoenix, Ariz.: 3,500.00
- Los Angeles, Calif.: 45,000.00
- San Francisco, Calif.: 25,000.00
- Denver, Colo.: 9,000.00
- Hartford, Conn.: 10,000.00
- Wilmington, Del.: 3,000.00
- Washington, D.C.: 3,000.00
- Jacksonville, Fla.: 3,500.00
- Atlanta, Ga.: 750.00
- Chicago, Ills.: 3,000.00
- Indianapolis, Ind.: 30,000.00
- Des Moines, Iowa: 10,000.00
- Topeka, Kans.: 10,000.00
Kentucky Committee
Louisiana Committee
Maine Committee
Maryland Committee
Massachusetts Committee
Michigan Committee
Minnesota Committee
Mississippi Committee
Missouri Committee
Nebraska Committee
New Hampshire Committee
New Jersey Committee
Buffalo, New York Committee
Poughkeepsie, New York Committee
Syracuse, New York Committee
North Carolina Committee
Ohio Committee
Oklahoma Committee
Oregon Committee
Pennsylvania Committee
Rhode Island Committee
South Carolina Committee
South Dakota Committee
Tennessee Committee
Dallas, Texas Committee
Houston, Texas Committee
Vermont Committee
Virginia Committee
Seattle, Washington Committee
Spokane, Washington Committee
West Virginia Committee
Wisconsin Committee
Wyoming Committee
Union Sunday Schools
Inc. Miss. Soc. of Moravian Ch. in America
Evangelical Luth. Church
The Woman's For. Miss. Soc. of Presby. Church
New Jersey Local Committee (L. Bond)
Savannah, Ga. War Chest Ass'n.
The Presbyterian Banner
Universalist Church & Sunday School
Clay County Chapter Am. Red Cross
Mrs. R. G. Walker

Louisville, Ky. $10,000.00
New Orleans, La. 2,000.00
Portland, Maine 4,000.00
Baltimore, Md. 7,500.00
Boston, Mass. 12,000.00
Detroit, Mich. 4,000.00
Minneapolis, Minn. 12,000.00
Jackson, Miss. 2,000.00
St. Louis, Mo. 12,000.00
Omaha, Nebr. 4,000.00
Manchester, N. H. 2,000.00
Newark, N. J. 45,000.00
Buffalo, N. Y. 52,000.00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 750.00
Syracuse, N. Y. 4,000.00
Raleigh, N. Car. 12,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio 10,000.00
Tulsa, Okla. 4,000.00
Portland, Oregon 7,500.00
Philadelphia, Pa. 90,000.00
Providence, R. I. 15,000.00
Columbia, S. Car. 7,500.00
Mitchell, S. Dak. 1,000.00
Nashville, Tenn. 500.00
Dallas, Texas 4,000.00
Houston, Texas 1,000.00
White River Jct. Vt. 1,500.00
Richmond, Va. 10,000.00
Seattle, Wash. 1,000.00
Spokane, Wash. 2,500.00
Charleston, W. Va. 7,500.00
Milwaukee, Wis. 28,000.00
Cheyenne, Wyo. 750.00
Philadelphia, Pa. 512.20
Bethlehem, Pa. 544.34
Philadelphia, Pa. 602.16
Philadelphia, Pa. 350.95
Newark, N. J. 500.00
Savannah, Ga. 1,000.00
Pittsburgh, Pa. 613.81
Boston, Mass. 8,850.00
Washington, D. C. 2,000.00
Memphis, Tenn. 5,000.00

N. C. 2--1050
April 14, 1920.

Dr. Harry P. Judson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

You may have received direct from the Interchurch World Movement or from the Federal Council an invitation to the dinner conference to be held at the Yale Club, Monday, April 19th at 6:30 P. M.

The purpose of this conference is to consider the needs of physical relief throughout Central Europe and the Near East and to enlist as largely as practicable the cooperation of the various denominational leaders in securing appropriations for physical relief in connection with various denominational bodies.

Reports concerning present conditions in Europe and the Near East will be presented by speakers recently returned from relief work in these areas, and their addresses will be supplemented by new stereopticon slides and motion pictures.

Consideration will also be given at this conference to the recommendation of the Interchurch World Movement with reference to the application of any overage to physical relief.

