

The NEW NEAR EAST

National Headquarters
NEAR EAST RELIEF

SEPTEMBER
1927

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.



A GOLDEN RULE CHILD

With the only father she knows, the Near East Relief orphanage director at Leninakan, Armenia. America has given health and happiness to this child. She and 35,000 others must be cared for until they are sixteen





Am. Col. Photo
Deep earthquake fissures by the Dead Sea.



Eye clinic run in conjunction with bread line.



Street scene showing ruins.



Am. Col. Photo
Exhuming bodies, Nablus.



Near East Relief distributing flour.



Am. Col. Photo
The new Winter Palace Hotel, Jericho.



Am. Col. Photo
Collapsed house, Mt. of Olives, three persons killed.

THE NEW NEAR EAST

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VOL. XI

SEPTEMBER, 1927

No. 1

Samaritans to the Samaritans

By C. B. FLAGG

ALL that the Biblical story of the Good Samaritan implied and all that it now commonly means, has been exemplified in the earthquake disaster which early in July rocked Palestine.

Those who remain of the scattered race of Samaritans form a portion of the population of Nablus, the city most seriously stricken by the devastating tremor, and they found Good Samaritans in the modern sense in aliens and foes. Because of their name the aid extended to them may be held as exemplary of the Samaritanism that went out from all races and creeds to forty-one communities within the earthquake area.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
JERUSALEM

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

We are busy trying to obtain funds and devise an organization to provide roofs for homeless people, whose houses have been destroyed by earthquake shock, before the winter is on us. In terms of monetary values or of loss of life (happily most of the villagers were in the fields at the time of the earthquake), our catastrophe is not a great one, but the people of the country are still very poor, they have few "liquid" resources and the principal object of investment is house property. Whereas in many places a large part of this property has been destroyed, we must provide special credit facilities to enable them to carry out major repairs and to rebuild. We are managing alright immediately, and bivouacking in a climate such as this involves no grave suffering. But, somehow, we must obtain assistance and credit to enable poor people to start rebuilding as quickly as possible. Hence my appeal for funds from abroad which, I feel sure, you and your friends will support as much as you can.

Blatchford (E. W.), "one of yours," has been doing noble work at Nablus.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. B. SYMES.

When, as reports say, "the Dead Sea boiled and pillars of smoke issued from the mountains and hot mineral water gushed forth from the earth," Nablus, thirty - two miles north of Jerusalem — with Jacob's well, the tomb of Joseph, and Abraham's altar nearby — sustained the most serious consequences, its inhabitants being buried under the ruins of the low stone houses. Hence, it was among the first communities to receive the aid of Jews and Gentiles, Americans and English and Egyptianians.

Just how promptly aid was received; how it was distributed and to what extent the disaster affected places so indelibly stamped in

\$5.00 *A MONTH SAVES A LIFE*

\$100 *A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD*

Editorial and General offices—Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York. Published Quarterly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second-class matter, September 24, 1923, at the post office at New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 24, 1923. Subscription 50c per year.



Near East Relief boys leaving Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, which was damaged in the recent Palestine earthquake.

the memory of the civilized world, probably can be told authentically only now. Heretofore the story was necessarily fragmentary. I have now gathered the official facts which can be set forth briefly as follows:

Nablus district, north of Jerusalem, 88 dead.

Jerusalem district, 57 dead.

Ramleh district, south of Jerusalem, 61 dead.

Trans-Jordan district, 64 dead.

Total dead, 270. Injured still expected to die, 25. Total injured, 590.

Latest estimate of property damage, \$20,000,000.

Following the first and greatest tremor on July 11, came reports of still more serious shocks. Throughout the country communities began to respond. Flour and bread poured in. Less afflicted towns sent laborers to the

more unfortunate centers. Tel Aviv, hereditary enemy of Nablus, rushed young workers and wiped out an age-old feud. Nathan Strauss of New York, cabled \$25,000. Said Pasha Zaghlul, president of the Egyptian parliament, led with a contribution to a fund raised by the Egyptian Supreme Council.

Distribution of supplies was immediately begun by Col. George B. Symes, chief secretary of the Palestine government and acting High Commissioner in the absence of Lord Plummer. The Royal Air Force volunteered and, with his valuable experience in relief work, Edward W. Blatchford, Director of the Near East Relief for Palestine, immediately volunteered and so planned that 4,000 of the neediest sufferers were regularly first served as supplies came in. He also arranged to have treated some of the malignant cases of disease among the homeless

(Concluded on page 12)

American Energy as Reconstructive Force

By BARCLAY ACHESON

Director General Overseas Operations, Near East Relief

THE remarkable success which has attended the settlement of 1,000,000 refugees in Greece since the Smyrna disaster, is a tribute to the stimulus of American energy and leadership. Although public imagination was stirred by the unprecedented migration of more than a million Greeks from Asia Minor four years ago, and later by the manner in which they were welcomed and absorbed by a Greek population not five times their number, the full significance of these events, unprecedented in history, is only shown by the definite record of the refugee settlement activities of the past three years. In the autumn of 1922 Greece experienced the first invasion of those who fled from the catastrophe in Asia Minor—a tide of human wreckage thrown up in her ports in complete disorder. The second and third invasions followed at intervals of a few months. American relief workers decided that this refugee problem could not be left to the unaided efforts of the Greek government for solution.

It was accordingly arranged that, in addition to the voluntary efforts of the various relief organizations, Greece should be provided with funds by means of an international loan. The Greek government agreed to assign certain lands for the refugees, and an international commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Henry Morgenthau, one of the founders of the Near East Relief, to administer the whole problem.

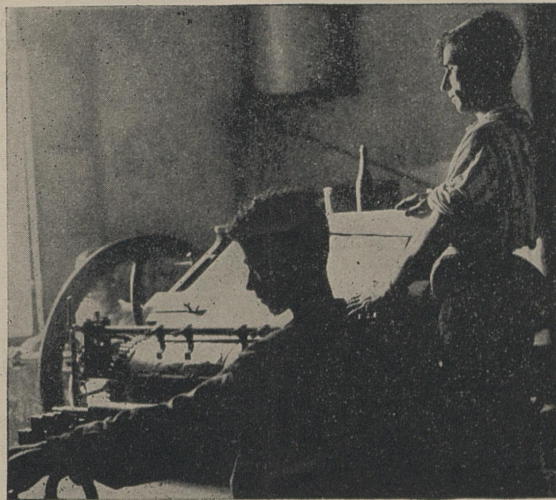
At the last report, 147,000 families had been established on the land, representing 551,000 individuals, and the Commission had spent nearly \$40,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 secured for its use through the international loan. It was estimated that only about 10,000 rural families were still awaiting settlement, but the balance of the funds was required to finish the program of the Commission.

Weak spots manifested themselves, of course, but the story of three years' work reflects great credit on all concerned. Today the great majority of the refugees are settled, working and producing. Success in the future seems assured.

There is still much to be done. In many areas there is overcrowding which requires adjustment. Difficulties regarding title have caused friction among the settlers, which will tax the good will and resourcefulness of the Greek officials to adjust.

But the fact remains, as a living commentary on the enormous value of American leadership, that the refugee settlement in Greece has had a profound and lasting effect on the whole political, social and economic life of the country. Greece has found room within her borders for a virile section of her people who previously lived abroad and made no contribution to the fatherland.

A notable feature of the 2,000 new refugee villages is the rapidity with which the cooperative move-



The practical trade education which is being given to thousands of refugee children still in American care, will serve as a model for Greek schools, particularly in the 2,000 new refugee villages of Macedonia.

ment has taken root. Old Greece has never shown this ability; the individualism of the Greek seemed a barrier even to ordinary business relationships. But the refugees from Asia Minor have overcome this obstacle, as if their common misfortunes and the desire to make good once more had aroused that confidence and spirit of cooperative effort which is essential to modern life.

In the economic sphere the early effects of the settlement of the refugees are already visible in the peopling of the country districts, the extension and improvement of crops, and the increase in natural production. Throughout Greece new industries are springing up and trade is recovering, despite certain financial and economic difficulties. With this economic restoration has come also a moral regeneration, and confidence has replaced dis-

may and demoralization.

The added man-power which has come to Greece means ultimately an added sense of stability and security, which will materially assist Greece in its international relations. Elimination of the Greeks and Armenians from Turkey has largely cancelled the root cause of the traditional hostility between Greece and Turkey.

In a large general way, American stimulus and leadership have been responsible for this entire movement. The same American interest and friendship need to be continued, with an increasing emphasis upon education and upon agricultural progress. Thousands of refugee children still remain under American care, and the practical trade education which is being given to them will serve as a model for Greek schools, particularly in the 2,000 new refugee villages of Macedonia.

The Twins

HRATCH and Khatchadur Sarkissian are the only twins in all Near East Relief's huge family. They were born in 1921 and have been in our care almost from the very first. When they were three years old they were transferred from Kazachi Post Nursery to Polygon Post and have had the same orphanage mother ever since. She says they are good boys and always happy, except when they are separated. If one has to go to the hospital for a few days the other frets and cries.

Hratch (the one on the left, or maybe it's the one on the right) says he is going to be an aviator when he grows up. He



Hratch (the one on the right—or maybe it's the one on the left—the other one is Khatchadur) says he is going to be an aviator when he grows up. Khatchadur says when he gets to be a man he will be—yes—an aviator, too.

has the picture of an airplane embroidered on the pocket of his blouse. It says, "U. S. Air Service." He coaxes his group leader to tell him all he knows, and all he can read about airplanes. Khatchadur has decided when he grows up that he will be—yes, you have guessed it—an aviator also.

These two young men with the high ambitions, who are just six years old, need sponsoring, as do thousands of others.

Sponsorships cost \$100 a year. Sponsors are furnished with a picture of the child whose maintenance is guaranteed and a report upon the child's progress once or twice each year.

A Contrast

By BRAINERD P. SALMON

RETURNING to Greece in the summer of 1926 after an absence of three years, I was naturally prepared to see many changes. Having kept in touch with the situation during the intervening period, as well as could be done at a distance of five thousand miles, I knew the changes were for the better, but the reports which had reached me were long on statistics and short on information regarding the human elements involved.

The tragedy of an uprooted race has been told many times by abler pens than mine—the story of its re-

A group from the weaving room. Sturdy well-fed, self-reliant women, a credit to themselves, their race and the organization that has enabled them to leave the refugee camps and re-establish themselves in life.

Below: A corner of the salesroom.



Building seen through the Arch of Hadrian, a corner of which is the Athens salesroom for Near East Industries and American Friends of Greece, the rest of the building being used as a working boys' home for orphanage graduates.



establishment cannot as yet be fully written, but in every one of the hundreds of refugee villages in Greece we may obtain glimpses of what that story will be like—a history of patient suffering and black despair gradually giving place to modest comfort and contentment.

