

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION SEEN. REACHES TO FUNDAMENTALS OF NATION'S CHARACTER

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2.)

The gain from the licenses themselves. Even the growers of grapes are beginning to learn that the market price of grapes is not dependent upon the activity of the wine press, but, as was shown recently in the statistics published, that the price of grapes has increased instead of having diminished with the coming of prohibition.

Greater, however, than all this is the freeing of the workers of the United States from the handicap of drink. The enormous losses to industry, caused by the indulgence of the workers, has come to an end, and the pioneers of prohibition in all the other countries are beginning to warn the governments of those countries that prohibition will prove an infinitely more powerful competitor against those attacks they will raise their tariff walls in vain. Already there are obvious signs that what this means is being taken into consideration in the United Kingdom, whilst in France there are growing indications that the country is awakening to the full significance of the ravages of the bouillottes de cru, or private distillers. For it is a fact that, as has been recently pointed out, 9,000,000 people in France are succumbing to the effects of alcohol in the last half century, whilst the whole country has been impoverished by it, with the exception of the traffickers in drink; so that it is easy to comprehend the design of Zola in devoting one of the great volumes of his Human tragedy to that subject.

The simple fact is that if other countries are going to engage in commercial competition with the United States, they will go into the struggle with their hands fastened behind their backs, and far from lessening the trade balance against them, they will witness the growing of that balance until they find themselves falling to the level of minor powers in their struggle for the world's trade. With one another they may succeed in competing, but with any nation which adopts prohibition, competition will prove an absolute impossibility. It is this which makes the hesitation and indifference of such governments as those of France and the United Kingdom so incomprehensible. Every hour of the day in dealing with their respective Frankensteinisms is simply permitting those monsters to develop their strength. But the real danger lies in the fact that the attitude of the governments, though more reprehensible because more responsible, is only a reflection of the attitude of the nations themselves. In France the force of resistance is the wine industry and the personal interests of the private distillers, whose name is legion; in the United Kingdom, it is the fetish of personal liberty.

Madame Marie de Perrot, the famous French preacher of prohibition, tells how, when the news of the great victory first came from America, she commanded enthusiastically of an English friend, whose broad and sympathetic views had always appealed to her, "Doesn't it stir you that America has gone dry?" only to be met with the chilling response, "It would never for us. We do not want to be dictated to. We want to keep our individual liberty." But when does the preservation of individual liberty manifest itself most clearly? In the manufacturing of a lot or a criminal out of a free man, or in the surrendering of the appetites of the flesh in the service of mankind? When Cromwell was raising the army of the "New Model," he wrote to Hampden that no man could win battles with troops composed of tapsters and such kind of fellows. "The 'Ironside' who drank, sat in the stocks to it, and in this way Cromwell raised that army of which one day he was to say, 'They were never beaten, and wherever they were engaged against the enemy, they best continually.'"

It is just such an army of fornicators of Labor that the United States is training today. Not musketeers and pikemen, not artillerymen and dragoons, but miners and iron workers, shipwrights and railroad men, who so long as they are engaged against the "tapsters and such kind of fellows," must be victorious continually. That is a "Grand Army" of a nature never conceived of by Napoleon, a Grand Army with no Moscow, Leipzig, or Waterloo before it. George Clemenceau, like Timothy, drinks only water. Will he not put himself at the head of another national movement to drive alcoholism, "the Inner Enemy," out of France as he drove the Germans out of Noyon? And if David Lloyd George is in earnest in his desire to bind the Anglo-Saxon race together, he will find no bonds more enduring than those fashioned out of prohibition. Let him leave the tapsters and their votes to those who believe there is strength in the support of such kind of fellows. If he will arm himself with the pebble of prohibition, he will find the Goliath of Drink just so great a boaster and no greater fighter than him of Gath.

COUNTYMAN ASKED TO HELP.

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porated by act of Congress, the object of which is to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute, or dependent directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control.

The aim of the organization is one hundred per cent. relief, the relief which puts those aided on a self-supporting basis, which instills in them a confidence for the future, places in their hands the means with which to begin life anew, and in their hearts the courage to go on. Work. That is the prescription subscribed and provided by those loyal men and women who have journeyed into perilous places for the sake of their fellowmen. To make these people independent for the future, to encourage the flickering fire of national pride.

The Armenians are universally recognized in normal times as the most thrifty, industrious, and prosperous people of the Near East, but they have now been for more than four years exiled from their ancestral homes, their last vestige of negotiable property has been sacrificed for food and protection, and they enter the doors held open by the Near East Relief, destitute, hopeless and utterly forlorn.

For these people, escaped from almost unreal horrors, ragged, starving, shaken with disease, naturally the first thought is food, clothing, and medical care. In nearly all of the homes maintained by the Near East Relief, there is either a hospital in connection with the institution, a clinic to which the people may go for treatment, or a visiting physician alert to segregate suspicious cases, keeping a watchful eye on the health of the little community. There are thirty seven hospitals, with as many as 88,728 clinic attendants each month.

The most persistent ailment, especially among the children in the orphanages, is scabies, that horrid parasitical skin disease, known as "itch." When the children first enter an orphanage, sometimes brought by a relief worker, picked up like a stray homeless little animal in the street, more often drifting alone, attracted like the same stray homeless dumb thing by the smell of food, they are bathed at once and then rubbed thoroughly with ointment, for every wandering wail is infected with this disease. It sometimes takes months of treatment to relieve the trouble, their past surroundings, conditions of filth and malnutrition all contributing to its development and tenacious hold.

There are 168 orphanages operating at present in those districts to which the little children have fled from the cruel treatment of the Turk, while supplementary aid also is given institutions conducted by nationals and supervised by Americans. Thus far 41,200 homeless, wandering, helpless little creatures have been gathered into the mothering arms within the portals of the Near East Institutions, and still they come, and more doors must be

opened for there are 250,000 hungry children, sometimes even nameless, the Near East today.