We earnestly hope you will be able to accept.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey
April 14, 1930

Dr. Harry F. Judson
Office of the
Deputy Administrator

Dear Dr. Judson:

You may have received notice from the

Inter-American Committee on the Prevention of

Street Crime and Criminal Justice

to be held at the Yale Club, Monday, April 16th

at 6:30 P.M.


The purpose of this conference is to

consider the needs of the American people and the

New World and to explore the possibilities of

creating an international forum for the cooperation

of the various governmental bodies and the

support for the prevention of physical injury and

crime.

Reports of the conference will be presented

in Europe and the New World will be exchanged

by delegates recently returned from Allied

States and Dr. Judson will be able to provide

summary of the New Zealand experience.


The conference will also be given to

the conclusion of the present conference of the

Inter-American Committee on the Prevention of

Street Crime and Criminal Justice with reference to

special problems and suggestions for further

action.

We earnestly hope you will be able to

attend.

Sincerely yours,

O.V. HIN

[Signature]
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Resolutions adopted by Executive Committee of Interchurch World Movement March 30, 1920.

WHEREAS, reports from Europe and the Near East indicate that multiplied thousands of people are undernourished or starving, and

WHEREAS, a recognition of the claims of human suffering upon Christendom would not only be in conformity to New Testament standards, but would be an aid rather than otherwise to the Christian purposes of the Interchurch World Movement, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement recommend to the denominations individually participating that the denominations consider the feasibility of appropriating any oversubscription to physical relief in Europe and the Near East, these subscriptions to continue to be administered through denominational channels as all other contributions are.
WHEREAS reports from Europe and the Near East indicate that multiplying thousands of people are undernourished or starving, and

WHEREAS a recognition of the plight of human beings upon whom overhead mankind now only pays tribute, that accommodation of New Testament services and mission work in conformity to the Christian purposes of the International World Movement, and—

BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Committee

mittee of the International World Movement recommends

to the General Assembly immediately the necessity of supporting by means of comprehensive technical assistance to agricultural and

that in addition to the Near East, these support—

further assistance be given to other countries as well as to other countries now.
INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT,

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF REVIEW,

JANUARY 1920.

RELIEF OF EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST

VOTED: That the Board of Review is deeply moved by the facts brought to its attention respecting the terrible suffering especially of women and children in the countries of Continental Europe and the Near East and is keenly alive to the appeal which this suffering rightly makes to the sympathies and consciences of Christians.

On the other hand the Board is compelled to recognize that the action taken at Cleveland and reaffirmed at Atlantic City make it necessary that any sums taken up into the budget of the Interchurch Movement must first have been included in the budgets of denominational bodies. Moved by these considerations the Board at its meeting of January 19th, proposed to the various foreign missionary societies that they would include in their budgets sums aggregating twenty-three million dollars for the relief of Continental Europe.

In response to this suggestion a number of Boards have included the sum suggested to them or a part thereof. In view of this appeal and response and the necessity of closing the Budget at this time the Board does not see any way by which it can include in its budget any amount for this purpose or for the Near East in excess of that already accepted by the Foreign Mission Boards.

Yet so great is the Board’s desire that as large sums as possible may be given for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Europe and the Near East that it requests the Executive Committee to consider whether there is any practicable way in which the Interchurch Movement can call the attention of the Christian public to this matter, endorse the legitimate agencies already in the field, exert an influence in favor of generous giving for the purposes under consideration.
VOTED:

That the Board of Review be kept informed of the

funds expended for the purposes of this Foundation and the

funds available, and where necessary, to adjust the

funds accordingly.

In response to the suggestion of a number of Honors,

Joe of the need for additional funds, the Board has

been advised that funds may be made available for

the purpose of this Foundation.

Yet so great is the Board's concern that as far as

possible, the Board will provide the necessary funds and the

Honors and Directors of the Foundation.

The Board has advised the Honors Committee that funds may be made available for

the purpose of this Foundation, and the Honors Committee has been instructed to

provide information to the Board regarding the use of the funds.