In the dark winter of 1922-23 visitors to the refugee camps were usually surrounded by a crowd of women with one cry upon their lips, "when may we go back home?" Today this cry is forgotten. In many months of wandering



Part-time workers, too young for the responsibilities of life, who come to the shop each day with mother or elder sister. They are learning to become experts with the needle and are also given regular school training.

throughout the length and breadth of Greece I did not hear it once. True, here and there one of the older generation is seen resting after the work of the day busy with thoughts which conceivably turn to the home of her childhood, but such homesickness as there may be is not spoken of, at least not before the stranger.

Nowhere in Greece is this changed mental attitude more pronounced than in the women and girls employed in the workshops established by the American Friends of Greece in 1924 and now consolidated with the Near East Industries. The shops were started as an experiment in constructive relief by a group of Americans who felt it better to spend money in giving work and through work, not only food and clothes and shelter, but that which is fully as important to a human being, interest in the present and hope for the future.

That this experiment has been a successful one is evidenced by the changed outlook of the workers and their pride in their accomplishment. The despairing mobs of the refugee camps of three years ago have been transformed into normal human beings. Could all those in America whose contributions have helped make this possible see what has been accomplished, they would find in the result

ample reward for their generosity. Women and girls well nourished, with happy, smiling faces, neatly dressed, working in the clean, well-lighted shops in the Coundouriotis Village present a vastly different picture from the huddled groups of misery in the refugee camps of 1922-23.

To the sense of physical well-being coming from properly nourished bodies and regular work in clean, light, well ventilated buildings, is added mental stimulation due to the character of the work upon which they are engaged, for surely there is joy in working with beautiful colors and upon fine fabrics.

The designs used in weaving and embroidering are all distinctively Greek, symbolical of some period of the history of that historic land, and

though they may be modified in some instances to meet modern needs, they still remain truly classic, or Byzantine, or perhaps representative of some one of the many Islands of the Aegean Sea. There is inspiration for these daughters of Greece in the utilization of the designs and coloring which have been worked out by the women of their race during countless generations.

In the designing room at Athens are treasured many pieces of old embroidery, some mere fragments, others intact and with colors as bright and fresh as when worked by nimble fingers from two to five hundred years ago. When word is received from America that some new article must be made to adorn the person or embellish the home of our exacting womankind, a search is made among these treasures, and a Cretan curtain, a bedspread from Chios, a wedding costume from Epirus, or a bit of embroidery from some Byzantine church or convent may be chosen to afford the suggestions which a few deft changes make appropriate to the modern need. When the embroideries themselves fail in inspiration, recourse is had to designs found upon the pottery of Rhodes or Crete, or a visit is paid to the National and Byzantine Museums, where

A street in Coundouriotis Village. The houses, though small and plain, are immaculately clean and veritable "havens of refuge" to those who have known the horror of the refugee camps. These houses are occupied for the most part by workers in the American Industrial Shops.



the patterns are seemingly inexhaustible. The mental stimulation which the worker derives from this process is surely carried on to the purchaser, whose senses have been already captivated by the soft, rich coloring and exquisite design of the article purchased. Anyone visiting Athens should not fail to see the exhibition in the Near East Relief Building facing the Arch of Hadrian where arrangements are also made for visitors to inspect the workshops in Coundouriotis Village.

There is one note of pathos to be sounded before closing, not one applying to those employed, but to the many skilled fingers still idle, to the minds which lack contentment in the present and hope in the future, for alas! it is impossible to give work to all who have skill and eagerness. For this reason every buyer

of Grecian made products of Near East Industries should become a booster of the work, for what more delightful sensation can one experience than the possession of such lovely things as the shops turn out and the knowledge that their purchase is helping some woman in the Near East win her way back to economic independence, bodily comfort and future hope.

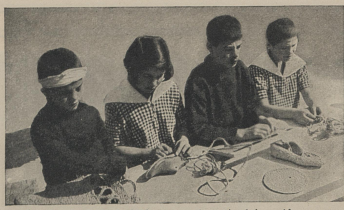
First Self-Supporting Blind

THERE are two hundred blind children, victims of trachoma, in the care of Near East Relief. It has been a great problem to prepare these defectives for self-support in countries where, since the war, it has been impossible for many of the able-bodied to find work. The recent successful placement of four blind boys as trained weavers in Syria, is the first satisfactory result of effort inaugurated by Near East Relief to demonstrate a solution of its blind problem.

The above practical demonstration of the

educational value of the specialized work Near East Relief has done for its defectives has inspired the French Mandatory Government in Syria to contribute, unsolicited, 30,000 francs for the educational work of the Ghazir Blind School, which is specializing in weaving.

The cooperation of the governments under which the American organization is working, of which the above is only one instance of many, is indicative of universal recognition of the Golden Rule principles on which the work is based.



Two hundred blind children must be trained for self-support



Why America Is Still Needed in the Near East

Thousands of children in the refugee camps need help—proper shelter, food, clothes and education.

Many children were made homeless by the Armenian and Palestine earthquakes, like this little Lemnakanite.



Young girls must be trained in nursing and other vocations.



Through the Near East League, the ethical life of the children is shaped, both in the orphanage and after graduation.



Young womanhood presents an unusual problem as there is little place in the economic life for her except as wife or servant.



New maternity center, Beirut. The plight of refugee mothers with young babies is often pitiful in the extreme.

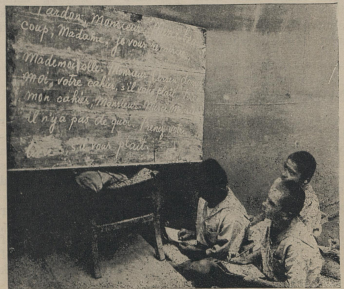


The bread line is still a necessity in many places in the Near East.

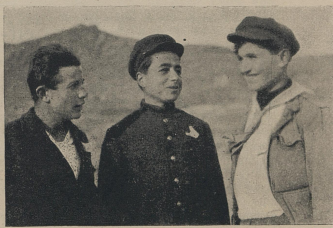


Two thousand widows with 8,000 dependents are supported by Near East Industries and thus prevented from becoming objects of charity.

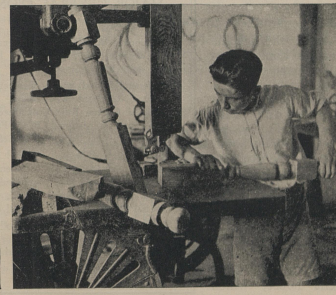
Most of the 35,000 children in our care, are of school age.



Orphanage graduates must be helped until established.



So many are still so young,—55% under the "teen" age.

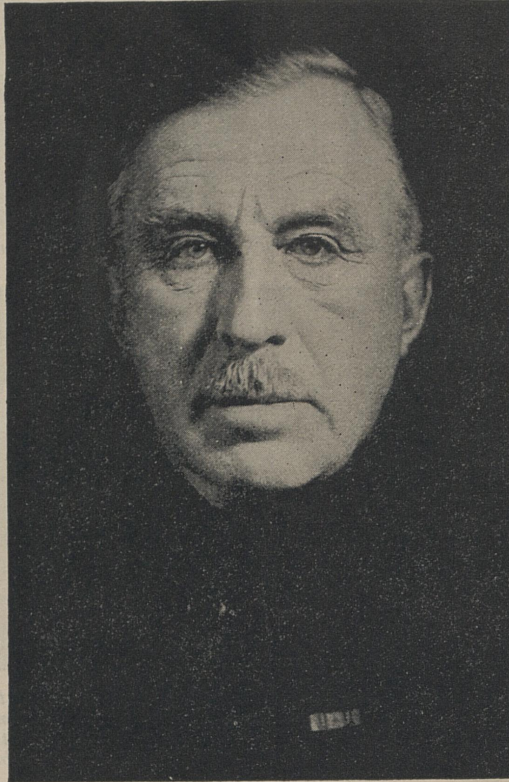


Every boy must be given a trade at which he can earn a living.

(Continued from page 4)
children, trachoma being especially virulent. The work of the Near East representatives was fittingly rewarded by letters expressing deep appreciation by the government officials and their admiration of Mr. Blatchford's skill in carrying on his work.

This service, which cost the Near East Relief but a trifle, has resulted in a strengthening of good will between the officials of the Palestine Government and the Near East Relief, which is praised as administering help in accordance with the best traditions of the organization. Races and creeds throughout the country also have been drawn closer together.

As to the specific damage done, Jerusalem now seems to have been stricken harder than at first supposed. The Church of the Ascension, the buildings in the Russian compound and the Hebrew University buildings were all badly shaken, as was the Empress Augusta Hospice, now known as the government house, which



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

IN the death, on August 8, of Major General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, Near East Relief lost a warm friend and staunch supporter.

General Wood was a member of the Board of Trustees of Near East Relief, a member of the National Golden Rule Committee and was affiliated with the International Near East Association as chairman of the Armenian Relief Committee in the Philippine Islands.

In the spring of 1921, when the need of the Armenian people was acute and Near East Relief faced a crisis, General Wood, as chairman of a Special Lenten Sacrifice Appeal Committee, headed one of the most popular and successful campaigns for post-war relief.

His loss is mourned by all those connected with the work of the organization.

was built by the former German Kaiser. The damage to business buildings also was considerable. In Bethlehem the monastery of the Greek section connected with the Church of the Nativity was severely cracked. Properties of the Armenian church in Jerusalem and Ramleh were damaged to the extent of \$25,000. Houses in Nazareth show the effects of the quake. Jericho's buildings were shaken and three Indian women of high rank were killed in the collapse of a hotel.

Three buildings in which the Near East Relief is interested suffered from the disaster. One is the school of the Sisters of Charity. Another is the School of St. Pierre, which, like the first, is aided by the Near East Relief. The third is the Armenian Patriarchate which gives over a room for the Working Boys' Home in the Armenian convent in Jerusalem.

Nablus' fate, however, continues to be foremost. There the inhabitants were buried beneath the debris and it was more than a week before all bodies were

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Arms and Legs

IN the old monastery at Ghazir, which now is the Near East Relief orphanage, is a young girl, Meyreni Shekerdjian, who has no arms.

Although Meyreni has a pretty face, a strong healthy body, an affectionate and willing disposition and has a wonderful way with little children, as she has demonstrated in her job as house mother at Ghazir, it is unlikely that she will marry. There are few men in Syria, in its uncertain political and economic condition, who could afford to assume the burden of a girl who could only make him a comfortable home with the aid of a servant. Neither can she make a home for herself even if she could maintain it.

