

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

1919

In reply refer to
NE-867.48/1180

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

Sir:-

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

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

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State;

(Signed) William Phillips
Assistant Secretary.

N.C.304.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY TO
NO-55-10-110

Mr. J. V. [unclear], Secretary
American Council for American & British Relief,
1 Madison Ave., New York City

Sir:

The Department has received the following
information from the Federal Civil Control Administration
and, through the War Relocation Authority, the American
Government:

"The War Relocation Authority is a Federal agency
which is authorized to receive and disburse funds
for the relief and rehabilitation of Japanese
American evacuees. It is also authorized to
receive and disburse funds for the relief and
rehabilitation of other groups of evacuees.
The War Relocation Authority is a Federal agency
which is authorized to receive and disburse funds
for the relief and rehabilitation of Japanese
American evacuees. It is also authorized to
receive and disburse funds for the relief and
rehabilitation of other groups of evacuees."

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Very truly yours,

Wm. L. Clayton, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

W.L.C.

Brest

Vickrey Armenian and Syrian Relief
1 Madison Avenue NY

EXPEDITION LANDED SAFELY THIS FORENOON. GREETINGS TO
FRIENDS. HEALTH GOOD. WE LEAVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN TO-
NIGHT ARRANGED BY MR. JAMES DIRECT TO MARSEILLES EXPECT
TO TAKE GLOUCESTER CASTLE FEB TWENTY FIFTH RED CROSS
AND ALL OFFICIALS MOST HELPFUL.

GEORGE E WHITE

N.C. 299.



1900

WILLIAM STANLEY and HENRY POLLEY
1900

RECEIVED FROM THE
OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF OF THE
COUNTY OF
SHERIFF OF THE
COUNTY OF

1900

1900



7

76

BOULDERWOOD
BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

My dear Mrs. Judson,

We have been
reading of the work
which your husband
has undertaken in
Persia and Mr.
Roebling wishes to
send financial
assistance to the

general fund instead of
being used for this specific
purpose in Persia.

Will you give us your
advice? Mr. Poebeling
wants to send a thousand
dollars.

We still cherish pleasant
recollections of our meetings
with you and Dr. Judson
in Palm Beach in 1912.

commission for their
relief work..

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

We suppose that it
could be sent through
the Assyrian and
Armenian Relief
Committee but are
afraid that it would
have to go into their

Hoping that our paths may
cross again some day, I am

Sincerely yours

Margaret S. Poebeling

(Mrs. John Q.)

October 25, 1918

December 16, 1919

Dear Mrs. Roebling:

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

December 16, 1919

Dear Mrs. Roebeling:

While I was in Persia Mrs. Jackson received a letter from you with inquiries as to sending a gift on behalf of Mr. Roebeling for the Persian Relief. This letter was under date of October 26, 1918. I heard nothing of the matter until after my return from Persia and then upon inquiry at the office of the Near East Relief I was informed by the Secretary that Mr. Roebeling had contributed one thousand dollars, and that it had been forwarded to me by cable in Persia, in November, 1918. I left Tehran December 2, for Paris by way of the Caspian Sea and Constantinople and the cable did not reach me before I left. I have several times inquired at the office as to the history of the fund but have been unable to get any exact account. No doubt it was received by the General Commission in Tehran of which the United States Minister was chairman, and was put to good use by them. I have delayed acknowledging the very kind and generous gift, hoping that I might hear something more definite as to its use. The need in that part of the world was

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

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

Very truly yours,

Mrs. John A. Roebling,
Bernardsville, N.J.

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Bernardsville, N.J.

JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN
HENRY MORGENTHAU
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLES V. VICKREY
SECRETARY
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
TREASURER

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)

ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS.
NEAREAST

TELEPHONE.
GRAMERCY 1024



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, CH'N
JAMES L. BARTON
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
ABRAM I. ELKUS
HAROLD A. HATCH
HERBERT HOOVER
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
HENRY MORGENTHAU
EDGAR RICKARD
CHARLES V. VICKREY
STANLEY WHITE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
HON. MYRON T. HERRICK
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ELIHU ROOT
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. BEURY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
EDWARD M. BULKLEY
JOHN B. CALVERT
WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. CRANE
ROBERT J. CUDDIHY
CLEVELAND E. DODGE
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
HAROLD A. HATCH
WILLIAM I. HAVEN
HOWARD HEINZ
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
HAMILTON HOLT
HERBERT HOOVER
FRANK W. JACKSON
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
FREDERICK LYNCH
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
H. B. F. MACFARLAND
VANCE C. MCCORMICK
JOHN H. T. MAIN
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
JOHN R. MOTT
FRANK MASON NORTH
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
COL. WM. COOPER PROCTOR
PHILIP RHINELANDER
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN
GEORGE T. SCOTT
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
WALTER GEORGE SMITH
ROBERT ELIOT SPEER
JAMES M. SPEERS
CHARLES V. VICKREY
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

Dec. 23rd, 1919

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

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

1. Colonel Haskell the Allied High Commissioner and his staff in the Caucasus
2. Kevork V, Supreme Patriarch and Catholics of the Armenian Church at Etchmiadzin.
3. Alexander Ivanovitch Khatissian, Minister-President of Armenia
4. Zavin, Armenian Patriarch, Constantinople
5. Cannellopoulos, Greek High Commissioner, Constantinople
6. Joachim Archbishop of Aenos, President of Greek Relief Commission

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

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

Sincerely yours,

CVV-HN

CABLE ADDRESS
NEAR EAST
—
TELEPHONE
GRAMERCY 1024

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)
ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK



JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN
HENRY MORGENTHAU
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLES V. VICKERY
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Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature

CVV-HH

- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
- ALEXANDER J. HENSHILL, CH.
JAMES L. BARTON
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
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ABRAHAM I. ELKUS
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STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN B. WISE

Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

CONSTANTINOPLE

EIGHTH NEAREAST NEWYORK NY

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

Bristol 13519 8 Stanav

N. C. 2-510

Prattol 13512 8 Stana

Ivanovich Ikhastan undnote.

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EIGHTH NEAR EAST NEW YORK NY

CONSTANTINOPLE

Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

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CONSTANTINOPLE

EIGHTH NEAREAST NEWYORK NY

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

Bristol 13519 8 Stanav

N. C. 2-509

M. C. 2-509

Bristol 18512 8 Stangev

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for your coming. The people of Armenia are most thankful to
America: God sent you to help Armenia and I am grateful to Him
From head of Gregorian Church. Quote. To the people of

EIGHTH NEAR EAST NEW YORK NY

CONSTANTINOPLE

Cablegram received December 22, 1912

Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

CONSTANTINOPLE
EIGHTH NEAREAST NEWYORK NY

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

Bristol 13519 8 Stanav

N. C. 2-511

CONSTANTINOPLE
EIGHTH NEAR EAST NEW YORK NY

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Bristol 13519 8 Stans

M.C.E.-511

Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

NEWYORK NY December 21, 1919.

FOR NEAREAST

ONE MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM LONDON QUOTE

AMERICANS:

YOU HAVE HELPED OUR WRECKED NATION SPONTANEOUSLY AND HAVE STARTED THIS GREAT WORK OF RELIEF. WE LOOK UPON YOU AS A PEOPLE POSSESSED OF GREATEST HUMANITARIAN FEELINGS. YOUR ZEAL SEEMS ALWAYS AT ITS CLIMAX. SINCE SIGNING ARMISTICE YOUR RELIEF WORKERS HAVE SPREAD HOPE ON THE BROKEN HEARTS AND HELPED KEEP ALIVE THOUSANDS OF ORPHANS IN APPARENTLY SEMI-BARBAROUS LANDS. THE PRESENCE OF YOUR RELIEF AGENTS IN THESE DISTRICTS INSPIRES THE SURVIVING RELICS OF OUR RACE WITH HOPE AND LIFE. THOUSANDS OF WAR ORPHANS WOULD HAVE PERISHED WERE IT NOT FOR AMERICAN RELIEF. AS CHIEF OF THIS WRECKED PEOPLE ALLOW ME TO SAY YOU HAVE DONE AN IMMENSE THING, BUT IF MATTERS ARE LEFT NOW, ALL WORK CARRIED ON THUS FAR WOULD BE FRUITLESS, AND MANY SOULS WOULD DIE. I THEREFORE APPEAL TO YOU TO REDOUBLE YOUR EFFORTS THROUGH YOUR CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL COMMITTEES, COUNCILS AND INDIVIDUALS ALL COMPOSING THE NOBLE TORCH OF AMERICANISM. MAKE ONE MORE EFFORT, YE EVER READY HEARTS, FOR THE REMNANT OF A PEOPLE

ZAVEN

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH

UNQUOTE

NAVY RADIO NEWYORK

N. C. 2-506

NAVY RADIO NEWYORK

UNQUOTE

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH
ZAVEN

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YOU HAVE HELPED OUR WRECKED NATION SPONTANEOUSLY AND

AMERICANS:

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM LONDON QUOTE

ONE MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK
FOR NEWCAST

NEWYORK NY December 21, 1919.

Cablegram received December 22, 1919.

C O P Y

Cablegram received December 10, 1919.

NEWYORK DEC. 9, 1919.

NEAREAST
ONE MADISON AVE NEWYORK

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

NAVY RADIO

Cablegram received December 11, 1919.

NEWYORK Dec. 10, 1919.