Please note that this information is provided as a general guide and may not

apply to all situations. The actual allocation of funds will depend on the

special circumstances of each case.
VIA NAVY RADIO

FOOD 454

FOLLOWING FROM HASKELL #15 NEAREAST RELIEF NEW YORK NUMBER 36. RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM INSPECTION OF ALL ARMENIA AND FIND AS SPRING APPROACHES ARMENIAN POPULATION RAPIDLY REGAINING ENERGY AND HOPE FOR FUTURE WHICH FIVE YEARS OF UTMOSt MISERY HAD ALMOST KILLED. NO STARVATION APPARENT. NO SICK UNGAURED FOR. THESE CONDITIONS MAINTAINED SOLELY BY AMERICAN RELIEF NOW AFFORDED. TO ENCOURAGE PLANTING ALL AVAILABLE SEED HAVE GUARANTEED FOOD SUPPLY UNTIL HARVEST AND OPENING FOOD DEPOTS IN COUNTRIES INSTEAD OF CITIES. FURNISHING OXEN FOR FLOWING. FARM AND HOME IMPLEMENTS BEING SUPPLIED. 78,700 CHILDREN BEING FED AND CARED FOR. 7,000 SICK. OVER 6,000 ADULTS RECEIVING BREAD DAILY. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE SAME LINE ALL TO ASSURE SELF-SUPPORT OF HARVEST. IMPOSSIBLE TO REDUCE EFFORT BEFORE AUGUST AFTER WHICH TIME A CONTINUING OBLIGATION REMAINS WITH NEAREAST TO HOUSE FEED AND EDUCATE AND FURNISH MEDICAL CARE FOR 20,000 ORPHANS NOW TOTALLY SUPPORTED BY US AND FOR WHOM THERE IS NO ONE BUT AMERICA WILLING OR ABLE TO CARRY THE BURDEN. THIS OBLIGATION CANNOT BE SHIFTED AND IS ADDITIONAL TO EMERGENCY RELIEF NOW CARRIED ON. EVEN YOUNGEST ORPHANS PLANTING GARDENS EVERYWHERE PEASANTS ARE FLOWING AND PROSPECTS HOPEFUL. ARMENIAN GOVERNMENT HELPING WHEREVER POSSIBLE. PLANS FOR FUTURE ON REDUCED SCALE ARE MADE BUT CONTINUED FINANCE MUST BE ASSURED.

RESponsible

LOGAN

Copies to:
N. C. 2-1195
COPY

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

DATE
April 30, 1930.

AIR NAVY RADIO

Food for the following from Haskell's Near East Relief New York Number 39 Re-

25,000,000 additional food supply until harvest. All food with the exception of wheat, rye, and bacon. All food will be supplied. The only exception is the following:

- 700 children being fed and cared for.
- 500 sick over 6000 adults receiving bread daily.
- Other activities of the same kind. Also support of the farm and home improvements being supplied.
- The impossible to reduce export forever. No time after which it will be impossible to reduce export.

Continuing obligation remains with Near East to house feed and educate

Emergency relief now carried on. Even youngest orphans now totally supported by

Maintain government relief whenever possible. Plans for future on

Reduced scale are made. But continued finance must be assured.

Responsible

LOCAN

Copies to:
C. S. Jaffe
May 5, 1920

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I am trying to refrain from troubling you with the voluminous and somewhat detailed reports that we are getting from our various stations in the Near East concerning political and economic conditions. I feel, however, that you will be interested in two documents that I enclose herewith:

1. A letter received this morning from Major Nicol, Director of our work in Syria.

2. A call to prayer by Dr. Barton in accordance with instructions given at the last meeting of our Executive Committee.

Sincerely yours,

General Secretary
May 6, 1930

Dear Mr. Judge:

I am writing to relay to you the information and somewhat general report of our recent activities in the

Executive Committee's

I am not even aware of the organization of our various sections in the

Executive Committee's

I feel, however, that you will be interested in two

announcements that I enclose with this letter:

1. A letter regarding this morning's

2. A call to prayer for our nation in

In accordance with instructions given at the

First meeting of our Executive Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

[.signature]
A. C. R. N. E.
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE.

From:    Major Nicol, Beirut
To:      Mr. Vickrey, New York  Beirut, April 10, 1920.

We are enclosing with this a confirmation copy of a telegram summing up the present political situation in the North. This was based on certain letters which I just received from Dr. Lembert and, through him, from Dr. Dodd. Copies of these letters are enclosed with the confirmation copy of the telegram.

You will see from this that the situation in all parts of our district is in much worse shape than at any time since we opened up relief work and we dare not think of the near future because indications point to another great movement of the Christian population from their present homes to which they had just gone back and where they had accomplished already considerable progress in rehabilitation.