For in spite of the fact that Meyreni has taught herself to take care of all her personal needs except combing her hair; to run a sewing machine, turning the wheel quickly by pressing one pitiful stump of an arm against its handle; threading the needle by poking the thread through with her mouth and grasping it and drawing it through the eye with the big and second toe of one of her clever feet; to crochet; to write; yet there are many things about the house she cannot do. And now that she is practically a woman and fixed in her habits of life, it is probable that if Meyreni were presented suddenly with artificial arms she would find herself less useful than she is at present. No, Meyreni's life is just a tragedy, considered from the standpoint of a proper place in economic life. Meyreni can only spend



Meyreni eats her breakfast

her life in institutions where she will have some help in making life possible and bearable.

But there are many children in Near East Relief orphanages who are younger than

Meyreni, who are minus an arm or a leg, a terrible handicap when it is considered that they must be started out into self-support at the early age of sixteen, too soon for many of them to have become expert in a trade because of their deformity.

Most of these children will be unable to achieve the status of full-support in their present condition. Equipped now with properly articulated arms and legs it would be possible for them to master a trade by which they can earn their living when they are graduated from the orphanage trade schools.

Money is needed to equip these children with artificial legs and arms. The cost of the individual limbs varies according to the length required and the age of the child. The average cost per leg or arm is \$25.

There is no appropriation in the funds of Near East Relief for this special need. Friends are therefore urged to create a special fund by generous contributions, and are asked when sending in the contribution to designate that it is for this purpose.



Meyreni writes a letter

“HOW much of adolescent power has been caught, harnessed and trained” is the question asked in connection with Near East Relief's care of approximately 35,000 children, by Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, Professor of Religious Education, Occidental College, during his recent visit to Near East Relief work in Syria. “If we could get some kind of an organization,” continued Dr. Carruthers, “that would take this Near East Relief contact with youth and build up an organization through which we could touch and train the youth of Armenia up to the possibilities in these difficult lands, that seems to me the great future work of Near East Relief.”

Near East Girls and the League

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following is an editorial from "The Star," the periodical of the Near East League, an organization of orphan graduates of Near East Relief.*

WE have talked in these columns many times regarding the duties of both ex-orphan boys and girls. This time we shall speak more especially about the duties of the girls in the social and family life, as they are scattered abroad in Syria and Lebanon, as well as in other countries, and are living in different environments.

After they leave the orphanage they need more care and guidance than the boys, because they are more timid, until they are old enough to take their places in the community as Armenian ladies.

The Near East Relief and other benevolent organizations have cared for them in many ways. Some of them have married and have happy families. Some of them are successful as teachers in schools; some earn a living by doing beautiful embroidery; others have taken up nursing; while others are honest servants in good families. But there are some who are unable to fight the battle of life alone, and these are the ones who need the most help. They need advice, as from a mother or sister, and the older girls can perform this duty.

The Near East League has special duties in this great work.

In Zahle, Alexandretta and especially in Aleppo, where the girls share equally with the boys in the work of the Near East League, they are trying to do their part on the service committees, in the night schools or in special visits and other activities and so are being helpful to their sisters.

It is evident that both the boys and the girls, when they come out of the orphanage, are ignorant about social relations, friendly and polite manners and talking with courtesy. They are astonished and nervous in meeting their many troubles. When they join the Near East League they feel the necessity of being careful and polite, and through the League activities

they learn to be normal in their social relationships.

The hearts of orphan girls are kind; they are eager to help and raise one another. We are sure they want to be real and actual Christians. They have to show to others the nobility of serving. Their mothers and grandmothers were splendid examples.

In every chapter of the Near East League the orphan girls' activities must show strong affection for their organization. They must work hard for it. The success of the League will be proved by the success which accompanies their activities.

In those places where there is no chapter of the League our orphan girls must start small groups among themselves and later join into one strong central organization.

Let our ex-orphan girls who are married, and who are more lucky than the others, remember with gratefulness the kindness shown to them by their friends during hard times, and so let them come together and push the League idea in order to help others. We hope and believe that their efforts for the League will be encouraged by their husbands and other relatives and friends.

Ex-orphan girls, no one can be so helpful to one another of you as you can yourselves. You may at first lack courage to start activities, but once the effort is made the impetus will carry you along to success.

The feminine sex does the biggest work in the community life. The uplift and progress of a people depends on the women, for they are the teachers of the future men and women of the race. The progress of our people depends mostly upon serving and helping each other.

IN achieving its philanthropic work in this country the American Near East Relief has indeed followed the century-old tradition of friendship of the noble and great United States of America and has thus won the everlasting gratitude of the Hellenes.

P. COUNTOURIOTIS

President of the Republic of Greece

Camp Babies

By MABELL S. C. SMITH

THE Armenian women in the refugee camps of Beirut are living in makeshift huts under circumstances that make cleanliness and privacy almost impossible to secure, and their poverty is so extreme that they can afford no special care during the trying hours of childbirth. This means that the babies of those too poor to go to the city hospitals are ushered into the world by unskilled refugee friends or at the best by native midwives.

The situation was a source of deep concern to Miss Agnes Evon, head of the Near East Relief nursing service in the Beirut area. In her visits to the camps she came across so much suffering, she found so many cases where lack of after-care caused prolonged and unnecessary anguish that she could not rest until she did something to better the condition.

Near East Relief, whose work at present is almost exclusively with the children in its care, could not appropriate funds for the erection of a maternity center, so Miss Evon enlisted the interest of American and British women living in Beirut and with their aid raised enough money to construct a small maternity hospital.

The building is scarcely more than a hut, 22 by 45 feet, but it is fresh and dainty, with its fourteen spotless beds and market-basket bassinets and its blue and white curtains at



Miss Agnes Evon with one of her Beirut clinic babies.

the windows. Each bed serves three mothers a month, the cost for each patient being \$5. No charge is made for the medical and nursing care and no patients are taken except those absolutely unable to pay. The upkeep is borne in large part by the Beirut Relief Committee. Medical direction and nursing service is contributed by Near East Relief, and in order that the existing staff might be utilized the little hospital was built adjoining the Near East Relief clinic and day nursery.

Nowhere has greater good been done for the present and the future as well than in the establishment of this little hospital, which was Miss Evon's inspira-

tion, where women may be spared much suffering and babies be born with the care that will, perhaps, secure for them a lifetime of health.

THE most modern x-ray in the Caucasus Republics, and probably the newest in all Russia, has been sent out for our work. It has a voltage totalling 140,000 volts and a possible spark gap of ten inches. Among other uses in modern medical practice introduced, it is now possible to treat two children suffering from favus in ten minutes where formerly with the old equipment we were able to treat only one per half hour.

In High Esteem

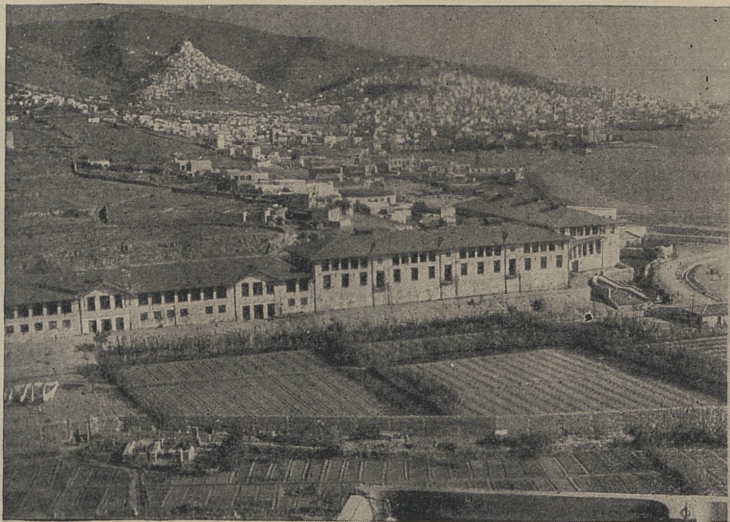
THE following letter, received by Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of Near East Relief, attests the high esteem in which the organization is held in the areas in which it operates and stresses the need for continuation of effort, in the opinion of eight representative American women:

"After spending nine days in Greece, we wish to express to you our gratitude for the opportunity of seeing the work of Near East Relief, to which all of us have given time, money and interest.

"It is impossible to put into words the great impression that has been made upon every one of us. We spent two days at Syra and saw the remarkable work there which has been so aptly described as one of the world's greatest educational laboratories. We have visited the two Athens orphanages, the Working Boys' Homes and the American Girls' College where many of the orphan girls are being given higher education. We have heard from Dr. Marden of the tuberculosis problem, the plague of Greece today. We have been entertained by several organizations of Greek women; we have talked with Madame Coundouriotis, the wife of the President of the Republic, and with the wives of other government officials, and with the officers of the National Council of Women of Greece; and have been greatly moved by their gratitude and in learning the high esteem in which they hold the work of Near East Relief.

"After reviewing the nine days, every hour of which was filled with interesting visits and an earnest study of the work in the Grecian area, we wish to record unanimously the following recommendations:

1. That the people of America must realize that the task is not finished, and that there are still thousands of children of tender years for whom America must provide care and continue for a few years longer the wonderful training they are now receiving in the orphanages in Greece.



The Near East Relief orphanage on the Island of Syra, which has been called "one of the world's greatest educational laboratories." The City of Hermopolis is in the distance.

2. That we would deplore any curtailment of appropriations, and especially do we recommend that the work of supervising and caring for the ex-orphans who have been thrust out into the world on their own responsibility be continued and developed.

3. That we express our gratitude to the Executive Committee in authorizing the care of tubercular ex-orphans.

4. Moved by the sincere devotion of the American personnel whom we have come to know, and the unquestioned results of their work which we have seen, we pledge our support in making possible the continuation of this splendid American enterprise."

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MARIE P. BOOTH, *Federation of Women's Clubs*
 ANNIE N. EDGE, *Federation of Women's Clubs*
 L. JEAN BOGERT, *American Association of University Women*
 RILLA A. NELSON, *Parent-Teachers Association*
 EDITH L. KLOESS, *Eastern Star*
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The Butcher, the Baker, the Candlestick Maker

By MILTON D. BROWN

Orphanage Director, Antilyas, Syria

AT present the air is rife with examination talk. This year there is not so much concern over the written and oral examinations as over the practical trade models of furniture, costumes, shoes, wrought iron and bread, which must be satisfactorily turned out or the boy fails in his trade course.

The tailor boys are working nights practicing different kinds of seams, and buttonholes, and the carpenter boys have used up no small amount of cheap wood making models of joints, turnings and furnishings for their final tests at the end of the month.

Three boys have received their licenses from the government to drive cars. While they are not full-fledged mechanics, they certainly know more about the cantankerous insides of a gas engine than most of the chauffeurs in Syria and can use their ingenuity for repairs on the road.