NEAREAST
ONE MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK NY
RELIEF SEVENTEEN QUOTE

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

SIGNED JOACHIM
ARCHBISHOP OF AENOS
PRESIDENT GREEK RELIEF COMMISSION

UNQUOTE ARNOLD

NAVY RADIO NEWYORK

COPY

Cablegram received December 10, 1919.

NEW YORK DEC. 9, 1919.

NEAREST

ONE MADISON AVE NEW YORK

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NAVY RADIO

Cablegram received December 11, 1919.

NEW YORK DEC. 10, 1919.

NEAREST

ONE MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NY

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SIGNED JOACHIM

ARCHBISHOP OF AENOS

PRESIDENT GREEK RELIEF COMMISSION

UNQUOTE ARNOLD

NAVY RADIO NEW YORK

N. O. 2-508

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

Cash in Banks:

National City Bank	New York	\$ 24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Co.	"	299,099.60
Metropolitan Bank	"	6,000.00
Columbia Bank	"	139,161.26
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.	"	12,048.67
J. H. Oliphant & Co.	" cash a/c	42,769.49
August Belmont & Co.	" draft a/c	17,516.00

Out of Town Banks	390,235.95	\$931,147.01
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Securities

New York Central Equipment	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	88,510.70
Pennsylvania R R Equipment	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	14,492.66
U S Certificates of Indebt	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100,000.00
U S Liberty Bonds (various issues)		533,460.00
Thrift & War Savings Stamps		13,494.00
London Water Works 1st Mtg.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	2,000.00
Rockford Elec. Co. 1st Mtg.	5% Bonds	1,000.00
Southern Cal. Gas Co 1st Mtg.	6% Bonds	5,000.00
		<u>757,957.36</u>

Total cash and securities	\$1,689,104.37
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Less unpaid Drafts drawn by agents in the Near East	<u>869,124.95</u>
---	-------------------

Net cash and securities	\$ 819,979.42
-------------------------	---------------

Add

Due from Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia	
Minor	147.85

Insurance claim pending in hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on Hurons	297,892.00
---	------------

Expense funds - domestic Field Solicitors	<u>273,050.62</u>	<u>571,090.47</u>
---	-------------------	-------------------

Deduct Sundry Suspense - reserve funds	<u>\$1,391,069.89</u>	<u>180.035.96</u>
--	-----------------------	-------------------

BALANCE	\$1,211,033.93
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TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Supplementing the financial statement as of December 31, 1919, contained in the auditors' report, and to be submitted separately by the Auditing Committee, the Treasurer reports that from January 1st to January 30th, 1920, the cash receipts from contributions have amounted to \$10,853.32, or an average of something more than \$40,000 per day for each day of the present month, Sundays and Holidays included.

This \$10,853.32 constitutes practically a net increase in our assets inasmuch as all appropriations for January, as well as contributions and Relief appropriations for February and March were made at the December meeting of the Executive Committee, and therefore entered by the auditor in his statement as of December 31st among our liabilities. There have been no appropriations or relief liabilities incurred since the date covered by the auditors' report.

Our bank balances and assets as of January 30, 1920 are as follows:

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

<u>Cash in Banks:</u>		
National City Bank	New York	\$ 24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Co.	"	299,099.60
Metropolitan Bank	"	6,000.00
Columbia Bank	"	139,161.26
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.	"	12,048.67
J. H. Dilliant & Co.	"	42,769.49
August Belmont & Co.	"	17,216.00
<u>Cash in Banks</u>		<u>390,235.96</u>
<u>Out of Town Banks</u>		<u>\$231,147.01</u>
<u>Securities</u>		
New York Central Equipment 4 1/2% Bonds		89,510.70
Pennsylvania R R Equipment 4 1/2% Bonds		14,492.66
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness		100,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds (various issues)		533,469.00
Thrill & War Savings Stamps		13,494.00
London Water Works 1st Mtg. 4 1/2% Bonds		2,000.00
Rockford Trust Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds		1,000.00
Southern Cal. Gas Co 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds		2,000.00
<u>Total cash and securities</u>		<u>757,957.36</u>
<u>Less unpaid drafts drawn by agents in the Near East</u>		<u>\$1,689,104.37</u>
<u>Net cash and securities</u>		<u>\$69,124.95</u>
<u>Add</u>		
Due from Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia		147.85
Minor		
Insurance claim pending in hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on Hyrons		297,992.00
Expense funds - domestic field solicitors		273,050.62
<u>Subtotal</u>		<u>271,090.47</u>
<u>Deduct sundry suspense - reserve funds</u>		<u>\$1,391,089.89</u>
<u>Balance</u>		<u>\$1,211,035.93</u>

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

HURDMAN AND CRANSTOUN
Certified Public Accountants.
55 Liberty Street
New York City

January 20, 1920.

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

Dear Sir:-

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

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

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

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Relief</u>	<u>Individual Relief</u>
Relief Payments	\$30,666,247.01	\$30,269,585.88	\$396,661.13
Balance of Relief Appropriations	<u>2,721,192.79</u>	<u>2,216,502.70</u>	<u>504,690.09</u>
Relief Appropriations	\$33,387,439.80	\$32,486,088.58	\$901,351.22
Relief Contributions	<u>\$31,556,822.33</u>	<u>\$30,655,471.11</u>	<u>\$901,351.22</u>
Excess of Appropriations Over Contributions	\$ 1,830,617.47	\$ 1,830,617.47	

[illegible]

	2 <u>Total</u>	<u>General Relief</u>	<u>Individual Relief</u>
Relief Fund Balance, December 31, 1919	<u>\$890,575.32</u>	<u>\$890,575.32</u>	
Relief Fund Deficiency	<u>\$940,042.15</u>	<u>\$940,042.15</u>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. C. 2-698

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Hurdman & Cranstoun,
Certified Public Accountants.

Individual
Relief

General
Relief

\$830,575.32
\$830,575.32

Relief Fund Balance
December 31, 1919

\$240,000.00
\$240,000.00

Relief Fund
Deficiency

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

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

In the domestic field a uniform system of accounting with provision for periodic reports and audit of receipts and disbursements from headquarters in New York is now in operation. A travel-

ing auditor in the permanent employ of the organization has made possible a very close control over finances handled by agents in various parts of the country.

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

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

During the course of our audit proper vouchers in support of all disbursements were submitted and examined by us. Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Harwood & Griston
Certified Public Accountants.

N.C.2-698

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

NEAR EAST RELIEF
EXHIBIT "B"
RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS
To December 31, 1919.

		Appropriations	Payments	STATUS of Appropriations Balance Overdrawn
<u>General Relief</u>				
Caucasus		\$7,362,010.05	\$6,578,367.35	\$783,642.70
Constantinople	a	7,775,850.80	7,896,341.95	120,491.15
Egypt		38,474.00	18,474.00	20,000.00
Greece		102,032.00	35,914.31	66,117.69
Japan		9,000.00	9,000.00	
Mesopotamia	b	254,300.00	214,161.40	40,138.60
Palestine		860,450.00	808,855.05	51,594.95
Persia	c	5,618,027.13	5,326,960.53	291,066.60
Syria	d	3,623,921.73	3,196,623.83	427,297.90
Switzerland		13,000.00	13,000.00	
<u>General Appropriations</u>				
Industrial Relief		50,000.00	46.16	49,953.84
Personnel, Warehouse and General Relief Expense		341,270.00	352,486.79	11,216.79
Cargoes		6,137,252.87	5,818,854.51	318,398.36
Miscellaneous		500.00	500.00	
Emergency	e	300,000.00		300,000.00
Total General Relief		32,486,088.58	30,269,585.88	2,216,502.70
Individual Relief	f	901,351.22	396,661.13	504,690.09
TOTAL		<u>\$33,387,439.80</u>	<u>\$30,666,247.01</u>	<u>\$2,721,192.79</u>
			(Exhibit "A")	

a Appropriations include \$600,000 for
use January, February and March, 1920

RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS
To December 31, 1919.
EXHIBIT "B"
NEAR EAST RELIEF

- b Appropriations include \$25,000 for use in January, 1920
- c Appropriations include \$50,000 for use in January, 1920
- d Appropriations include \$375,000 for use in January, February and March, 1920
- e Appropriation for January, 1920
- f Total Individual Relief receipts have been considered as the amount of appropriations

N. C. 2-69

N. C. 2-699

- d Appropriations include \$25,000 for use in January, 1930
- e Appropriations include \$50,000 for use in January, 1930
- d Appropriations include \$75,000 for use in January, February and March, 1930
- e Appropriations for January, 1930
- f Total Individual Relief receipts have been covered by the amount of appropriations

N.C.S-69
N.C.S-69
N.C.S-69

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

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

Cash in Banks

National City Bank	New York	\$24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Company	"	39,909.40
Metropolitan Bank	"	6,000.00
Columbia Bank	"	17,233.74
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	"	67,871.30
J.H. Oliphant & Company	" (Cash Account)	42,769.49

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

Out-of-Town Banks (Schedule "6")	<u>447,420.45</u>	\$663,036.42
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Securities

	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>
New York Central Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	86,000.00	\$88,510.70
Pennsylvania R.R. Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	14,000.00	14,492.66
U.S. Certificates of Indebtedness 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100,000.00	100,000.00
U.S. Liberty Bonds (Various Issues)	529,260.00	529,260.00
Thrift and War Savings Stamps	13,360.75	13,360.75
London Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds	2,000.00	2,000.00
Rockford Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
Southern Cal. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds	5,000.00	5,000.00
	<u>\$750,620.75</u>	<u>\$753,624.11</u>
		<u>\$753,624.11</u>