You will readily understand that this is heart-breaking to those of us who have been here through the past months and were just beginning to see some hope of a stable and more or less prosperous future for these persecuted peoples. For instance, the Kessab people had just gotten started with their crops and looking for the near approach of harvest when they again were exposed to the murderous attacks of the surrounding tribes and large numbers of them have already come South to Latakia and the rest of them threaten to do so. This will create a new refugee problem in Latakia. This is simply typical of districts all over the North, and Adana is becoming a center for the new refugees and others who have been gathered there from the original deportations.

I sometimes think that eventually we shall have to plan some fresh and optimistic directorés who can go on and take care of the problem as an absolutely new thing, as these set-backs are having their effect on us and in spite of ourselves making us wonder sometimes as to the worth of the work that we are doing. I saw this especially in the psychological condition of the Marash people who had struggled to put those refugees on their feet for a whole year and were beginning to see splendid results of their labors, and then had to stand by and see 8000 of the people killed in their presence and many others scattered, the rest becoming absolutely dependent on the food of the Near East Relief after they had reached a point of independence.

I write this way in order that you may realize that to some of us here it appears that we shall again be beginning almost at the place where we began 18 months ago unless something is done speedily in a political or military way to restore confidence and security to this stricken land where relief workers are held at their posts. No journeys can be taken out into the Northern villages, and even around Syria we find it almost impossible to move with our accustomed freedom feeling that we may create incidents that will result in new complications.

I thought it better to send the enclosed telegram because although the news is not at all optimistic, it at least will relieve any of the friends from the uncertainty resulting from absolute ignorance of the situation.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Major James H. Nicol.
Director.
TO ALL RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

For humanity crushed, enslaved, bleeding, we plead; exiles wandering in the desert, children orphaned, Christian girls prisoners or slaves in Moslem harems; a stricken nation amidst implacable foes, its ancestral territory, made sacred by the martyrdoms of fifteen centuries, seized by others; homes in ruin, hopes crushed, life imperiled. This prostrate Armenian nation awaits the fulfilment of the promises embodied in the terms of the Armistice.

America helped crush the brute force that aspired to rule the world, - but beyond that has declined, except to provide food and clothing to a limited degree, to share responsibility in carrying out the provisions there made for the protection of the weaker nations. We entered the war for the freedom of mankind, and yet we refuse to lift our hands in the interest of human rights and the reorganization of the world upon the basis of justice and freedom.

While we sit in snug content and boasted security, apparently as a nation satisfied with the part we have already played, the Near East is in the paroxysms of internal strife, accompanied by the massacre of Christians, characterized by all the horrors so well known in the days of Abdul Hamid and Talaat. The Armenian nation is in danger of annihilation. Nearly one-half of the race have perished or are now in exile. Their ancestral lands are being divided among land-hungry nations or left to the control of the Turk as the people perish.

In view of this situation more desperate than at any other period in the history of the Near East, we in the name of humanity and justice urge you
TO ALL RELIGIOUS LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES:

For many years, our country has enjoyed a unique opportunity provided by our Constitution to build a nation where people of different faiths can live together in peace and harmony. This opportunity is made possible by the principles of religious freedom and separation of church and state. These principles have been the foundation for our country's growth and development.

We, the American Committee for Armenian and Syriac Relief in the Near East, call upon all religious libraries in the United States to take an active role in preserving the legacy of our shared history. It is our responsibility to ensure that the stories of our past are not forgotten.

We urge you to consider the following actions:

1. **Preserve the Archives:** Help us preserve the extensive collection of religious and historical documents that have been collected over the years. These documents provide valuable insights into our shared history and are essential for understanding the complexities of our past.
2. **Share the Stories:** Use the resources available at your library to share stories about our experience. This can be done through lectures, exhibitions, and other public programs.
3. **Support Our Work:** Consider contributing to our efforts to preserve and promote our heritage. Your support can help us continue our important work.

In view of this situation, we ask you to actively participate in preserving our heritage. As we move forward, let us remember the lessons of the past and work together to ensure that our history is not lost.

Thank you for your support and dedication to preserving our heritage.
RESOLUTIONS

It is of course desirable that resolutions addressed to Congressmen have as much individuality as possible, avoiding stereotyped forms and primarily representing the convictions of the senders.