The scope of our school seems to widen monthly. We have received orders to manufacture such things as plate glass display cabinets for museums, autopsy tables for hos-

pitals, wooden legs for the crippled and wedding cakes for those afflicted with matrimony.

The Antilyas trade school is designed to turn out craftsmen skilled in trades to cater to the economic demands of the communities in which the boys settle down after leaving the orphanage. We take great pride in attaining a proficiency that will assure the boys a livelihood in countries where competition is so keen, because of chaotic after-war conditions, that it is none too easy to land a paying job.

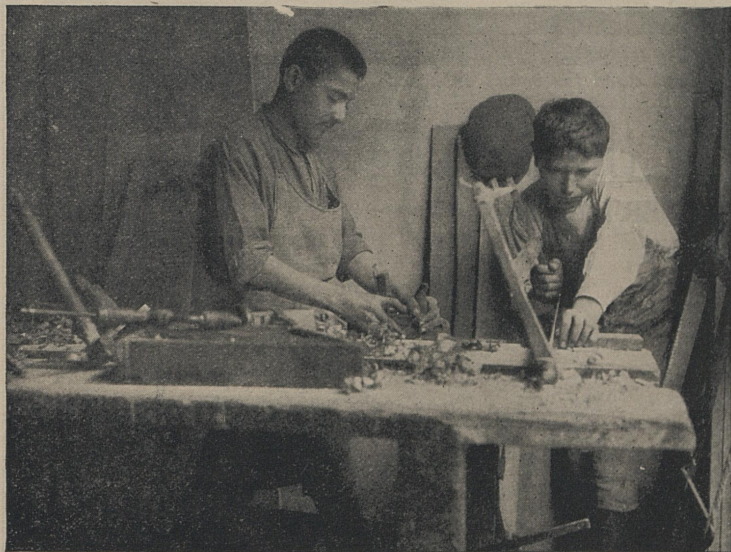
Samaritans to the Samaritans

(Concluded from page 12)

recovered. In one case a family reunion of twenty-five persons was snuffed out, the only survivor being a five-year old boy who had gone outside to play. In another case all pupils of a school had entered their building after an intermission and were saved while a girl, late in entering was killed by falling walls.

Throughout all the stricken areas, officials, second only to taking relief measures, began a survey of buildings marking them for demolition or repair. This prompt action by competent architects, probably saved scores of lives among the refugees huddling against the shaken structures.

Comparing the Palestine earthquake, the most serious since 1836, with the Armenian disaster, I consider that the loss of life is about the same, but that the injured in Armenia were three times as numerous. The property damage undoubtedly was greater in Armenia, since buildings there were of uncut stones set in mud plaster.



The Antilyas trade school is designed to turn out craftsmen skilled in trades to cater to the economic demands of the community.



Camp Snowbar boy measures refugee girl's foot for shoes. This camp of Near East Relief boys from Antilyas voluntarily took into camp and cared for babies orphaned by the Druse war.

The Road of the Loving Heart

By ROBERT E. BROWN

LORD, send me forth upon that road
 My feet are loathe to go,
 Where I may bear a brother's load
 And share another's woe.

Perchance upon that way I'll find
 Some soul whom foes oppress
 Whose bleeding wounds are mine to bind
 Whose spirit I may bless.

Instill my heart with pity, Lord,
 To lessen pain and grief,
 And grant me skill to work Thy will
 Providing sweet relief.

Thus I may walk with open heart
 Inspired by love for Thee
 And know that strength to do my part
 My recompense shall be.

Near East Relief

National Headquarters, 151 Fifth Ave., New York City.

National Warehouse, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO NEAR EAST RELIEF AND SEND TO NEAREST STATE OFFICE

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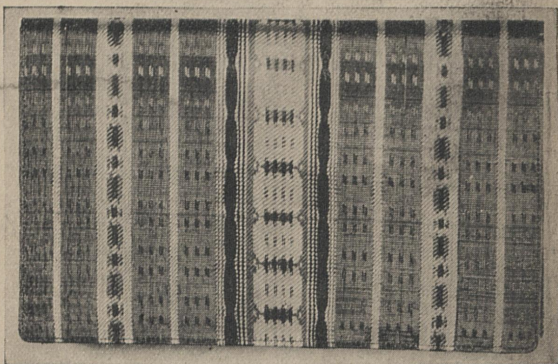
AUSTRALASIA: Armenian Relief Fund, 279 George St., Sydney, New South Wales.
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 UNITED STATES: Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Ave., New York.

* Deceased.

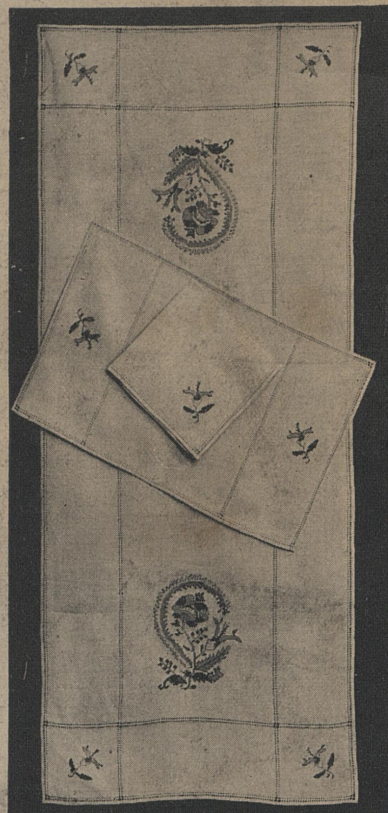
Something New

NEAR EAST INDUSTRIES has something entirely new to offer this fall. Beautiful Syrian silks, in a great variety of colors and designs, hand-woven by the refugee women of Beirut and Aleppo, have been converted into smart-fitting envelope purses, book-ends and match boxes. The workmanship is excellent and is

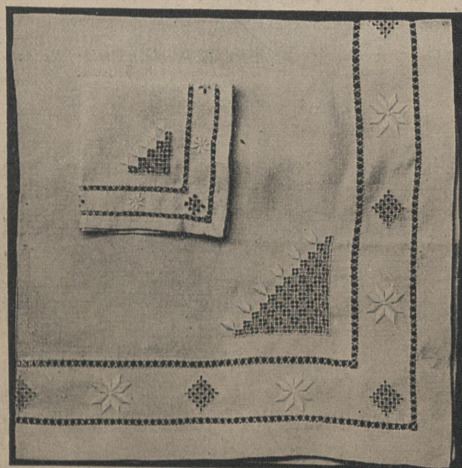
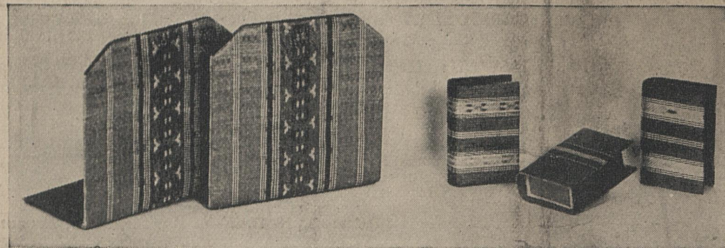
designed to please the person of fastidious taste. The fittings of the purses are of the finest quality. These articles make most appropriate bridge prizes. The purses, in their rich colors, are suitable for either afternoon or evening wear. The book-ends and the match boxes make gay spots on the living room table.



H B 39—Envelope bag 9½" x 5½" of hand-woven Syrian silk, fitted complete with hanging, framed purse, card case and mirror, in great variety of colors, \$9.00



*In panel below: Left, H A 2, book-ends in Syrian silk, pair \$2.50
Right, H A 1, match boxes, each75*



T C 3—Cloth 36" square, heavy oyster white linen, with handsome drawnwork design. \$10.50

T C 4—Napkin to match 12" square. \$1.25 each

No. 164—Luncheon set in cream colored linen with cross-stitch design in blue, rose and green.

Runner 44" x 18". Six mats 12" x 18". Six napkins 14" square. \$12.50 for the set.

NEAR EAST INDUSTRIES,
151 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Please send me Nos.

For which I enclose \$.....

Name

Address

The NEW NEAR EAST

National Headquarters
NEAR EAST RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 1923

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.



H. C. Moffat, "Admiral" of the Near East Relief fleet, disembarking farm colonist boys from ship *Parnassus* at Cavallo, near where the Greek government has granted farmland for a colony of 5,000 orphan boys.



Refill the Orphanage Warehouses!

“OUR utmost normal resources exhausted by orphanage and child welfare work program, including 14,000 orphans transferred from Turkey to Greece, 10,000 to Syria and Palestine, 20,000 to Caucasus. In addition, 50,000 Armenian and Greek refugees, driven from Anatolia and unable to find homes in other countries, now languishing in refugee camps in Constantinople, Mersine, Samsoun, Trebizond, and Black Sea and Mediterranean ports. Near East Relief providing only food supplies for these 50,000 exiles at a cost of \$1,500 a day. Available funds already exhausted. Now borrowing from orphanage storehouses, endangering food supply for orphanage and child welfare work.”

The foregoing cable has been received from Mr. Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary for Near East Relief, who is now in the Near East.

Near East Relief has not let these people die of starvation. Warehouses that were emptied once to meet the Smyrna emergency have been emptied again to feed these unfortunate people in the refugee camps of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. The warehouses must be refilled and our depleted resources replenished if the 100,000 children whom we are pledged to support, are to have food and shelter this winter.

Immediate contributions are requested to meet this crisis. Are you one of those who will help?

The NEW NEAR EAST

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VOL. VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1923

No. IX

Why and How We Give

"With malice toward none; with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in." LINCOLN

THE impulses that lead to giving are many. One may be touched by the unnatural plight of little children; one may be fired by the injustice done to helpless people; one may feel it his duty to share prosperity with those less fortunate than himself. Whatever may be the specific stimulus to giving, the fundamental reason lies in sympathy.

While sympathy lasts there need be no fear of the cessation of giving, and sympathy lasts as long as there remains a wrong to be righted.

Since 1915 Americans have been sending money to the Near East to relieve the distress of destitute people and orphaned children and put them on their feet. A great need still exists in the Near East, intensified by disastrous events of the last twelve months. Sympathy in America is still a throbbing reality for these sufferers. Giving will not, cannot stop—yet.

People who have plenty will give freely. Those who have

little still will give. Sometimes giving costs no great effort; people give naturally because they are big-hearted. Sometimes people with little to give have to contrive ways to express their sympathy through generosity. But give, the

American people will and do, often by ingenious methods, always interestingly, as the following random notes from the field testify:

ALABAMA

The success of campaign activities in Alabama is largely due to the enthusiastic endeavors of a well organized group of volunteer speakers. The most outstanding single instance of money-raising at low expense is that of Dr. Oscar deWolf Randolph, Rector of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church, of Birmingham, and one of ten volunteer speakers enlisted in



The smallest girl and the largest can of "California Canned Sunshine" at the "Glad Morning" Near East Relief benefit held at the Imperial Theater, San Francisco, in April.