Total Cash and Securities 1,416,660.53

Less Unpaid Drafts drawn by Agents in the Near East 873,003.52

Net Cash and Securities 543,657.01

(As Adjusted) 35

Confidential - (Scholarship) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Net Cash and Securities

Add

Due From Relief Committee for Greeks
of Asia Minor

\$ 147.85

Insurance Claim Pending in Hands of
Marsh and McLennan for loss on
S. S. "Hurona"

297,892.00

Expense Funds - Domestic Field
Solicitors

228,200.46

\$526,240.31

Deduct Sundry Suspense Items
Balance Expense Funds

38,365.97

1,069,897.32

140,956.03

179,322.00

BALANCE (Exhibits "A" and "C")

\$ 890,575.32

N. C. 2-700

Adm

Exp. From Relief Committee for Greeks

\$ 147.82

of Asia Minor

Insurance Costs Pending in Haggis of

Margh and Mendenham for 1933-34

S. S. "Huron"

Expense Funds - Domestic Field

Collectors

297.82

297.82

1.069.99

1.069.99

38.32

140.95

132.32

\$-820.52

BALANCE (Expenses "A" and "C")

Product Shanty Expenses Items

Balance Expense Funds

W. C. 2.300

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

ANNUAL MEETING

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

NEAR EAST RELIEF

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

MEMBERS

James L. Barton	Vance C. McCormick
Charles E. Beury	John H. T. Main
Arthur J. Brown	William B. Millar
Edwin M. Bulkley	Henry Morgenthau
John B. Calvert	John R. Mott
William I. Chamberlain	Frank Mason North
Charles R. Crane	George A. Plimpton
Robert J. Cuddihy	William Cooper Proctor
Cleveland E. Dodge	Philip Rhinelander
Cleveland H. Dodge	Elihu Root
Charles W. Eliot	William Jay Schieffelin
Abram I. Elkus	George T. Scott
William T. Ellis	Albert Shaw
James Cardinal Gibbons	William Sloane
Harold A. Hatch	Edward Lincoln Smith
William I. Haven	Walter George Smith
Howard Heinz	Robert Eliot Speer
Alexander J. Hemphill	James M. Speers
Myron T. Herrick	Oscar S. Straus
Hamilton Holt	William Howard Taft
Charles Evans Hughes	Charles V. Vickrey
Frank W. Jackson	Harry A. Wheeler
Arthur Curtiss James	Stanley White
Harry Pratt Judson	Ray Lyman Wilbur
Frederick Lynch	Talcott Williams
Charles S. Macfarland	Stephen S. Wise
H.B.F. Macfarland	

MEMBERS
PRESENT

James L. Barton	Arthur Curtiss James
Charles E. Beury	Charles S. Macfarland
Arthur J. Brown	John H. T. Main
Edwin M. Bulkley	William Jay Schieffelin
John B. Calvert	Albert Shaw
Cleveland H. Dodge	Walter George Smith
Harold A. Hatch	James M. Speers
William I. Haven	Charles V. Vickrey
Frank W. Jackson	Talcott Williams

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

ANNUAL MEETING

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

NEAR EAST RELIEF

Thursday, January 23, 1926 8:30 P.M. University Club N.Y. City

Vance O. McCormick
 John H. T. Main
 William B. Miller
 Henry Morgan
 John H. Mott
 Frank Mason North
 George A. Whitton
 William Cooper Frazier
 Philip H. H. H. H.
 Eliza H. H. H.
 William Jay Schell
 George T. Scott
 Albert Shaw
 William S. Shaw
 Edward Lincoln Smith
 Walter George Smith
 Robert Elliot Speer
 James M. Stearns
 Oscar E. Strauss
 William Howard Taft
 Charles V. Vickrey
 Harry A. Wheeler
 Stanley White
 Ray L. Whitman
 Talcott Williams
 Stephen S. Wise
 H.B.P. Macfarland

James A. Barton
 Charles E. Brown
 Arthur J. Brown
 Edwin M. Bulfinch
 John B. C. C.
 William C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 Robert C. C.
 Cleveland C. C.
 Cleveland C. C.
 Charles W. C.
 Abram C. C.
 William C. C.
 James C. C.
 Harold A. C.
 William C. C.
 Howard C. C.
 Alexander C. C.
 Myron C. C.
 Hamilton C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 Frank W. C.
 Arthur C. C.
 Harry C. C.
 Frederick C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 H.B.P. Macfarland

MEMBERS

Arthur C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 John H. T. Main
 William Jay Schell
 Albert Shaw
 Walter George Smith
 James M. Stearns
 Charles V. Vickrey
 Talcott Williams

James A. Barton
 Charles E. Brown
 Arthur J. Brown
 Edwin M. Bulfinch
 John B. C. C.
 William C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 Robert C. C.
 Cleveland C. C.
 Cleveland C. C.
 Charles W. C.
 Abram C. C.
 William C. C.
 James C. C.
 Harold A. C.
 William C. C.
 Howard C. C.
 Alexander C. C.
 Myron C. C.
 Hamilton C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 Frank W. C.
 Arthur C. C.
 Harry C. C.
 Frederick C. C.
 Charles C. C.
 H.B.P. Macfarland

MEMBERS
 PRESENT

PRESENT
BY
INVITATION

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

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

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

Prayer was offered by Doctor Arthur J. Brown.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vance C. McCormick
J. H. T. Main
Edward C. Moore
William C. Proctor
Philip Rhinelander
Elihu Root
George T. Scott
Harry A. Wheeler
Ray Lyman Wilbur
Stephen S. Wise

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

Howard Bliss
Donald Brodie
C. P. Burgess
Charles Fowle
H. C. Japheth
Stuart Jessup

PRESENT
BY
INVITATION

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

Prayer was offered by Doctor Arthur J. Brown.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vance O. McCormick
J. H. T. Main
Edward C. Moore
William O. Proctor
Philip Rhineland
Ellis Root
George T. Scott
Harry A. Wheeler
Raymond Wilson
Stephen S. Wise

Charles E. Barry
John E. Calvert
Charles W. Elliot
John H. Finley
Howard Helms
Myron T. Herrick
Charles E. Hughes
Frank W. Jackson
Henry G. King
Charles S. Macfarland

#3 Board of Trustees January 22, 1920.

VOTED - That the following persons be elected as members of the Executive Committee:

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

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

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

The meeting adjourned

Chairman

Secretary

#3 Board of Trustees January 22, 1920.

VOTED - That the following persons be elected as members of the Executive Committee:

James L. Barton, Board of Directors
Edwin M. Bulkeley
Cleveland H. Dodge
Abraham I. Elkins
Harold A. Hatch
Alexander H. Humphill
Stanley White
Charles V. Vickrey
Walter George Smith
Henry Morgenstern
William B. Miller
Arthur Curtis James

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

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

The meeting adjourned

Dr. James L. Barton
Hon. Henry Morgenstern
Mr. Charles V. Vickrey
Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge

Secretary

Chairman

N. C. 2-789-1920

7

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SERBIAN AID FUND

For the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

May 1, 1918—April 30, 1919



MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH
Director

MRS. MABEL R. GREENE
Secretary

OTTO T. BANNARD, *Treasurer*

The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, Depository

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, *Chairman*

OTTO T. BANNARD

CHARLES MacVEAGH

IRVING H. CHASE

JOHN L. SEVERANCE

MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH

FREDERICK STRAUSS

ROOM 241, 1 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SERBIAN AID FUND

FOREWORD

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE SERBIAN AID FUND
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS:

May, 1919.

You owe it to me, to the Secretary, the Treasurer and the beneficiaries, to read this Report carefully, and to note how great a work has been done with a comparatively small sum during the past three years. Note that our balances are appropriated to the end of the coming year for the cases already taken on. The President of the Society for the Protection of Yugo-Slav children requests that our Aid Fund will in the course of the coming year, assume the care of five thousand selected orphans—whereas at present we have only five hundred. The Serbians Sisters seek out for us the truly helpless cases all over the Yugo-Slav lands—children of heroes who died to win for them freedom and union.

When the little Kingdom of Serbia began to attract sympathy by the courageous stand of its government and army against Austro-Hungarian arrogance and brutality, few people knew anything of its political history and nothing at all of its psychology. The war has made a great change. The Serbians did their full share with the other allies, and gave proof of high principles and intellectual capacity as well as great military skill and physical courage. Countless books, newspaper articles and public lectures laud them as a people of warm heart, vivid imagination, gentle manners and a genius for self-sacrifice in the pursuit of their high ideals of patriotism; easily accessible to progressive ideas on all subjects; a sturdy race, closely allied in all things to their brothers the Croats and Slovenes with whom they have long sought identification until, as a direct result of the allied victories, the Kingdom of the Serbs, which contained about four and one half millions in 1914, has become the greater Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, with a population of between twelve and thirteen millions, and a territory that stretches from Carinthia on the North to Monastir on the South. This merging of peoples and boundaries was spontaneous and self-determined. It brings under one Government many populous cities, prosperous villages, productive farms, and economic resources which entitle the new State to commercial intercourse with the whole world through its own ports and railways.

Unfortunately, progress is still handicapped by the ruthlessness of the enemy, who destroyed all means of interior communication, cut off the water supply, and left the germs of every loathsome malady wherever his disease-laden armies were quartered. A corps of sanitary workers are now struggling for the final victory against death which has made such frightful inroads upon the population of the Balkan peoples during the six years of wars which have brought their emancipation and union.