The following resolutions prepared by others may be adopted for use as a guide in preparing other similar resolutions:

"The people of ______ demand of their representatives in Congress that they use their influence and vote to save Armenia for the Armenians and so to adjust the affairs of the Turkish Empire that the Turk shall never again be given the power to administer their country by the massacre of its Christian subjects. We expect America that has materially aided in overthrowing the old balance of power will perform her part in securing freedom and justice for peoples left unprotected and in peril of annihilation."

The following resolutions adopted by the "Friends of Armenia" at a mass meeting in Synod Hall, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, Sunday, May 2nd:

WHEREAS The European Powers have declared their inability to render the Armenian People the necessary assistance to enable them to save themselves from starvation and to establish peace and tranquility in their country, but have appealed to the American people to render this assistance; and

WHEREAS The United States is at this time singularly qualified by its disinterestedness, its national altruism and its passion for liberty to extend the aid required for the moral and material support of the Armenian State; and

WHEREAS Should America fail in furnishing moral and material assistance to a smaller and weaker people in an hour of great
If the time comes, we must decide whether or not to explore the potential for the development of the economy of the future. This is a matter of national survival and the future of our youth.

The following resolution is hereby adopted: (Resolution of the People of the United States)

Resolved, that the United States Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, do hereby adopt the provisions of this resolution as a matter of national survival and the future of our youth.

WHEREAS, the United States has the potential for a brighter future, and the people of the United States have the right to explore this potential.

WHEREAS, the United States Constitution guarantees the right to explore the potential for a brighter future.

THEREFORE, the United States Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, do hereby adopt the resolution of the people of the United States as a matter of national survival and the future of our youth.
trial, no other hope will remain for the realization of the aspirations of the Armenian people for the formation and maintenance of an Armenia capable of sustaining life in its population and enabling them to achieve a full development of its resources and of its powers; and

WHEREAS The Armenian people who through the centuries and despite bitter persecutions and unparalleled sufferings have remained true to their faith and have kept their nationalism undimmed, once established in their independence would be the torchbearers of Christian civilization in the Near East.

WE, AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ARMENIA, in mass meeting assembled in Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, this second day of May 1920.

RESPECTFULLY PETITION THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the name of justice, of humanity, and of Christian civilization to take whatever measures may seem wise and efficacious for the immediate protection of American citizens who moved by a high humanitarian spirit are today ministering to the needs of a stricken people in Asia Minor, and who are in grave danger of their lives together with tens of thousands of those whom they are succoring; and

To take such legislative and executive action as may be necessary to assist the Armenian People to protect themselves, establish order in their land and achieve the economic regeneration of their country.

N. C. 2--1213
May 3, 1920.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

Heroic deeds are a part of the daily routine of our relief workers in the Near East. We have several lengthy diaries and detailed reports that are available if desired to members of the Committee, but we assume you do not have time to read the details.

The enclosed letter from Rear Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner in Constantinople to Dr. Lambert, Director of our work at Aleppo, refers to one of these reports now in this office, copy of which had gone to Rear Admiral Bristol as American Commissioner. It refers to a trip which Dr. Lambert and Dr. Shepard had taken from Aleppo to Marash and return, through a territory that no Frenchman, Englishman, Italian or Greek could have traversed even with the protection of a regiment of soldiers.

These two American citizens made the trip and returned in safety because even the Turks had faith in their unselfish ministry as American relief workers.

10,000 Armenians are now under our protection in Marash who would certainly have perished had it not been for the good offices and material assistance of these relief workers.

I enclose a copy of "The Acorn" published by our office in Constantinople which makes some reference to this trip of Dr. Lambert's and also prints extracts from other diaries and reports.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
General Secretary

CVV-BN
May 8, 1930

Dear Mr. Judge:

I have been a part of the relief service of our organization for several years. We have observed that the American Relief Agency is actively involved in our efforts to help the needy. I am forwarding to you the report of the American Relief Agency, which I believe will be of interest to you.

The report highlights the work of the Agency in providing food and medical assistance to refugees in Europe. The Agency is working closely with local authorities to ensure that the refugees are provided with the necessary support.

I believe that American assistance is crucial in helping to alleviate the suffering of these refugees. I hope that you will find the report informative and useful.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

General Secretary

[Logo]