\$5.00 A MONTH SAVES A LIFE

\$100 A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD

Editorial and General Offices—Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York. Published monthly (except August) at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter, November 21, 1918 under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at Special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized March 3, 1923. Subscriptions 50c per year.

the latter part of the year, who in six meetings, at a total cost to Near East Relief of \$32, raised \$5,373. Dr. Guy E. Snavely, President of the Birmingham Southern College, has promised fifty volunteer speakers from the student body for the coming year, these speakers to be trained by Prof. Loehr of the faculty. The University of Chattanooga is arranging a similar program with twenty-two young theological students who have volunteered their services for the year.

CALIFORNIA

Sponsored by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and Mrs. Rolph of San Francisco, a committee was formed for gathering canned products of the orchards and fields of California, with the result that a 300-ton consignment was sent to the Near East in June. A novel feature of the plan was the "Glad Morning" program. On the day designated all persons bringing a can of fruit, milk or vegetables to the Imperial Theater, San Francisco, were admitted free to a performance which included a showing of an Ibanez drama. Approximately 5,000 cans were collected. One boy brought a glass jar of home-pickled pigs feet. Four carloads of "California Canned Sunshine" were gathered during the drive, which rounded out the State's \$1,000,000 contribution in cash, clothing and foodstuffs for the year.

In the Fresno district—the grape belt—\$70,000 in cash and 30 tons of raisins have been contributed by the Armenian community. Rev. Rushdoony's church at Kingsburg, Fresno County, with a congregation numbering 26 families, has given \$5,000 in the year outside of the church budget. The Armenians of California generally have shown great willingness to aid their needy kinsmen.



Miss Irene Rich, film star, receiving the "tickets" of admission—cans of fruit—at the "Glad Morning" benefit. Five thousand "tickets" were taken.

COLORADO

During the clothing campaign in Denver a World War veteran in the Fitzsimons General Hospital at Aurora, under treatment for injuries received during the war, purchased a new outfit for \$40 and presented it to Near East Relief on Bundle Day.

An elderly lady of Denver, who does housework for a living and earns about \$8 a week, regularly donates money and clothing to Near East Relief, occasionally to the extent of her weekly salary. She is also an indefatigable voluntary worker for Near East Relief. When her own efforts fail to interest her friends and acquaintances in this great American philanthropy, she presents them with a subscription to *The New Near East*.

CUBA

Cuba is comparatively a new friend to Near East Relief, but her enthusiasm has been quickly kindled. The Cathedral School for Girls in the Vedado, Havana, was the first organization in Cuba to donate clothing. Most of the children are tiny tots, but not one failed to contribute not only clothing and toys, but money as well. Forty dollars was collected, and the children promised a permanent interest in the children of the Near East.

The Methodist and Baptist Schools have been quick to follow the example of the Cathedral School and it is expected, as the Cuba campaign progresses, that the school children of Cuba will become as familiar with the problems of the Near Eastern children as the boys and girls of the United States and that they will become proportionately cooperative in the world's endeavor to give those innocent little victims of

war their rightful opportunity for life and economic independence.

HAWAII

An intensive campaign in Hawaii, to which E. Guy Talbott, of California, regional director for Near East Relief, was invited, netted \$25,000 cash and several thousand dollars in pledges. At a Sunday morning service in the Central Union Church, Honolulu, \$10,800 was contributed, one check being for \$5,000.

ILLINOIS

Western Springs, a little town of 1,500 people, the majority of whom work for very moderate salaries, in 1922 gave to Near East Relief something over \$1,800. This year Western Springs raised its \$1.20 per capita to \$1.33, and contributed over \$2,000 to the fund. Credit for this phenomenal record is due to the activities of the local post of the American Legion, which sponsored the campaign and appointed a chairman from its membership in the person of H. A. Parks, Jr., formerly of Battery C, 149th Field Artillery, Rainbow Division, A. E. F., and now a hustling young investment specialist.

INDIANA

At the Indiana State Sunday School Convention at Indianapolis in June a touch of effective realism helped to tell the story of the Near East to convention attendants. An automobile in a gigantic street pageant of Sunday school workers carried three Armenian women, victims of deportation, one of them, Elizabeth Nahigian, a survivor of the 1915 deportation, having had her

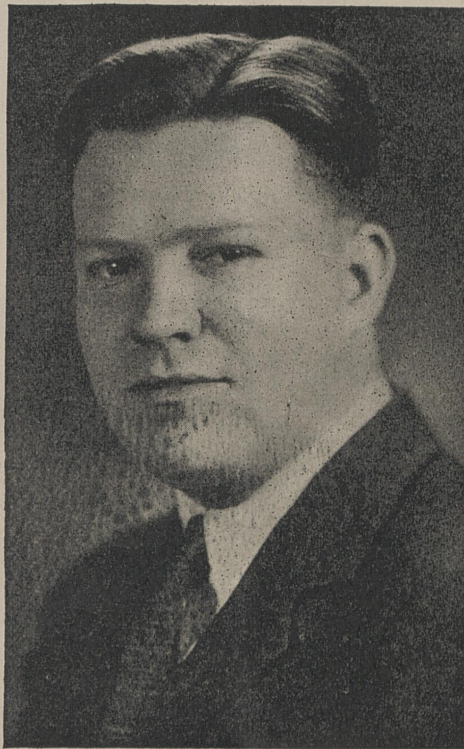
two little daughters snatched from her arms and carried off. These women bore the ineradicable stamp of tragedy. Following came an automobile carrying a dozen beautiful Armenian children. From this car streamed a banner, reading, "We thank the American Sunday schools for aiding the orphans of Bible lands."

One day in the fall of 1922 a farmer of Scott County found out in his hog lot a little pig that had evidently been trampled on, as two legs were broken and its jaw crushed on one side. He told his boy, Robert, that the poor little fellow had better be killed. Robert, however, picked up the young porker and carried it to the house, where a comfortable place was found for it, and the boy and his mother began the process of hand-feeding him. The piggie thrived and grew until, when he was big enough for market, he was the best pig in the litter, in

spite of his legs and the lack of teeth on one side of his mouth. Meanwhile Robert had dedicated his pet to Near East Relief and the \$16.93 secured from his sale was promptly turned in for the benefit of the orphaned children overseas. Not to be outdone by Robert's generosity, his brother Harry grew an acre of corn for the orphans on which was realized \$25.

IOWA

The success of the campaign in Sioux City was largely due to the school children, even though the campaign was put on at the time of the spring vacation and both pupils and teachers were busy with holiday activities. The appeal of Near East Relief, made through posters, educative literature, and the motion picture, "Seeing is Believing," which



H. A. Parks, Jr., who persuaded the people of Western Springs, Illinois, to contribute to Near East Relief at the rate of \$2.00 per capita.

was shown to 9,000 children, was irresistible to them and, with their hearts full of sympathy, they worked like beavers, and the grownups unearthed many a story of youthful self-sacrifice that made possible the raising of funds and clothing. In a kindergarten room a tot of five asked if she might remove her stocking as in its toe was a penny that she had saved up for candy. Many loans were negotiated from mothers and paid back with the sacrifice of candy and movies. Boys ran errands and cleaned up yards, and little girls practiced their music lessons without being urged in return for money to give to the Near East orphans. Many of the schools raised enough money to support an orphan for a year and some are supporting several. Even in one of the poorest districts, where many of the children are poorly clad and some even know the grim meaning of hunger themselves, one of the schools is feeding and clothing an otherwise destitute Near Eastern child for a year.

KANSAS

The Boy Scout organization of Kansas is "batting" 100 per cent in their cooperation with Near East Relief in its old clothing and other campaigns. Within 90 days different Scout troops of Kansas collected and shipped 70,000 pounds of old clothes. In Concordia the Boy Scout organization, with the aid of the local committee during a community campaign collected two tons of clothing in a single day.

MASSACHUSETTS

"I am giving all my time to the work and it has brought me great happiness." The words are those of a gentle, little, old crippled lady, Mrs. Ella Thomas of Framingham,

Massachusetts. On the table in front of her were a few daintily dressed dolls and some little child-sized garments. Her hands rested on a few yards of crisp calico in her lap. In Near East Relief's Boston office was a huge packing case, filled with just such things as strewed Mrs. Thomas's table. They were all her handiwork, and were waiting to be taken to the Near East by Mr. Herbert L. Willet, Jr., a former professor of history and English at the American College, Beirut, upon his return to the Near East, which was to take place immediately. "Of course I know what I have done is very little," the gentle lady continued, "when you think of the 100,000 children to be cared for." We would not disagree with her and so start a quarrel, but we reserve the right to wonder where else in the United States there is a mother heart so big that it would be willing to mother by proxy the scores of boys and girls who are being mothered by Mrs. Thomas with her boxes of practical little garments and pretty toys?

It is generally supposed that the editor of a great city daily is a pretty hard-boiled proposition, yet in response to Massachusetts's Christmas appeal, contained in a long "sob stuff" letter, Robert L. O'Brien, editor-in-chief of the *Boston Herald*, sent Near East Relief a check for \$100, printed the "sob stuff" in his conservative columns,

followed by a strong editorial, and upon reflection, feeling that every man should do his utmost for the genuinely needy, contributed still another \$100.

MICHIGAN

Undoubtedly Near East Relief "Bundle Day" was never more picturesquely launched than in Detroit this year, nor more effectively, judging by the



The pig that went to market in Scott County, Indiana, even though he was a cripple, and secured \$16.93 for the orphans of the Near East.

donations which approximated more than a hundred tons of clothing. From the proclamation issued by the Mayor and the selection of bundle stations, which included all schools and all fire and police stations, to the methods of advertising — by means of posters on all laundry, ice, milk, bakery and ice cream wagons and in street cars, the daily stories, cartoons and space donated by merchants in the newspapers—the set-up for the campaign was very nearly a perfect thing. With the aid of Miss Lulu McKibbin of the National Office, who went to

Detroit to manage the publicity, arrangements were made for twelve Army airplanes from the Mount Clement Flying Field to bomb the city the day before Bundle Day with 20,000 tags announcing the event. On the evening of the same day Miss McKibbin broadcasted the appeal from the *Free Press* Radio Station. A circus that was fortunately in town not only carried Near East Relief banners across the entrances to the tent and the ticket booth, but allowed its performers to donate their mufti and the trick horse his extra blanket.