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

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

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

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

The effort which Serbia has made in the World's War and the losses she has sustained for the success of the allied cause are shown by official figures which follow. She has mobilized in all, during the war, 707,343 men, which amounts to 24% of her total population or 40% of her male population. The losses sustained by her army in this war are enormous; according to official figures, they are 292,342. When one adds to this number, 77,278 lost during the retreat of Albania and who are certainly dead, the Serbian army has lost in this war, 369,620 men, that is, half of the mobilized men. But these losses are only the losses of the Serbian army; one must add the losses sustained—according to the Austrian papers themselves—of the population which

remained behind in Serbia, as well as those which were sustained in the concentration camps of prisoners or interned; they are not less than 630,000. It results, therefore, that the Serbian nation, in Serbia alone, has given one million of its population for the victory over the common enemy.

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

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

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

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

MABEL S. GROUITCH, *Director.*

Legation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Washington.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

During the year May 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, our Committee has raised for its work abroad the largest sum in its history \$108,536.33. In view of the absorbing personal appeal made during the war by the various war organizations of the American army, these figures are most gratifying, not only because they have made it possible to continue our activities as an American committee, but also as an evidence of the genuine sympathy of the American people for their heroic little Ally.

The War Chests

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

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

Other Committees

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

Special Cases

We are continuing our policy of small, regular allowances to as many families as our subscriptions allow. Appeals are constantly coming to Madame Grouitch from a class of people who could not ask for ordinary charity from the Red Cross or any general relief organization or committee; people of education and refinement who were comfortably situated before the war, but have lost everything. It is not only food for an empty stomach or clothing for a freezing body that such people need. They are entitled to the reassurance that can only come from the regular payment of a sum of money which, if small, is yet sufficient to enable them to reorganize their home life.



This is the Type of "Special Case" for Whom the Serbian Aid Fund Provides

Our Aid Fund is providing regularly for five hundred children, one franc per day each, besides assisting many deserving young men and women students in Serbian and Swiss schools. Accurate lists and accounts are kept at the office at Belgrade of all "adopted children." We are prepared to furnish names and other data whenever desired to those interested in supporting one or more of these unfortunate children. We have received many letters from young refugees in Switzerland for whom the Serbian Aid Fund has been providing. The following examples show the gratitude of even the young children for the assistance given them.

(Translation from Serbian)

Berne, February, 1919.

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

(Signed) MILENA J.



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

Berne, February, 1919.

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

(Signed) RADEMILA N.

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

Serbski Kolo Sestara

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

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



A Serbian Family, 1919
Who will help provide shoes for these children?

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

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

Sestara which has been for many years the leading relief society of Serbia. At the request of the Government, this society has recently opened in Belgrade a home for invalid soldiers, for which assistance in money and clothing is urgently asked.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER RECEIVED BY MADAME GROUITCH

Belgrade, May, 1919.

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

You could not imagine that thirty francs could be so appreciated. Mothers come and beg for it and cry when refused, for we are very severe; look just like the judges in the bad regions so that there will be no favoritism. We are only able to take two children in each family unless there happens to be a very bad case of chronic illness.

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

The cases for Saloniki will be distributed through Macedonia, and those for Fiume will be distributed on the Western coast. Thanks so much to you and all the kind ladies who have worked to collect, pack, and ship these clothes. Thank you in my name, and also as President of the Serbski Kolo Sestara.

(Signed) MIRKA GROUITCH.

Special Scholarships

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

Serbian Students in Switzerland

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

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

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

"STUDENT FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE"

Report of the Secretary, Berne, Switzerland

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

The amount given varied from 20 to 200 francs. It was intended to pay for board and lodging, and was only granted to those who deserved it by studying hard. In no case did this monthly allowance have to be stopped on account of the person's not deserving it. It was, however, stopped whenever the financial situation of the person to whom it was granted became such that they no longer needed assistance. This naturally caused changes in the list of subsidized persons and the secretary was thereby enabled to add to it new names of needy people.

The above mentioned list covers 100 persons, with a total amount of allowances of 690 francs monthly. The secretary knows, however, of the existence of 10 other cases very deserving of help, but with the credits at his disposition (7,000) it was impossible to give as much assistance as could have been desired. He, therefore, proposes to increase the monthly credit to 7,500 francs.

SPECIAL SUBVENTIONS

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

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

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

A Serbian student who had lost both feet, in the war, received 400 Frs. from the Serbian Aid Fund in Switzerland and 400 Frs. from the Y. M. C. A. to buy artificial feet.

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

Since many of these students wished to return to their country, the money for the journey was sometimes advanced them by the secretary, at an average of about 50 Frs. Thus three students who had obtained their medical doctor's degree were granted 200 Frs. each to return home, on condition that this money should be refunded by the first of May this year. The advance was made because doctors are greatly needed in Serbia.

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

Statement of Disbursements

November 1, 1918—March 30, 1919

Month	No. of Persons Assisted	Amount Monthly	Percent per Person
Nov.	176.....	Frs. 17,553.00	Frs. 99.60
Dec.	146.....	11,638.25	85.83
Jan.	154.....	12,531.70	81.37
Feb.	187.....	16,368.65	87.30
March	142.....	10,170.15	71.60
Total	805.....	68,261.75	84.80
Average monthly	161.....	Frs. 13,652.35	Frs. 85.14

The above statement shows that 161 persons without any means could rely on the aid of the Fund. With this allowance, they lived, studied, and, in case of illness, paid for a physician, and many hungry people were fed and clothed.

As the American Red Cross has withdrawn, many are suffering and depend entirely upon the Serbian Aid Fund. Help is needed and as quickly as possible. I beg to give a budget for one year, May 1, 1919 to April 30, 1920: On an average, 13,652.32 Frs. were spent monthly for 161 cases; to this sum an increase of 20% has been added for the present high prices, further special credit of 30,000 Frs. for tubercular students who need treatment in a sanatorium. For the ensuing year, 226,593.84 Frs. are needed for Serbian students (18,882.82 Frs. monthly). This sum would serve to keep the students in good health and would help the sick people to be able to work again.

(Signed) NICOLAS GEORGEVITCH,
Secretary in Charge.

Shipment of Clothing

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

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



Waiting for Relief Supplies

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

The New York Clothing Committee

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

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

There were already on hand 16 large cases of comfort kits for soldiers, the gift of the America's Allies Co-operative Committee, 3 boxes containing 400 comfort kits received from the Y. W. C. A. through Mrs. Converse, and a quantity of other donations awaiting shipment. The Clothing Committee took charge of packing these, and worked so faithfully that early in February the following consignment was sent to the pier for shipment to Serbia: 52 boxes of clothing, relief and comfort supplies; 8 boxes of powdered milk, purchased by a donation from the New York City Branch of the Stage Woman's War Relief. With this shipment were included 51 bales of new and used clothing and 13 cases of new shoes, collected and donated by the Cleveland Committee of the Serbian Aid Fund. A total of 156 cases left for Serbia early in March, as a result of the N. Y. campaign. Of these, 12 boxes contained an assortment of new garments worth \$1,061.00 purchased by the New York Committee.

It is noteworthy that these consignments were forwarded absolutely free of overhead expense. The Committee financed the campaign themselves through appeals to their personal friends. A total of \$2785.60 was raised for expenses of packing, publicity, cartage, etc. Disbursements amounted to \$1796.08. The Committee gave the balance of \$989.02 to the Treasurer of the Serbian Aid Fund to be used for relief for the destitute population. Widespread public appeals resulted in an additional sum of \$2241.69 which was contributed for purposes of relief. Out of this purchases of new garments and sewing materials, bolts of cloth, etc., have been made for the equipment of the work-room of the Kolo Serbski Sestara.

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

The Cleveland Committee

The Cleveland Committee, which has always been most active and generous in its assistance, conducted the first organized appeal for clothing in December. The following ladies composed the Executive Staff

of the Clothing Committee: Mrs. George W. Kinney, General Chairman; Mrs. James H. Foster, Vice Chairman; Mrs. McGee Baxter, Treasurer; Mrs. Howard T. Karsner, Chairman Publicity. The Receiving Committee included Mrs. Frank P. Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel Halle, Mrs. John F. Whitelaw, Mrs. Prentiss Baldwin, Mrs. F. F. Drury, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Mary Brown. Thanks to the enthusiastic work of the Committee and the co-operation of their friends the two-weeks' campaign was a great success.

The expenses for this campaign were contributed privately by friends and members of the Committee. Public appeals brought in about \$1500.00. Part of this was used for the purchase of the new clothing, and the balance, \$840.00, was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Serbian Aid Fund to be used for sewing machines, and supplies for the work-room of the Kolo Serbski Sestara.

The Serbian Distress Fund

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

The War Relief Association of Virginia

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

The Serbian Relief Committee of Philadelphia

The Serbian Relief Committee of Philadelphia has co-operated most generously with the Serbian Aid Fund. One of their first purchases was \$500.00 worth of new shoes, which were forwarded in March. Since then more than fifty cases of carefully selected clothing and new garments have been collected and packed by this Committee. Mrs. William A. Platt, Chairman, and Miss Nina Lea, Secretary, have worked enthusiastically in the face of many difficulties of transportation and shipping delays, to make possible this excellent donation.

National League of Youngstown

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

Mrs. Barrett Browning

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

Other Committees

We wish to express our great appreciation of the co-operation of many other Committees throughout the country. The following organizations have made special contributions to the clothing shipments: America's Allies Co-operative Committee; American Jugo-Slav Committee; Benevolent Society, St. James Church; Berkeley, Calif. Committee; British American War Relief Fund; Brooklyn, Conn., War Relief Ass'n; Broome Co., Chapter A. R. C.; Chatham, Ohio, Auxiliary; Colonial Dames, State of Va.; Colonial Dames, State of N. Y.; Comforts Committee Navy League; Comforts Forwarding Committee of Christian Scientists, St. Paul, Minn.; Department of State War Relief; Department of Agriculture; Hartford Committee



There is no sight more pitiful than the emaciated little victims who have survived the war. Ragged, hungry, and helpless, it is upon them that Serbia's whole future as a nation depends. This group of children, incongruously garbed in a strange assortment of garments shows why we rushed over 200 tons of clothing to Serbia last winter.

for France and Her Allies; Hobart Branch A. R. C.; Ladies Guild of Christ Church; Ladies Study Club of Saybrook; Metropolitan Tabernacle; Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church; National League for Woman's Service, Canton, Ohio; National League for Woman's Service, New York City; Pawling School; St. Vincent Ferrer School; Serbian National Defense League, Chicago; Serbian Relief Society of Calif.; Skaneateles War Relief Committee; Solloway Mills; Stage Women's War Relief; Sunshine Girls' Club, Columbus Grove, Ohio; United Cigar Stores, New York, N. Y.; Vassar College Knitting Committee; Venice Unit A. R. C.; Mrs. Walsh's War Workers; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mellenville, N. Y.; Y. W. C. A. (through Mrs. Converse).

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

Mrs. C. Clive Bayley, Miss M. V. Bestor, Mrs. A. W. Bigler, Mrs. J. E. Bowman, Miss A. C. Bradley, Miss I. C. Brown, F. E. Burgess, Mr. S. S. Clark, Mrs. Adams Coffin, Mrs. C. F. Crowall, Mrs. J. W. Crowther, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Mrs. E. W. Curtis, Miss Louise Dawson, Mrs. William Dracup, Dr. Blanch Epler, Mr. A. M. Fay, Mrs. C. R. Flint, Mrs. J. M. Flint, Miss M. Haas, Mrs. W. H. Hagen, Mrs. Horatio Hathaway, Mrs. J. E. Hunter, Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. Dushan Karadjich, Mrs. D. W. Kendall, Mrs. Franklin Lane, Miss Ella Lehman, Mrs. C. F. MacLean, Mrs. David McAlpin, Jr., Mr. Harry MacNeil, Mrs. E. Meeks, Mrs. F. Meyer, Miss Jeanne Michin, Mrs. Paul Moore, Mrs. Harrah Mulliken, Miss Mary Murphy, Mrs. S. P. B. Norrie, Miss E. C. Nystrom, Mrs. Oglesby, Mrs. John Pearse, Mrs. Claude Pellett, Mrs. E. D. Riley, Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Mrs. Jane Ross, R. W. Sill, Miss Evelyn Sitwell, Mrs. F. C. Slee, Mrs. E. Smithisler, Mrs. L. A. H. Summerfield, Mrs. John Thallon, John Walker, Mrs. W. D. Williams, Miss S. H. Willis, Mrs. Walter Worrall, Mrs. Harry Yates.

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

The Standard Oil Company of New York

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

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS IN 1919

- By S.S. Rochambeau, French Line, to Bordeaux
25 cases. Value, \$7,500.
- By S.S. Aspinet, Standard Oil Co., to Fiume
172 cases clothing, new and old, new and old shoes, crash, etc. Value, \$25,000.
- By S.S. Meuse, A. R. C., to Fiume
51 bales and 52 boxes clothing, comfort kits, etc., 8 boxes powdered milk. Value, \$15,750.
- By S.S. Macona, Standard Oil Co., to Fiume
121 cases old and new clothing, 4 typewriters. Value, \$20,000.
- By S.S. Thordis, Standard Oil Co., to Fiume
150 cases containing new materials, old and new clothing, sewing machines, drugs, etc. Value, \$20,000.
- Total value shipments since September, 1918, \$87,500.

Medical Aid in 1918-1919

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

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

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



Serbian Refugees

the enfeebled and emaciated civilian population after the hardships they have endured.

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

The Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital—Retrospect

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

This Society was originated by our Director, Madame Grouitch, in 1912 as the Serbian Hospitals Fund, its purpose being to supply the

medical assistance so greatly needed in Serbia during the Balkan wars. This assistance may be divided into two branches, The Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, and Assistance for the Military and Civilian Hospitals operated by the Government.

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

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

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

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

Aid to Serbian Government Hospitals

Much assistance has been given to the Medical Department of the Serbian Ministry of War. A total of over \$40,876 was paid out during the years 1916-1918 for various supplies. These included 14 ambulances, motor trucks, hospital bedding, hospital clothing, a sterilizing outfit, drugs, anesthetics, as well as many supplies in kind. All these supplies were sent, together with a small amount of money for similar purposes, to Colonel Dr. Karanovitch, Chief of the Medical Service, from whom we have received acknowledgments and letters of thanks, as well as from Field Marshal General Misitch, Commander in Chief of the Serbian Army, who follows, with gratitude all that is done for his soldiers.

In this connection, mention must also be made of the 2,000 rubber blankets that were forwarded for the use of invalided Serbian soldiers at the camps in Corfu and Salonica. The sum of \$3,333.33 was also expended for the erection of portable houses and tents for similar camps.

Kosovo Comfort Kits

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

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

Prisoners of War

More than \$10,000.00 has been sent for the relief of Serbian prisoners of war in German and Austrian camps. This has been administered through the Section Serbe, Bureau of Relief for Prisoners of War, and through the American, Danish and Swiss branches of the Y. M. C. A. No appeals have been more moving than those of the Serbian boys interned at Braunau and Neszidar. Money and food packets have been forwarded to them.

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



A Family for Whom the Serbian Aid Fund is Providing Assistance

TRANSLATION

Belgrade, Serbia.
May 15th, 1919.

Dear Madame Grouitch:—

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

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

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

(Signed) TATIANA D.

In Memoriam

Madame Grouitch and the Serbian Aid Fund feel deeply the death of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who as Honorary President of the California

Relief Fund, was in great sympathy with our work. In the sad death of Professor Dutton, who has always assisted the activities of our Committee since it was first founded, we have suffered the loss of one of our oldest and most valued friends.

Miss Mary T. Conklin

Early in 1919, at her request, the Committee most reluctantly accepted Miss Conklin's resignation to enter upon larger duties. Miss Conklin had most ably supplemented the work of Madame Grouitch since 1914, and still has the keenest interest in the cause.

Expense Account

The Serbian Aid Fund continues its policy of using every penny contributed for relief, for that purpose, without deduction of any sort. The necessary administrative expenses are met by interest on bank balances, and by private contributions designated for expenses. We greatly appreciate the generosity of those friends who make possible the necessary administration fund. Receipts for the year 1918-1919 have amounted to \$3,648.84, contributed as follows:

Buffalo War Relief, through Mrs. George K. Birge, and Mrs. George B. Mathews.....	\$1,000.00
Serbian Relief Society of California.....	24.90
(For shipping expenses)	
Mr. F. E. Drury.....	1,500.00
Mrs. R. Barrett Browning.....	90.00
Mr. F. Kingsbury Curtis.....	175.00
Interest on Bank Balances.....	782.04
Sale of Serbian Medals.....	76.90
Balance on Hand, May 1, 1918.....	\$3,648.84
	871.43
Total	
	\$4,520.27
Disbursements for printing, salaries, postage and general office expenses	3,934.07
Balance on Hand, April 30, 1919.....	
	\$ 586.20

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

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

J. E. GRAEF & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

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

MABEL R. GREENE,
Secretary.

June 5, 1919.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Receipts and Disbursements, Year Ended April 30, 1919

Balance on hand, May 1, 1918..... \$ 20,279.47

RECEIPTS

Contributions as per list appended..... 108,536.33

Total Receipts \$128,815.80

DISBURSEMENTS

For students and families in Switzerland, including allowances to mothers with children, payment of school taxes, and special aid to Serbians in great destitution or ill-health \$31,885.14

To Serbian family in France (covered by a special anonymous gift) 330.00

Support of needy Serbian student in America..... 50.00

Allowances to two young Serbian students in Paris..... 135.00

Aid to Prisoners of War, before signing of the Armistice 1,000.00

Comforts to wounded soldiers at Belgrade..... 7,500.00

Relief Supplies purchased in America for shipment abroad, including typewriters, powdered milk, soap, clothing, sewing-machines and drugs, covered by contributions for these purposes..... 3,261.01

Shipping expenses and insurance on above supplies and on clothing donations 1,040.56

Contributions to Colonel Dr. Karanovitch, Serbian Medical Service, for purchase of motor lorry, artificial limbs, etc. 4,157.00

For present Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, near Nish, now operated by Serbian Government..... 1,411.23

Total Disbursements for Relief..... 55,724.07

Balance on Hand, April 30, 1919..... \$ 73,091.73

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

J. E. GRAEF & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

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

(Note.—The Committee has made the following appropriations from the balance on hand: \$35,000 to cover care of 1,000 children for the month of August, and 1,500 thereafter till Jan. 1, 1920; \$18,000 for aid of Serbian students in Switzerland till January, 1920.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