MINNESOTA

The motion picture, "Seeing is Believing," has proved the most powerful item of appeal in Minnesota; the community campaign has been found to be the most valuable method of work. The picture was shown following a Sunday morning service in the parish house of an



Mrs. Ella Thomas of Framingham, Massachusetts, who is giving all her time to making clothes and dressing dolls for the children of the Near East.

Episcopal Church, the service being shortened to make time for the showing. A man who was silent during the running of the film afterwards persuaded the trustees of the church to appportion the sum of \$1,000 from an administration fund to further the work of Near East Relief.

The Greeks of Minnesota, through Near East Relief, have given thousands of dollars during the last year for the welfare of their destitute fellow-countrymen.

One Sunday evening radio fans in the middle west listened to an ap-

peal for used clothing sent out from a Christian Science church in Minneapolis.

A mother, whose own boy has had every need of his young life tenderly filled, was so touched by the knowledge that the children of Armenia are motherless and hungry, donated her engagement ring, which was redeemed for three times its value and eventually returned to the generous giver.

In the pulpit of the Federated Church at Owatonna a little table was placed with four chairs about it. The chairs were set leaning against the table. As fast as the congregation provided support for an orphan child of the Near East, a chair was set straight and a bowl placed before it. Before the appeal was over it was found that human generosity had been undervalued; the appeal had to be curtailed in justice to other philanthropies.



The circus horse in Detroit, Michigan, who donated his extra blankets to Near East Relief.

MISSOURI

William H. Danforth, President of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, on a visit to the Near East, was greatly impressed with the industrial program of Near East Relief. Since his return to the United States he has had much to say concerning the training of the children for self-support and has made himself personally responsible for the maintenance of an industrial center in Beirut.

A sympathetic girl in St. Louis, the support of an invalid mother, has been walking to work night and morning, a distance of sixteen blocks, and economizing on her lunches in order to contribute to the Near East Relief fund.

NEW YORK

A vigorous summertime campaign has been conducted among the lake resorts of the Adirondacks, with a corps of speakers including Dr. Paul S. Leinbach, Mrs. Lillian M. Ascough and Dr. A. C. McCrea. The returns from Lake Placid alone totaled \$3,380. The success of the

events was greatly aided by showings of the motion picture, "Seeing is Believing," and the sale of industrial goods at hotels and clubs.

During the campaign at Chatauqua, Field Secretary J. W. Mace was the principal speaker. An exhibition and sale of the handiwork of the orphanage girls and refugee women of the Near East netted \$700 in a single day. Co-operating in the campaign, the Oriental Store of S. M. Rashid contributed to the fund ten per cent of the entire sales for a day. Five little girls held a neighborhood entertainment consisting of an original play called "The Fairy Godmother," and an adaptation which they made themselves from the fairy story, "Toads and Diamonds." They assumed all the business of the production themselves, including the making of the costumes. Ten cents admission was charged and as a result \$5.10 was turned in to Near East Relief.

A program of industrial exhibits in the Long Island summer resorts, Quoque, Southampton and others, sponsored by socially prominent

(Continued on page 12)

Near East Relief

151 Fifth Avenue New York
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Henry Morgenthau	Stanley White

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state offices listed on page 19

Near East News Letter

ALEXANDROPOL, Armenia:—The Near East Relief orphanage center here has just received 3,000 children from the Erivan orphanages, making a total of 20,000 on the Alexandropol rolls. The movement was made in the interests of economy. The Near East Relief will continue to maintain 200 orphans and a hospital at Erivan.

CONSTANTINOPLE:—Prior to the recent transfer of the major portion of the work of its Industrial Department to Greece, Near East Relief was supplying work here to 1,300 refugees, each of whom had on the average four dependents.

ERIVAN, Armenia:—Hundreds of acres of land in this district soon will be irrigated and made arable with water from Mt. Ararat. The

Near East Relief is reconditioning a 20-mile canal, unused since the war, for this purpose. Labor is being furnished by refugees, who are paid in food, and by older orphan boys. Plans are underway for the reconstruction of war-ruined homes by the same labor. Housing, especially for refugees, is a serious problem in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE:—The feeding of forty thousand Greek refugees here, in the Black sea ports of Anatolia, and in Syria will be discontinued on August 15th, because of lack of funds, H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, has announced. It costs \$1,800 a day to furnish food to these refugees, who are being moved to Greece at the rate of 4,000 every ten days.

CONSTANTINOPLE:—Co-incident with the announcement from Lausanne that under the new American-Turkish Treaty supplies of various American welfare and educational organizations will not be exempt from the payment of duty, the Near East Relief announced the practical completion of the removal of its work from Turkish territory. Headquarters of the organization have been transferred to Athens and orphanages formerly in Turkey have been moved to Greece, Syria and Palestine.

ALEXANDROPOL, Armenia:—American old clothes paid for all but \$10,000 of the \$85,000 expenditures made by the Purchasing Department of the Near East Relief for the Caucasus area during the past six months. Only five thousand dollars were paid out in cash. The remaining payments of \$5,000 were made with corn grits. Equipment for the orphanages and training schools, labor, and similar articles and services were the chief items for which these disbursements were made. Owing to the paralysis of the native textile industry by war and famine conditions and to the high cost of imported cloth, clothes of all description are in tremendous demand throughout the territory of Armenia.

MERSINE, Turkey:—Near East Relief physicians had succeeded in reducing the death rate from dysentery among 4,800 Greeks refugees here from one per cent a day to one per cent a week when the refugee camps were closed upon the recent evacuation of their population to Greece.—E. C. B.

THE NATIONALITY OF NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANS IN INSTITUTIONS (May 15, 1923)



Bedouin

Armenian



Greek

Greek

Misc.



Armenian

Syrian

Assyrian

Jewish



Tartar

DISTRIBUTION OF ORPHANS BY LOCALITIES AND NATIONALITY (May 15, 1923)

Caucasus

Greece

Syria

Palestine

Constantinople

Anatolia

Persia

- = 1000 Greek Orphans
- = 1000 Armenian Orphans
- = 1000 Syrian Orphans
- = 1000 Turkish Orphans
- = 1000 Jewish Orphans
- = 1000 Georgian Orphans
- = 1000 Assyrian Orphans



Russian



Jewish



Greek



Armenian



Abkhazian



Assyrian



Turkish



Georgian



Kurd



Syrian

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS



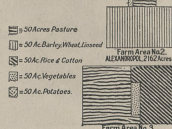
PRESENT LIVE STOCK
 Area 1. Milk Cows.....208
 Goats for breeding.....133
 Sheep.....10
 Cattle.....33
 Sheep for breeding.....102
 Area 2. Dairy Cattle.....17
 Sheep.....10
 Hogs.....10
 Area 3. Sheep.....1200

PROPOSED INCREASE IN STOCK
 Area 1. Dairy Cows 50-100
 Area 2. Sheep 50-100

EQUIPMENT
 Tractors.....2
 Reaping Machines.....2
 Mowing Machines.....2
 Plows.....2
 Garden Hoes.....2
 Cultivators.....2

NEW FARM AREAS
 Area 1. 1000 Acs. Area 2. 1000 Acs. Area 3. 1000 Acs.

ACREAGE OF ESTABLISHED AREAS



Farm Area No. 2. ALLIUMS, 5700 Acres

Farm Area No. 3. ERIVAN, 2850 Acres

Farm Area No. 1. 1000 Acs. for MILK COWS 1000 Acs.

PRODUCTION IN ESTABLISHED AREAS

- = 2000 bu. Barley, Wheat & Linseed
- = 1000 bu. Potatoes
- = 2000 bu. Vegetables

Rice and Cotton are new projects. No figures yet available.



Area No. 1. Area No. 2. Area No. 3.



Tartar



Armenian



Greek



Jewish

DISTRIBUTION OF ORPHANS BY AGES (May 15, 1923)

	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-14	14-16	Over 16
All	39%	12.7%	45%	20%	16.4%	2%
Girls	5.4%	13.9%	40%	22.7%	16.6%	2%
Boys	11.4%		50%	17.3%	16.3%	2%

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO YEARS OF DEPENDENCY

	One to Two Years	Two to Four Years	Four to Eight Years	Eight to Fifteen Years
	15%	22.4%	46.3%	16.3%



Syrian



Turkish



Jewish



Knights of Columbus of Rochester, N. Y., whose Council is the largest in the Order, collect a "mountain of clothes" for Near East Relief—seven carloads in all—under the able leadership of Grand Knight J. J. McInerney.

(Continued from page 8.)

women as patronesses, has brought gratifying results. The profits to date amount to \$867.85.

OREGON

Near East Relief is only one of forty beneficiaries under Portland's Community Chest, yet receives five per cent of the Chest's funds, which amounted to \$33,000 last year. This apportionment is made on advice of the National Information Bureau, which keeps a careful check on relief organizations as to general efficiency and expenses at home and abroad.

Near East Relief speakers are welcome in approximately ninety per cent of all Oregon churches. Their gifts range from a few dollars from the small churches to \$1,700 from the First Methodist Church of Salem, \$2,100 from the Hood River Community Church, \$5,300 from the East Side Baptist Church and \$6,000 from the First Presbyterian Church of Portland. Oregon Sunday Schools gave more than \$10,000 during the year, the First Chris-

tian Church Sunday School giving \$1,000 of this amount. This Sunday School has raised from \$700 to \$1,300 every Christmas for the past four years, although engaged in a sorely needed building movement all the time. "We cannot build our church at the cost of the lives of little children in the Near East," is the attitude of this church and Sunday school.

PENNSYLVANIA

The City of Hershey, Pennsylvania, with a population of approximately 1,000, contributed 53,000 pounds of Hershey's Cocoa, which wholesale sells at five and one-half cents a pound and, according to the figures of the Hershey Chocolate Company, has an aggregate valuation of over \$3,000. This represents a per capita contribution of over \$3 for every man, woman and child in the village of Hershey.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania supports three Near East Relief orphans, one for each member of his family, himself, his wife and his little son, Gifford, Jr.

In the conduct of the work of the organization, the matter of overhead is nearly as important as the actual raising of relief funds. Pennsylvania, as well as certain other states, in an effort to effect as many economies as possible, has secured as donations free office space. The Pittsburg branch office in the Union Arcade was donated by Henry C. Frick until his death. In Philadelphia the heirs of the Roberts Estate donated to Near East Relief office space for two years, until the time when the property was sold. The present office, ideally situated from the standpoint of convenience and publicity is rented to Near East Relief on an extremely modest basis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The community campaign is the most effective form of appeal in South Dakota, in spite of scattered territory and small population. The campaign in the Corsica district covered six townships with an entire population of 2,600 people, who gave 489 bushels of corn and \$1,118.35 in cash. The spirit of the community was excellent; those who did not have money held food sales and gave the money. Even a wolf hunt was staged and the proceeds contributed.