War Chests

Auburn, N. Y., War Chest.....	\$ 1,000.00
Beaver Co., Pa., War Relief Ass'n.....	1,000.00
Bethlehem, Pa., War Relief Ass'n.....	500.00
Brockton, Mass., War Chest Ass'n.....	1,000.00
Clifton Springs, N. Y., War Chest.....	400.00
Columbus, Ohio, Community War Service.....	1,000.00
Community War Chest, Dayton & Montgomery Co., Ohio.....	1,166.64
Dover, Ohio, Township War Chest Ass'n.....	400.00
Easton, Pa., War Chest.....	1,000.00
Elwood, Ind., Community War Chest.....	300.00
Fairfield Co., Ohio, War Chest.....	500.00
Hubbard, Ohio, War Chest.....	2.74
Iliou, Mohawk, N. Y., War Relief Ass'n.....	10.00
Keewatin, Minn., Defense League.....	100.00

Kirkland, N. Y., War Chest.....	100.00
Licking Co., Ohio, War Chest.....	1,000.00
McKeesport, Pa., Community War Chest Ass'n.....	375.00
Mechanicsville, N. Y., War Chest.....	200.00
Miami War Chest Ass'n, Ohio.....	500.00
Munroe Co., Mich., Patriotic League.....	200.00
Niles, Ohio, War Relief Board.....	10.87
Norton, Mass., War Chest.....	100.00
Nova Township, Ohio, War Chest Ass'n.....	100.00
New Bedford, Mass., War Fund Ass'n.....	3,400.00
Oglesby, Ill., Patriotic League.....	300.00
Palmer, Mass., War Chest.....	100.00
Patriots Fund Committee, Kenosha, Wis.....	200.00
Phelps, N. Y., War Chest.....	200.00
Racine Co., Wis., War Relief Fund.....	700.00
Roanoke, Va., War Chest Fund.....	1,000.00
Rochester, N. Y., Patriotic Fund.....	10,000.00
Seneca Co., N. Y., War Chest Ass'n.....	1,000.00
Sheboygan, Wis., War Chest.....	200.00
Shortsville, N. Y., War Chest Ass'n.....	200.00
Springfield, Vt., War Chest Ass'n.....	300.00
Spring Valley, Ill., War Relief Ass'n.....	140.00
Summit Co., Ohio, War Work Council.....	1,200.00
Syracuse, N. Y., War Chest.....	5,000.00
Troy & Rensselaer Co., N. Y., War Chest.....	300.00
Trumbull, Ohio, War Chest Ass'n.....	100.00
U. S. Defense League of Iron Range, Minn. Township.....	500.00
Utica, N. Y., War Chest Ass'n.....	4,000.00
Waltham, Mass., War Chest Ass'n.....	100.00
War Council of Ashtabula, Ohio.....	200.00
War Council of Cleveland & Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.....	15,000.00
War Fund Committee of Stuntz Township, Minn.....	600.00
Youngstown, Ohio & Mahoning War Chest.....	5,000.00
Total War Chest Contributors.....	\$60,705.25

Societies and Other Organizations

America's Allies Cooperative Committee.....	\$ 5,000.00
Art Alliance of America.....	108.00
Baltimore Committee.....	458.35
Benevolent Society of Church of Messiah, New York.....	10.00
Calvary Pres. Sunday School, Newark, N. J.....	25.00
Cleveland Committee, through Mr. J. L. Severance.....	3,110.09
Pupils of Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio.....	20.00
Children's Tin Box Fund.....	3,797.00
Church of the Incarnation, New York.....	100.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Clothing Committee.....	840.00
Department of State War Relief, Washington, D. C.....	200.00
French Heroes of Lafayette Memorial Fund.....	123.00
Friday History Club, S. Minneapolis, Minn.....	25.00
Pupils of Johnson High School, St. Paul, Minn.....	617.07
Ladies Benevolent Ass'n, First Unit. Church, Buffalo.....	15.00
Ladies Miss. So., Cent. Cong. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2.00
Mt. Kisco Committee A. R. C.....	5.00
N. B. K. Society, Webb City, Mo., High School.....	8.67
National Allied Relief Committee.....	7,714.55

Nat. League of Woman's Service, Youngstown, Ohio.....	14.00
New York Clothing Committee.....	989.02
Old Stone Church Bible School, Cleveland, Ohio.....	22.00
Refugees Relief Fund.....	9,175.58
St. Luke's Epis. Church, Wheeling, West Va.....	42.77
St. Phillip's Church, Wiscasset, Me.....	7.40
Serbian Relief Society of Calif.....	3,000.00
Serbians at South St. Paul.....	35.20
Stage Women's War Relief, N. Y. City Chapter.....	311.25
The Thursday Club, Hartford, Conn.....	5.00
War Orphans Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.....	15.56
War Relief Ass'n of Va.....	30.90
West Va. Chapter D. A. R.....	25.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Collection.....	138.00
Total from Other Organizations.....	\$35,990.41

Individuals

Achmore, Mrs. S. G.....	\$ 10.00	Carson, Miss J. F.....	10.00
Aldrich, Miss M. L.....	25.00	Carter, Mr. & Mrs. E. T.....	5.00
Alexander, Mrs. J.....	25.00	Carter, W. E.....	5.00
Allen, Mrs. F. B.....	5.00	Cary, Miss G. S.....	100.00
Andrews, Miss C.....	100.00	Chapman, Miss A.....	25.00
Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. W. L.....	25.00	Chase, I. H.....	300.00
Anonymous.....	1.00	Cheney, T. C.....	40.00
Anonymous, Chicago, Ill.....	10.00	Childs, S. W.....	25.00
Anonymous.....	25.00	Clary, Mrs. F. A.....	5.00
Anonymous.....	5.00	Coffin, Miss S. L.....	5.00
Anonymous.....	5.00	Coghill, Miss S. A.....	25.00
Anonymous.....	1.00	Conklin, Miss E. W.....	4.50
Anonymous.....	20.00	Constable, Mr. & Mrs. W.....	25.00
Anonymous.....	25.00	Cotton, Maj. R. C.....	1.00
Anonymous.....	1.00	Cress, Miss C. J.....	35.00
Anonymous.....	5.00	Curtis, Mrs. A.....	25.00
Anonymous.....	270.00	Curtis, Mrs. E. W.....	1.00
Athey, Mrs. C. N.....	10.00	Curtis, F. K.....	1,000.00
Bacon, Mrs. C. V.....	5.00	Curtis, Mrs. G. L.....	5.00
Bailey, Mrs. E. H.....	5.00	Daniels, Mrs. L.....	10.00
Ball, Miss A. W.....	20.00	Darrach, Mrs. E. R.....	5.00
Bancroft, Miss J.....	2.00	D'Aubigne, Mrs. W. B. L.....	25.00
Barnes, H. H., Jr.....	10.00	Davies, Miss R. H.....	10.00
Baylies, Mrs. W. C.....	250.00	Davison, Miss A. M.....	5.00
Beale, Mrs. T.....	50.00	Day, C., Jr.....	10.00
Beckwith, Mrs. D.....	200.00	Dayton, Mrs. J. C.....	10.00
Belcher, Miss M. E.....	10.00	Dean, Mrs. W. J.....	100.00
Bemis, Mrs. A. F.....	5.00	de Coppet, Miss A.....	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. L.....	10.00	de Rham, Mrs. C., Jr.....	40.00
Billwiller, C. J.....	100.00	Dexter, Miss S. E.....	75.00
Bourne, Mrs. T. R.....	5.00	Dickey, Mrs. C. D.....	5.00
Bowerman, Mrs. G. E.....	10.00	Dinsmore, Mrs. W. B.....	50.00
Bowles, W. C.....	10.00	Ditson, A. M.....	25.00
Boyle, Miss S. B.....	2.00	Dole, Rev. & Mrs. C. F.....	20.00
Bradford, Mrs. W.....	100.00	Domminick, Mrs. B.....	25.00
Bradley, The Misses.....	48.00	Donnar, Mrs. R. A.....	5.00
Bradley, J. R.....	25.00	Dotz, A. J.....	5.00
Braman, Mrs. D.....	15.00	Dow, Mrs. F. G.....	5.00
Brewer, C. E.....	50.00	Draper, Miss M. L.....	25.00
Broadway Department Store.....	25.00	Dudley, Miss F. G.....	10.00
Brown, C. P.....	100.00	Dyer, Mrs. G. R.....	50.00
Brown, Miss R.....	5.00	Dyer, Mrs. L. B.....	5.00
Browning, Mrs. R. B.....	1,079.30	Eager, W. H.....	50.00
Butler, Mrs. H. R.....	5.00	Earle, Miss M.....	5.00
Buxton, E. T.....	10.00	Easner, Miss E.....	5.00
"C".....	6.00	Eddy, E. T.....	10.00
Camman, Mr. & Mrs. H. S.,	75.00	Estabrook, A. F.....	25.00

Falk, Mrs. C.	10.00	McLaren, Dr. A.	25.00
Fearl, Miss E. K.	10.00	McNutt, Mrs. F. R.	25.00
Finch, Miss M. L.	5.00	Manson-Smith, Mrs. R.	25.00
Findley, Mrs. E. R.	5.00	Mayne, E. F.	10.00
Fisher, Prof. & Mrs. I.	10.00	Medinger, T. G.	5.00
Flanigan, Mrs. W. A.	5.00	Merle-Smith, Mrs. Van S.	600.00
Fletcher, Mrs. F. C.	75.00	Meyers, A.	10.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H.	100.00	Michin, Miss J. H.	1.00
Forsythe, Mrs. M. K.	5.00	Miller, Mrs. D.	25.00
Freeman, A.	100.00	Miller, S. W.	50.00
Frost, Mrs. R. H.	10.00	Mills, Miss N. K.	5.00
Furness, Miss A. E.	10.00	Monroe, Miss H.	5.00
Furness, Miss L.	10.00	Moore, Mrs. E. C.	16.00
Furness, M. M. A.	20.00	Moses, Mrs. J.	25.00
Gale, Mrs. E. C.	25.00	Mosford, H.	5.00
Gammell, Mrs. E. A. H.	50.00	Muchmore, Mrs. M. S.	5.00
Gantt, Mrs. J. W.	3.00	Mulliken, Mrs. H.	3.00
Glaenger, Miss A. G.	5.00	Munson, R. H.	10.00
Glass, Mrs. A.	400.00	Nightingale, Mrs. J. K. H.	10.00
Graff, Miss E. I.	10.00	Noorman, Miss T.	1.00
Graff, Miss E. R.	5.00	Norris, Mrs. M. C. P.	7.00
Graves, Miss L.	10.00	Opdycke, Mrs. E.	5.00
Griggs, Mrs. R. F.	45.00	Penfold, E.	50.00
Gwathmey, A. B.	10.00	Perry, M.	10.00
Haas, Miss B. M.	5.00	Peyton, Mrs. W. C.	25.00
Hammond, Miss A. C.	5.00	Poindexter, Mrs. R. W.	5.00
Harlowe, Dr. G. A.	5.00	Poole, Mrs. E. C. (through Mrs. Poole)	260.00
Hathaway, Miss E. R.	100.00	Prescott, Miss C. F.	1.00
Hawkes, Mrs. McD.	50.00	Price, Mrs.	1.00
Hearst, Mrs. P.	50.00	Proctor, Mrs.	10.00
Henry, Mrs. G.	1.00	Pyne, Mrs. M. T.	10.00
Higgins, Mrs.	5.00	Quackenbush, Miss E.	50.00
Hillard, H. R.	10.00	Randolph, Mrs. E.	25.00
Hodges, Mrs. F.	10.00	Rhoades, Miss M.	10.00
Hollander, L. P. & Co.	20.00	Richards, Mrs. F. S.	8.00
Houser, Mrs. H. M.	100.00	Richards, Miss G.	15.00
Howe Bros.	5.00	Riker, W. J.	20.00
Howe, Mrs. H. S.	100.00	Robbins, Miss E. C.	10.00
Hulst, Mr. W. T.	10.00	Robinson, Mrs. D.	10.00
Irvin, Miss A. Y.	5.00	Rockwell, B. W.	5.00
Ives, Mrs. T. M.	25.00	Rodman, Miss J. W.	10.00
Jeremiah, Mrs. J. A.	5.00	Ross, Miss M. O.	2.00
Johnson, Miss H. R.	25.00	Rupert, Mrs. C. G.	10.00
Jones, Miss K. L.	10.00	Schlesinger, A. H.	5.00
Kales, Miss M.	5.00	Schroeder Dry Goods Co.	10.00
Kangerga, M. & Bro.	100.00	Schwab, Miss E.	10.00
Kaufman, B.	10.00	Schwarzenbach, R. J. F.	500.00
Kestel, J. A.	10.00	Schworm, S. S.	1.00
Kilham, The Misses.	50.00	Sciple, Mrs. G.	1.00
Kingsbury, Miss E. D.	100.00	Scott, Mrs. F. H.	5.00
Koop, E. J.	5.00	Severance, Mr. J. L.	1,070.50
Lambert, Mrs. S. W.	50.00	Sharpe, Miss E. D.	250.00
Langdon, Miss E. E.	25.00	Sherman, Miss H.	3.00
Langdon, The Misses.	35.00	Sims, Mrs. W. S.	10.00
Leeds, Mrs. W. M.	100.00	Sitwell, Miss E.	2.00
Lenney, Mr. & Mrs. J. J.	5.00	Slade, Mrs. G. P.	25.00
Levy, Miss F.	10.00	Smith, Mrs. A. A.	5.00
Libby, Miss M.	5.00	Smith, Mrs. M. W.	40.68
Lindley, Mrs. C. H.	20.00	Smith, Prof. & Mrs. M.	25.00
Lindley, Mrs. E. C.	10.00	Stagg, Mrs. C. T.	5.00
Loring, A. P.	100.00	Stebbins, Mrs. E. L.	20.00
Loring, Miss K. P.	25.00	Stebbins, Miss M. L.	50.00
Low, Mrs. W. G.	10.00	Sterling, Miss H.	2.00
Lyman, Mrs. A. T.	10.00	Stevens, F. W.	25.00
McAlpin, Miss M. E.	100.00	Stevens, V. S.	5.00
McBryde, C. N. M.	5.00	Stewart, Mrs. A. C.	50.00
McBride, Mrs. L.	100.00	Stewart, Miss L. & A. C.	85.00
McIntosh, Mrs. C. L.	10.00	Stockham, Mrs. E. V.	25.00
McKibben, J.	50.00		

Stoffel, Mrs. T. H.	3.00	Walker, J.	10.00
Stone, A. I.	5.00	Walter, Dr. J.	20.00
Stradling, Miss E. M. G.	15.00	Warren, Rev. B. C.	1.00
Strauss, F.	125.00	Warren, Mrs. E. W.	50.00
Strong, Mrs. E. W.	50.00	Waterworth, Mrs. M. D.	5.00
Sullivan, Mrs. J.	5.00	Weeks, W. B. P.	25.00
Sutphen, Miss M. T.	5.00	Welch, Dr. W. H.	30.00
Sweeney, Mrs. A. W.	50.00	Welcher, Miss E. A.	5.00
Thacher, Mrs. T. B.	25.00	West, Miss D. P.	2.00
Tower, Mrs. R. C.	50.00	Whipple, Mrs. C. W.	10.00
Towne, Miss Ada C.	2.00	White, Mrs. W. F.	.69
Townsend, Mrs. C.	5.00	Willis, Mrs. J. W.	20.00
Turner, Miss E. A.	10.00	Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.	21.00
Tweedy, Mrs. M.	25.00	Wykes, H.	5.00
VanBeuren, Mrs. M.	50.00	Young, Mrs. A. M.	25.00
VanDyke, Mrs. W.	25.00	Total from individual contributors	\$ 11,840.67
Wahl, Mrs. L. W.	10.00		

RECAPITULATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

War Chests	\$ 60,705.25
Societies and Other Organizations	35,990.41
Individuals	11,840.67
TOTAL, Carried to Receipts and Disbursements Statement above	\$108,536.33

CONTRIBUTORS TO EXPENSES OF NEW YORK CLOTHING COMMITTEE

Agnew, Mrs. G. B.	\$ 200.00	Henderson, Mrs. Edward	5.00
Anonymous	6.50	Higginson, Mrs. Francis	3.00
Anonymous	10.00	Hosmer, Mrs. E. deP.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00	Hoyt, Mrs. J. S.	10.00
Anonymous	3.65	Hyde, Mr. E. F.	50.00
Anonymous	1.00	Iselin, Mr. Adrian	25.00
Aspinwall, Miss M. A.	5.00	Iselin, Miss Georgine	25.00
Belloni, Mrs. Louis	25.00	Kane, Mrs. DeLancey	25.00
Belloni, Miss Sadie	5.00	Keeling, Mrs. Wheldon	15.00
Blackenton, Miss J. W.	25.00	Kissell, Mrs. G. E.	25.00
Bloodgood, Mrs. R. S.	5.00	Lambert, Mrs. S. W.	5.00
Bull, Archibald	10.00	Lawrence, W. M.	2.00
Butler, N. B.	5.00	Lewisohn, Mrs. Samuel	20.00
Cammann, Mrs. E. C.	25.00	McLanahan, Mrs. G. W.	50.00
Carr, Miss M. W.	5.00	McLean, Miss A. G.	25.00
Chadbourne, Mrs. T. L., Jr.	10.00	Mason, Mrs. G. G.	50.00
Clarkson, Mrs. Banyer	10.00	Moller, Mrs. H. E.	5.00
Cobb, Miss M. C.	30.00	Morris, Mrs. L. Gouverneur	25.00
Coe, H. E.	25.00	Mosle, Mrs. A. H.	25.00
Colt, H. D.	50.00	Norrie, Miss	10.00
Colt, Mrs. Harris	5.00	Parsons, Mrs. J. E.	50.00
Cooley, E. S.	10.10	Patrick, Miss Elizabeth	2.00
Cornell, Miss Minnie	5.00	Patterson, Mrs. H. S.	25.00
Coutts, Miss C. T.	5.00	Phelps, Mrs. Stowe	5.00
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THE SERBIAN AID FUND

Room 241, 1 Madison Avenue
New York City

Under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY SLAVKO GROUTICH

Minister to the United States from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

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National Allied Relief Committee

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

For American and Allied War Relief

This organization is approved by the National Information Bureau

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

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ALL FUNDS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THIS APPEAL WILL BE DISBURSED BY ORGANIZATIONS
APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE AND NOT TO AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

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

Wm. M. Calder

Ray Johnson

William H. Barry

Chas. H. Keck

Thomas H. Stalk

Cleveland H. H. H.

Reed Smock

Howard Sutherland

Charles B. Henderson

John H. H.