At the State Fair in Huron, Near East Relief had a booth in the Women's Building exhibiting linens and rugs from the Industrial Department. More worth while publicity was ob-

tained from this booth than from any other one project in the state. A thousand dollars was taken in cash and orders and thousands of people received information concerning Near East Relief's activities and needs that is proving a valuable asset in appealing for funds.

VIRGINIA

An outstanding feature of Near East Relief work in Virginia is its corps of two thousand volunteer workers, whose enthusiasm and whose efforts are largely responsible for the success of the Virginia campaigns.

In one campaign fifty little tickets, each representing a meal for a child overseas and each worth ten cents, were placed in the 15,000 school rooms in the State. Through the cooperation of hundreds of teachers and the enthusiastic efforts of the children this novel procedure met with phenomenal success.

The Boy Scouts of the State give invaluable aid. On Bundle Day in the cities they assist in gathering the bundles from the doorsteps.

In Lynchburg a "Billy Sunday" plan of operation was adopted. The chairman of the committee named two generals, one a man and the other a woman, who in turn named captains, each with a squad of eight workers. The entire town was canvassed in this manner and the result was oversubscription of the quota designated.



Concordia, Kansas, where the Boy Scout organization collected two tons of clothing in a single day aiding the local committee, who from left to right are Dr. Ira D. Lambert, Rev. C. W. Anderson, C. R. Marlowe, Frank Bessette, Dr. L. E. Cook, Ray Brown and A. A. Stocker.

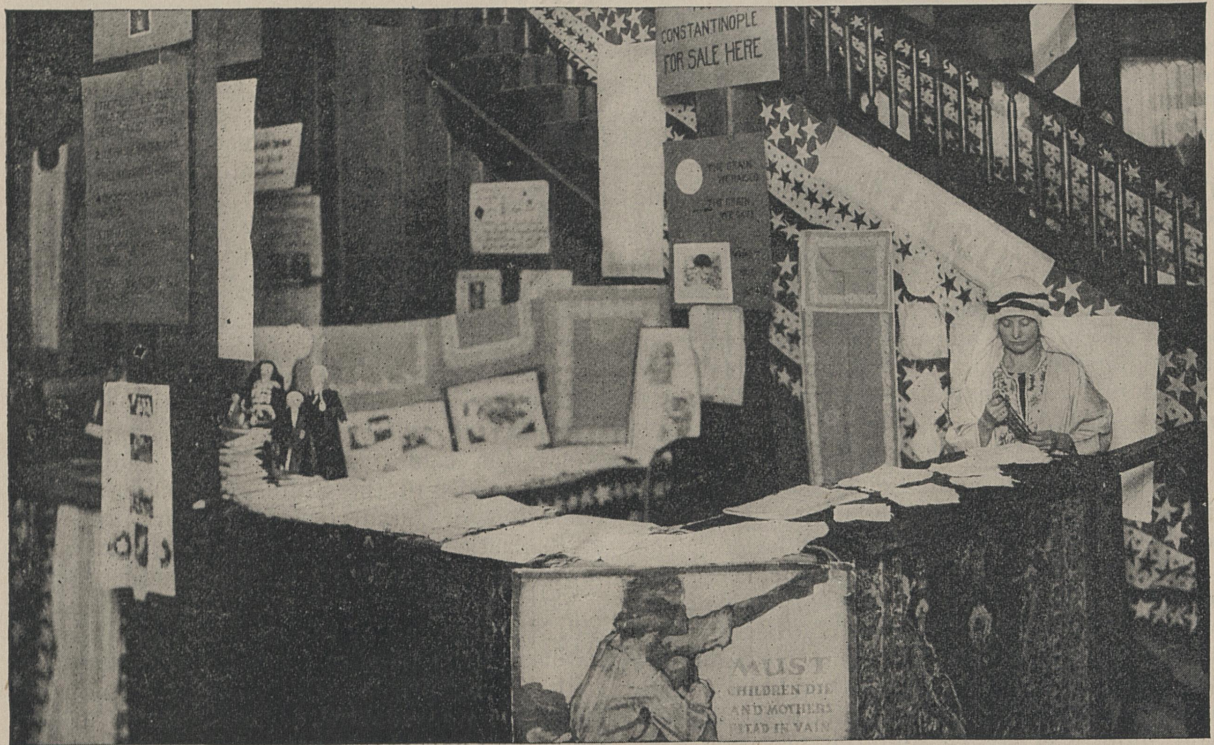


Exhibit of Near East handiwork at the State Fair, Huron, South Dakota, at which orders amounting to \$1,000 were taken.

WISCONSIN

A week's campaign in Milwaukee disclosed some unique cooperation and some excellent results. National speakers spoke in five clubs, twelve schools and a synagogue. As a result of these speeches and addresses by local workers, together with personal solicitation, many fine donations of wearing apparel were made, including 5,000 pairs of overalls and 2,000 pounds of knitted goods. Five poster companies donated posters and a fifth loaned billboards; two printing companies contributed window cards and a third, street car cards for which the street car company gave the space; another printing company printed receipt statements free of cost. Fifty-two laundries distributed dodgers with each bundle of laundry for two weeks. Boy Scouts distributed 50,000 dodgers, and two department stores dressed their windows with Near East Relief exhibits.

The Shoe Dealers' Retail Association cooperated, the president and secretary writing letters asking members to clear their shelves of slow-moving and shop-worn stock for the benefit of the destitute of the Near East.

CONNECTICUT

A Near East Relief meeting was planned in New Canaan for Friday evening, August 10, the day of President Harding's funeral, to welcome Miss Caroline Silliman, recently returned from Transcaucasia. The townspeople decided that in view of the philanthropic nature of the meeting it should not be postponed. The one-reel film, "Constructive Forces," was shown and Miss Silliman was introduced by Dr. Hoyt, pastor emeritus of the Congregational church. Miss Silliman gave a graphic description of early days at Polygon orphanage. The name

(Continued on page 19.)

Stamping Out Trachoma

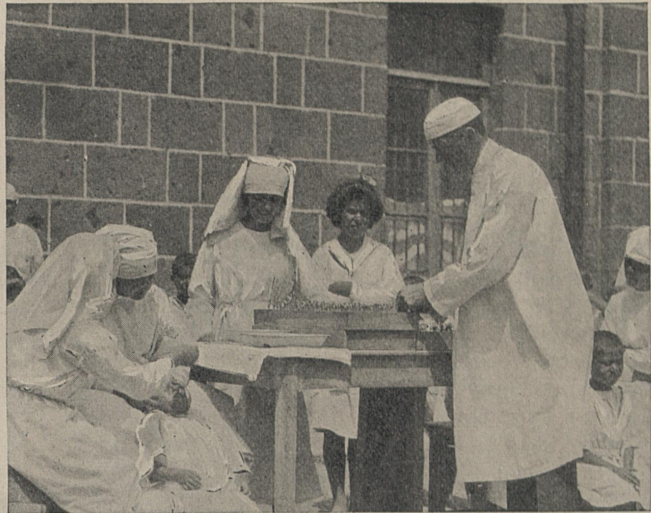
“THREE thousand children at the orphanage center here, who for the past two years have been treated for trachoma by Dr. R. T. Uhls, of Kansas City, Missouri, have just been discharged as cured,” reads a letter recently received from Alexandropol, Armenia.

“Local physicians,” continues the letter, “who have been struggling for years without much success to cope with the disease, which is extremely prevalent in this part of the Near East, have expressed amazement at the results achieved by American medical methods.

“According to researches made by Dr. Uhls, intensive treatment for from one to three years is necessary to effect a cure in most cases.

“Practically all of the 20,000 children concentrated here by Near East Relief have been suffering from trachoma in various stages. Ninety-two thousand treatments have been administered in one week under Dr. Uhls’ directions at the various orphanage eye clinics in Transcaucasia.

“In addition to treating patients already infected, American relief workers are carrying



Dr. R. T. Uhls administering treatment for trachoma outside the Trachoma Hospital, Alexandropol, which accommodates 3,000 patients

on an extensive educational campaign to prevent the further spread of the disease. The Government has become interested in these efforts, and Dr. Uhls believes that the scourge will eventually be stamped out in Armenia, where it has been responsible for hundreds of cases of blindness annually.”

Definite Jobs

SOMETIMES friends of Near East Relief, with every generous desire to keep up their contributions to America’s great philanthropy, find a satisfaction in knowing the definite job that their money is destined to accomplish aside from the feeding and sheltering of 100,000 orphaned children. To know that they are helping a fine bit of construction that is definitely linked up with the future of the children and the regeneration of countries despoiled by war, lends to their contribution a practical element welcomed by every American.

If you are one of those who would like to contribute to a definite part of the Near East’s reconstruction, will you not help to underwrite one of following:

\$30,000 is needed for the construction of substantial buildings on the Island of Syra to be used as homes, workshops and schools for 3,000 orphaned children,—\$15 per capita for native material and \$15 per capita for refugee labor.

\$50,000 is needed for a building near Athens, suitable for a model technical and industrial school.

\$20,000 is needed to repair army barracks near Corinth now accommodating 2,000 children.

\$5,000 is needed to start industrial plant in which older boys may work toward self-support. A similar plant is proving successful at Maamaltein, which has earned for its boy workers their board, clothes, rent of plant and a salary of 20c. a day.

How Funds Are Administered

CHANGING conditions, especially in the last year during which occurred the Christian exodus from Asia Minor, the Smyrna emergency and the establishment of new orphanages in Greece, Syria and the Aegean Islands, naturally make the publishing of statistics which will actually portray the work of Near East Relief overseas a difficult matter. Figures of absolute accuracy one month may not be accurate the next month. Yet a tabulation figured in the summer will represent conditions sufficiently accurately in September to interest contributors whose hearts and money are equally involved in America's big philanthropy. For this reason, we venture to give below a resume of the work following the adjustment succeeding last winter's debacle.

NEAR EAST RELIEF'S AREAS OF OPERATION:

- 1 Constantinople; administered from Constantinople
- 2 Transcaucasia; administered from Alexandropol, Armenia
- 3 Greece; administered from Athens
- 4 Syria and Palestine; administered from Beirut, Syria
- 5 Persia and Mesopotamia; administered from Tabriz, Persia

THE WORK IN THE FIELD:

Care and training of 61,000 orphans in American-controlled institutions, including food, shelter, clothing, medical care, elementary instruction, training for self-support. Care of 40,000 half-orphans in refugee centers and homes.

Care of over 330,000 adult refugees, largely women, during the year; at present 130,000 are dependent upon the organization.

630,000 persons were clothed with gifts of worn clothing collected in America.

230,000 treatments per month were given in 29 hospitals and clinics.