Edward Gay

Charles H. H.

Carter H. H.

Nicholas Murray Butler

Henry van Dyke

P.S.--The above names include well known University Professors and United States Senators, all of whom have given their attention not only to educa-

tion but to relief work for their Allies, and have followed for some years with interest the work for Serbian school, hospitals and war orphans which is directed by Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Minister from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, under the title of The Serbian Aid Fund, of which the members of the Executive Committee are: K. Kingsbury Curtis, Chairman; Otto T. Bannard, Irving H. Chase, Madame Slavko Grouitch, Charles MacVeagh, John L. Severance, Frederick Strauss.

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

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with interest the work for German school, hospitals and war orphans which
is directed by Madame Blanche Grosvenor, wife of the Minister from the Kingdom
of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, under the title of the Grosvenor Fund,
of which the members of the Executive Committee are: E. Langworthy Curtis,
Chairman; Otto T. Sennard, Irving H. Chase, Madame Blanche Grosvenor, Charles
MacVane, John H. Lawrence, Frederick S. Rogers.

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attention and sympathy, as well as a generous contribution, to an undertaking
which is so generally and authoritatively endorsed.

AN APPEAL

from

Serbian School Children

to

Their Friends in
AMERICA

ORPHANS WHO FLED FOR LIFE
FROM THE INVADERS AND
AFTERWARD SUFFERED THREE
YEARS OF TERROR AND HARD-
SHIP THAT CLAIMED MANY OF
THE ORIGINAL NUMBER, NOW
ASK FOR HELP IN REBUILDING
DESTROYED HOME AND SCHOOL
IN BELGRADE

CHILDREN of Serbia, orphaned children, have made an appeal to the children of America. The appeal comes through Mme. Grouitch herself, a native American and wife of the Minister to the United States for the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; it is a simple, straightforward appeal for aid to rebuild their home and school in Belgrade which was destroyed by bombardment during the war.

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

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

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

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

This school was due to the energy, initiative and devotion of one woman, Mlle. Darinka Nikolitch. She it was who, having been to school at a similar institution in Russia, conceived the idea of founding a home in Serbia to which orphans from Serbian lands still under Turkish or Austro-Hungarian rule could be brought into free Serbia, there to receive her love and care while attending the city's public

schools. A small building was soon put up by public subscription, on land given by the King near his own palace. As the first students grew older, a day school for young children of the city was opened in which the young orphan teachers found their first training under the careful supervision of their former teachers of the High School and University who watched over their debut into the profession with great solicitude.

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

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

One can well imagine the joy of Mlle. Nikolitch and her orphan children when in the early days of October, 1918, they heard the booming of the Allied cannon and saw the hated Bulgars and Germans preparing to evacuate their City. One can well picture their enthusiastic reception of the brave Serbian and French troops who soon after entered Serbia's first Capital, Skoplye—that Princess of the Valley of the Vardor—for the possession of which so much blood had been shed in 1912 when the Serbians drove the Turks from the town; in 1913 when the Bulgars had tried to capture it; in 1915 when they succeeded in doing so only after a determined resistance from the Serbs. And then, in 1918, deliverance had come. Only 22 gaunt, pale, little girls remained, but those were at their windows, throwing

the wild flowers which they had arisen early to gather, at their own beloved heroes. A month later they were all back in Belgrade helping to carry the stones with which to repair their school.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SERBIAN AID FUND

MADAME SLAVKO GROUITCH

Director

OTTO T. BANNARD

Treasurer

MRS. MABEL R. GREENE

Secretary

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

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JOHN L. SEVERANCE

FREDERICK STRAUSS

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CLOTHING GRATEFULLY RECEIVED.

Try to have this Appeal published in your local newspaper

For Blind and Crippled Men Who Fought for Liberty

• •

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

• •

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

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

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

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

Home for Crippled Serbian Soldiers

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

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

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

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

either of which would work to the disadvantage of the children individually and the nation eventually.

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

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

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

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

Serbia is one among those European nations who are really grateful to America for what she did, not only to win the war but to aid the suffering peoples of the Allied nations during the four years of conflict. The representative of the American Relief Administration there, in a recent official report said; "The high estimation of America by the Serbs cannot be exaggerated. The Serbians expressed the general feeling time

after time when they have said to me that America was the one nation which came to the aid of Serbia when aid was needed and that American help in a critical moment will never be forgotten."

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

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

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

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

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

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7

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

REPORT OF TRIP ACROSS ARMENIA AND ANATOLIA

BY JAMES L. BARTON

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

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

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

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

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

I returned to Aleppo and on the 24th of April at 9:00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We left Mr. Means at Harpout with Mr. Riggs and Mr. Vrooman to take charge of the Industrial Department in which more than a thousand children refugees were already engaged. We found there that Miss Jakobson had done a marvellous work in holding things together, in gathering about her a great number of Orphans and under most unfavorable conditions had established and was conducting a considerable number of Orphan homes. Too much cannot be said concerning the work she had done single handed and alone.

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

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

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

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

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

On the 16th we started for Marsovan. We remained over night at Tokat where we gathered together the Armenian Committee and talked over the conditions. The next night we stopped in Amasia and did the same. I have never seen more abject and disheartened people in my life. The six members of the "Armenian Committee" that met us in Amasia were still

We left Mr. Mann at Harpout with Mr. Riggs and Mr. Vrooman to take charge of the Industrial Department in which more than a thousand children were already engaged. We found there that Miss Jackson had done a marvelous work in holding things together, in gathering about her a great number of orphans and under most unfavorable conditions had established and was conducting a considerable number of orphan homes. Too much cannot be said concerning the work she had done single handed and alone.

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

On the 5th we went to Malatia making the journey in constant haste. There is a good wooden bridge across the Euphrates. In Malatia we got a hearty reception from the Governor who with some 500 Turks was out on the road to give us welcome. We found here that Armenians were something in the same condition as in Diarbekir, broken and fearful. The Governor who by the way is a kind and not a lover of the Turk guaranteed every protection for the Armenians in his power. Incidentally I might state that we left our motor truck in Harpout and took gasoline and our individual supply on the two Ford cars for the entire journey to Samson.

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

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

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

On the 16th we started for Marsovan. We remained over night at Tokat where we gathered together the Armenian Committee and talked over the conditions. The next night we stopped in Amasia and did the same. I have never seen more affect and disinterested people in my life. The six members of the "Armenian Committee" that met us in Amasia were still

Turks, they having gone over there four years ago and did not dare to ask to be released. We reached Marsovan on the forenoon of the 18th and took them by surprise as none of our telegrams reporting our coming had been delivered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The Armenian race as it was represented by Armenians in Turkey at the outbreak of hostilities has been horribly stricken in the loss of a great many of its leading Constructive thinkers.
2. I saw no indication upon the part of Turkish Officials anywhere of even a spirit of regret, much less of repentance at what had taken place, and no genuine purpose to deal justly with the Christians.
3. I heard repeatedly long justifications of their acts upon the ground that it was necessary for self-defense; many claiming that the Turks had suffered more than the Christians, and were in greater need of outside aid.
4. The spirit of race hatred upon the part of the Turks is everywhere conspicuously dominant, and the treatment received during the last four years has not helped to soften the

Turks, they having gone over there four years ago and did not dare to ask to be released. We reached Harpoot on the forenoon of the 18th and took a taxi by arrangement of our telegram agent to the hotel. The hotel was a small building, but the rooms were comfortable. We found Mr. E. and Mrs. G. also Miss W. besides several Relief Workers and a Doctor, with the work well in hand. We were there until Tuesday morning, the 20th, when we drove to Samoun, reaching the latter place in the middle of the afternoon. We found there an extensive amount of Relief work already established.

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

As we came down the Mountain to Samoun on the afternoon of the 20th an American Trencher Boat Destroyer, No. 142, came anchor in the bay. Within an hour I met Capt. Hamilton in the Trencher and we were taken to the Trencher.

We had made this entire journey without accident, when we started from Harpoot each Ford being loaded with 1500 lbs. weight. The only thing injured was a spring which was quickly repaired and was stronger when we reached Samoun than when the Ford left the Shop. Our gasoline was down to the last drop. We left the cars for work at Samoun and Harpoot.

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

Growing out of this trip that I have described here and also out of this extensive trip in areas under British control covering all of the work in Syria, Palestine and in Cilicia and including over 8000 miles of travel, of which more than 2000 miles was made by motor truck, I have been driven to some conclusions as follows:-

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

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

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

4. The spirit of race hatred upon the part of the Turks is everywhere conspicuously dominant, and the treatment received during the last four years has not helped to soften the

Armenians and the Greeks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 27th- Constantinople.

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Armenians and the Greeks.

- 5. Turks everywhere in and outside areas of Military Occupation constantly threaten the Armenians that they will yet conclude the gruesome task left incomplete.
- 6. The Turks are everywhere well armed while the Armenians have no defense.
- 7. Outside the area of Military Occupation Armenians do not dare ask for any rights or concessions or the restoration of their property, but live in abject terror. To us everywhere the one plea was that something be done that would assure them of safety.
- 8. Local relief efforts, Murzakh's and Karimkhan's are weak men without power to cope with hostile conditions. However good their intention may be, many, probably the most of these are under the domination of Agas and ex-officials who are still bent upon carrying out the plan of Christian extermination.
- 9. If the Armenians can be given assurance of adequate protection they will quickly recover from the shock and become self-supporting and more.

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

June 29th - Constantinople.

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