In 15 large industrial centers 78,000 homeless people have been given work in the past year; 26,000 are still employed rebuilding roads, irrigation canals, destroyed

villages and in farming.

On 24,282 acres of valuable land in the Caucasus, Greece and Syria, retained by Near East Relief under government grants, extensive cultivation is being carried on, which will not only afford large contributions of necessary food, but will introduce western farm machinery, better seeds and improved live stock, will produce thousands of trained agriculturists and will provide homes later for thousands of orphaned children.

Near East Relief's overseas program grows rapidly more and more constructive. Except for the emergencies occasioned by last winter's Christian evacuations, the work would be wholly on a constructive basis by this time. It is the organization's endeavor, even in its work among refugees, to work toward regeneration. To this end, wherever possible, aid is given in the form of

payment in food and clothing for the labor of reconstruction. In this way it is hoped to restore the self-respect and the self-dependence of the adults, as it is hoped by the orphanage industrial program to inculcate the habit of self-support in the children.

The thrift and deftness often shown by both adults and children demonstrate their eagerness to cooperate with the effort being made on their behalf.



An Alexandropol orphan with a box of California figs.

A Close-up of Some Overseas Workers

THE reconditioned United States Liner *Leviathan*, on her first trip sailing from New York on July fourth, carried second class eight Near East Relief overseas workers—Miss Phyllis Henrietta Brown, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Miss Katherine B. Tucker of Albany, N. Y., Miss Belle Bass of Rome, Ga., Miss Inez Webster of Galesburg, Ill., Miss Majorie Jean Wilson of Watertown, N. Y., Miss Mary E. Sill of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Clark D. Martin of Pine Grove, Pa., and Mr. Milton D. Brown of Malden, Mass.

Miss Brown's destination was Alexandropol, Armenia, where she will have charge of agricultural training in the orphan city of 20,000 children. She is a graduate of Vassar and of the New York State School of Agriculture and Michigan Agricultural College, and has had affiliations with the Red Cross, National Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and, during the war, the New York State Land Army. Upon sailing, Miss Brown said, "I wish to work for the Armenian people for I hope, at some future time, in a small way to be in a position to help further international relations and a stronger friendship between all nations."

Miss Tucker has gone to Alexandropol as a nurse. She was graduated from St. Agnes' School and from Columbia University in Science. She received her nurse's training at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Miss Bass is an experienced relief worker, having served with the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. in France, Siberia and Czechoslovakia during and after the war, returning to the United States via Honolulu where she engaged in teaching and Red Cross work. Miss Bass will do orphanage work in Alexandropol.

Miss Webster, a student of Lombard College, did canteen work with the Y. M. C. A. in France during the war. She was subsequently connected with the Galesburg and Knox County Free Kindergarten and the American Red Cross in her home town and will act for Near East Relief as orphanage director in Syria.

Miss Wilson, who has been assigned to work among girls in the Alexandropol orphanage, was graduated from St. Lawrence University,

Canton, N. Y., and has been a teacher in science and vocational courses.

Miss Sill, who studied fine arts at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and who was graduated from the Fine and Industrial Arts Department of Teachers' College, Columbia University, served as Y. M. C. A. secretary with the A. E. F. at the front and in advance zones in France in 1917 and 1918 and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany until August, 1919. Miss Sill was sent out to Beirut as an orphanage director.

Mr. Martin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and special student of Columbia University, served with the American Army in France and later was connected with the Red Cross in France and Roumania. From August, 1920 to December, 1922 he was with Near East Relief in the Caucasus, since which time he has been in the United States making a study of market conditions for Near East products in this country, to facilitate the organization's purpose in creating a demand here for orphanage-made products that will help to make the orphan children of the Near East self-supporting. Mr. Martin has returned to Alexandropol to supervise the output of the orphanage workshops.

Mr. Brown, who received his education at Carnegie Institute and Columbia University, was a volunteer during the war with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps, and also served with the French and Roumanian Commissions of the American Red Cross. From August, 1920 to October, 1922 he was with Near East Relief in the Caucasus as director of orphanages and schools, when he returned to the United States to study methods in various vocational schools in this country. Upon Mr. Brown's return to Alexandropol he will direct industrial training in the orphanages.

ONE of the great romances of the Near East, the "Berlin-to-Bagdad" dream, is handled as a practical narrative in textbook form in *Turkey, The Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway*, by Edward M. Earle (Macmillan), just out.

In Honor of President Harding

FOR four hours on Friday, August 10, the day on which the late President of the United States was buried, all official business of the Greek government in Athens ceased, in accordance with a government decree.

The Greek press calls attention to the fact that this is the first time, in modern history at least, that Greece has paid such honor to the chief of a foreign state, and claims that the respect is amply justified by the deep humanitarian interest Mr. Harding took in the Greek refugee problem last year, as was made evident in his November proclamation and other state papers, as well as by his appointing the Coordinating Committee of various philanthropic agencies cooperating with Near East Relief for the purpose of aiding the victims of the Smyrna disaster.

Mass arranged by refugees as an expression of their gratitude for American relief work was held in the Greek cathedral in Athens. Fifteen thousand refugees and 5,000 orphans of Athens and Piraeus attended. The larger number of these were

compelled to remain in the square outside owing to lack of space.

In Near East Relief orphanages, throughout the various areas of its operation, memorial services for the President were held, in which the children, who are America's wards, took part.

A memorial service was also held at national headquarters for Near East Relief in New York simultaneously with those in Washington, and a representative of the organization was one of those who followed the President's body on its sad journey from the White House to the Capitol.

A telegram of sympathy was sent by the officials of the organization to Mrs. Harding.



LABOR DAY IN ARMENIA
May First.

Above: Archway of oriental rugs in Erivan, under which Transcaucasia's labor procession passed. In the Near East rugs are a popular item of decoration, and on festival days may be seen hanging from the little balconies that jut out over the roadways.

Below: University group in the Labor Day parade.

(Continued from page 14.)

"Polygon" she said is not our geometrical term, but a Russian word meaning "artillery." Field Director Mace then presented the appeal for Near East Relief, with the result that more than \$1,600 was contributed to the fund.

MAINE

With the use of a section of the Near East Relief motion picture, renamed "America's

Glory in the Near East," Mr. James A. Blyth has made a successful canvass of Maine's summer hotels. Announcement of the picture's showing on the dinner menu cards has assured good audiences. As a result of one of these meetings at Bar Harbor, the four children of Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal church presented to Mr. Blyth a five dollar gold piece and forty-eight cents in pennies, their summer savings.

Near East Relief

National Headquarters, 151 Fifth Ave., New York City

National Warehouse, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE OFFICES

- ALABAMA: 2027 Age Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
- ARIZONA: 517 Wright & Callendar Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- ARKANSAS: Arcade Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
- CALIFORNIA (North): 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. (South): 517 Wright & Callendar Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- COLORADO: 712 Central Savings Bk. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- CONNECTICUT: 612 Hartford, Conn. Tr. Co. Bldg., Hartford, Conn.
- DELAWARE: N. E. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 316 Bond Bldg., New York Ave. & 14th St., Washington, D. C.
- FLORIDA: 509 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
- GEORGIA: Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
- IDAHO: 722 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
- ILLINOIS: Champlain Bldg., 37 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- INDIANA: 528 Peoples Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- IOWA: 521 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
- KANSAS: Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
- KENTUCKY: 940 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.
- LOUISIANA: 2027 Age Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
- MAINE: Room 23, 80 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.
- MARYLAND: 14 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
- MASSACHUSETTS: 1218 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- MICHIGAN: 1106 Stroh Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- MINNESOTA: 305 Oneida Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- MISSISSIPPI: 2027 Age Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
- MISSOURI (East): Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (West): 701 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- MONTANA: 722 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
- NEBRASKA: 401 Mickel Bldg., 15th & Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.
- NEVADA: 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE: 805 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
- NEW JERSEY: Room 210 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Newark, N. J.
- MEXICO: 517 Wright & Callendar Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- NEW MEXICO: 517 Wright & Callendar Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- NEW YORK: 151 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- NORTH CAROLINA: 307 Robinson Bldg., 300 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
- NORTH DAKOTA: 120 Broadway, Fargo, North Dakota.
- OHIO: 404 The 1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- OKLAHOMA: 409 Grain Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- OREGON: 613 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.
- PENNSYLVANIA: Headquarters N. E. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh District: Renshaw Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

- RHODE ISLAND: 56 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
- SOUTH CAROLINA: 1325 Main St., Columbia, S. C.
- SOUTH DAKOTA: 419 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, S. D.
- TENNESSEE: Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
- TEXAS: 611 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
- UTAH: Room 1, 120 E. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- VERMONT: 805 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
- VIRGINIA: 312 Am. Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Richmond, Va.
- WASHINGTON: Spokane District: 722 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash. Seattle District: 339 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- WEST VIRGINIA: 224 State St., Bk. Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
- WISCONSIN: 930 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.
- WYOMING: 712 Central Savings Bk. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- EUROPEAN: Headquarters 9, Place de la Fusterie, Geneva, Switzerland.
- HAWAII: Near East Relief Committee: Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., Treas., Honolulu, T. H.
- ALASKA: Near East Relief Committee: Juneau, Alaska.

AFFILIATED OR CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

- CANADA: Armenian Relief Fund of Canada; Chairman: John G. Kent; Treasurer, D. A. Cameron; 99 Dundas Street East, Toronto.
- CUBA: Near East Relief Committee: Cuban R. C. Bldg., Havana, Cuba.
- AUSTRALASIA: Armenian Relief Fund of Australia; National General Secretary, Rev. James E. Cresswell; Secretary Interstate Committee, W. C. Reeve; Stow Offices, Adelaide, S. A. Other Committees organized in Sydney, N. S. W.; Melbourne, Vic.; Ballarat, Vic.; Perth, W. A.; Kalgoorlie, W. A.; Hobart, Tas.; Launceston, Tas.; Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, N. Z.
- JAPAN: Armenian Relief Committee of Japan; Chairman, Viscount E. Shibusawa, 1 Uchiyamashita Cho, Kajimachi, Tokyo; Secretary Foreign Committee, Rev. Gilbert Bowles, 30 Kouncho Mita, Tokyo.
- CHINA: Armenian Relief Committee of China; Secretary, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shankhai.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Armenian Relief Committee of the Philippine Islands; Chairman, Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood; General Secretary, Rev. Dr. George W. Wright, Union Theological Seminary, Manila.
- KOREA: Armenian Relief Committee of Korea; Chairman, Dr. O. R. Avison; Treasurer, Thomas Hobbs; Severance Hospital, Seoul.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO NEAR EAST RELIEF AND SEND TO NEAREST STATE OFFICE



Farm colonist boys on their trek into Macedonia. The new Near East Relief farms are located near the ancient city of Philippi.