The orphanages are indeed one of the greatest and most promising activities of the Relief work financed by American philanthropy. Always looking toward the future, the girls are trained in housework, taught to sew, knit, weave, and make the lace for which their country is famous, while the boys, wherever it is possible, are being taught the trades of their fathers: carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, pottery, printing and the tilling of the soil. In this work unconsciously pride in race and ability for the women is renewed, while the organization, with fine understanding, is replanting the seed of family instinct, torn from its native soil by the ruthless deportations. Whenever possible, children of the same household are sheltered in one orphanage. The older girls have charge over the younger members of

the little Near East family, and so the love which these young people would naturally give to their own, finds a recipient in one of their own people.

And yet the children are a small portion of the destitute in Armenia. Thousands of refugees are continually passing through those towns in which the Relief Workers are stationed, enroute to their former homes. American soup kitchens are feeding the hungry all along the route. There are fifty four relief stations catering to this refugee population.

There are 82,291 workers employed in the industrial establishments where wool in race and ability for the women is renewed, while the organization, with fine understanding, is replanting the seed of family instinct, torn from its native soil by the ruthless deportations. Whenever possible, children of the same household are sheltered in one orphanage. The older girls have charge over the younger members of

refuge homes, the making of essential furniture and machines for the industries, is done in the cabinet shops in connection with these institutions. The shops in the orphanages are in charge of a capable master workman of high grade.

Besides these work shops, there are fourteen rescue homes at present sheltering the girls who have escaped from the harem of the Turks, Kurds and Arabs. Over a thousand of these cruelly fated young women are in the kind hands of Near East Relief workers, but other thousands are still held by the Turks, because their release cannot be demanded until there are available places to care for them.

This is the work of the Near East Relief in a country from which word comes that the "situation is the worst in the world," where suffering is unbearable, whose 1,200,000 adults and 250,000 little children are dependent of help from America, who will starve if

that assistance is withdrawn. Nowhere in history is there a record of suffering on such an extensive scale.

About five hundred workers are now in the field, including 35 eminent physicians and surgeons, 76 nurses, 7 mechanics, 15 industrial experts, 15 agriculturists, 14 bacteriologists, 197 relief workers, 25 supplies and transport workers, 19 teachers, 20 administrators, 54 secretaries, 7 engineers and 45 army officers.

Funds for relief purposes are distributed in two ways. First, the various relief centers are authorized by the Executive Committee to draw sight drafts on New York for specific amounts each month. Second, by supplies purchased in America, the major portion of which are shipped to the committee warehouse at Derinde, the remainder either to Beirut or Batoum.

On the field, the work is divided into three districts, Anatolia, Cilicia and Central Western Asia, under the direction of Major David G. Arnold, headquarters at Constantinople; the Syria and Aleppo district under Major James Nicol, at Beirut; and the Caucasus under Col. William N. Haskell, at Tiflis. The funds for the Russian and Bagdad regions are sent through the American Consul at Tabriz, Teheran and Bagdad. Each of these districts has stations in all of the larger centers, and these in turn serve sub-stations to which supplies are sent.

In each center there is a General Director, under whom the different department function, a Doctor in charge of all medical work, a Supervisor of Orphanages, a Supervisor of Refugee Houses, a Supervisor of the Industrial Work, and also a Transportation Department.

These supervisors hire the native help, buy the supplies when it is necessary to obtain them in the country, and oversee the work.

The supplies shipped from the United States include such materials as cannot be obtained on the field or those whose price is so high in Turkey that it is cheaper to send from America.

Native products, when used for food, are purchased in the country, canned milk, sugar, wheat and such items as the principal foodstuffs sent from the United States. Even with this aid, milk is so scarce that only the smallest children or those in an especially weakened condition can have this luxury.

The principal centers are at Aintab, Adana, Konia, Smyrna, Marsovan, and Samoun in Asia Minor; Aleppo and Beirut, Syria; Jerusalem, Palestine; Bagdad and Mosul, Mesopotamia; Eri-

van, Batum, Tiflis, Alexandropol, and Baku in the Caucasus; Tabriz, Teheran, Persia and at Constantinople.

Reports are sent from these sub-stations to Constantinople, Beirut and Tiflis, and from thence are forwarded to the New York office at 1 Madison avenue. So the check filled out by a hand directed by a compassionate heart journeys across the sea and the diary of that trip is returned by this route. How many of these diaries will be read, it remains for the American public to decide.

The relief is rapidly expanding and meeting the situation but the future depends on the continuation of American support.

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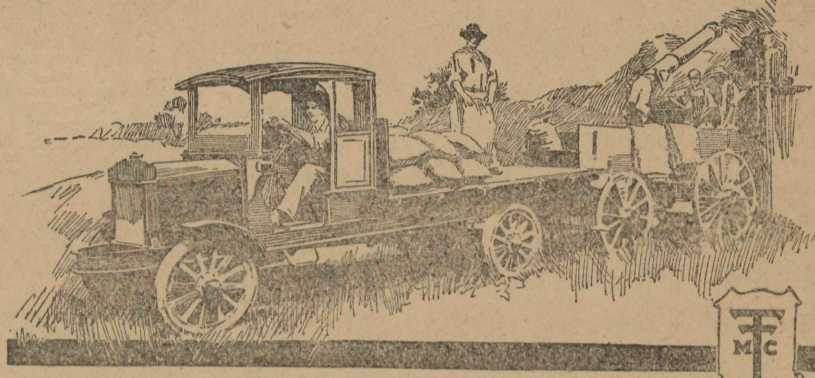
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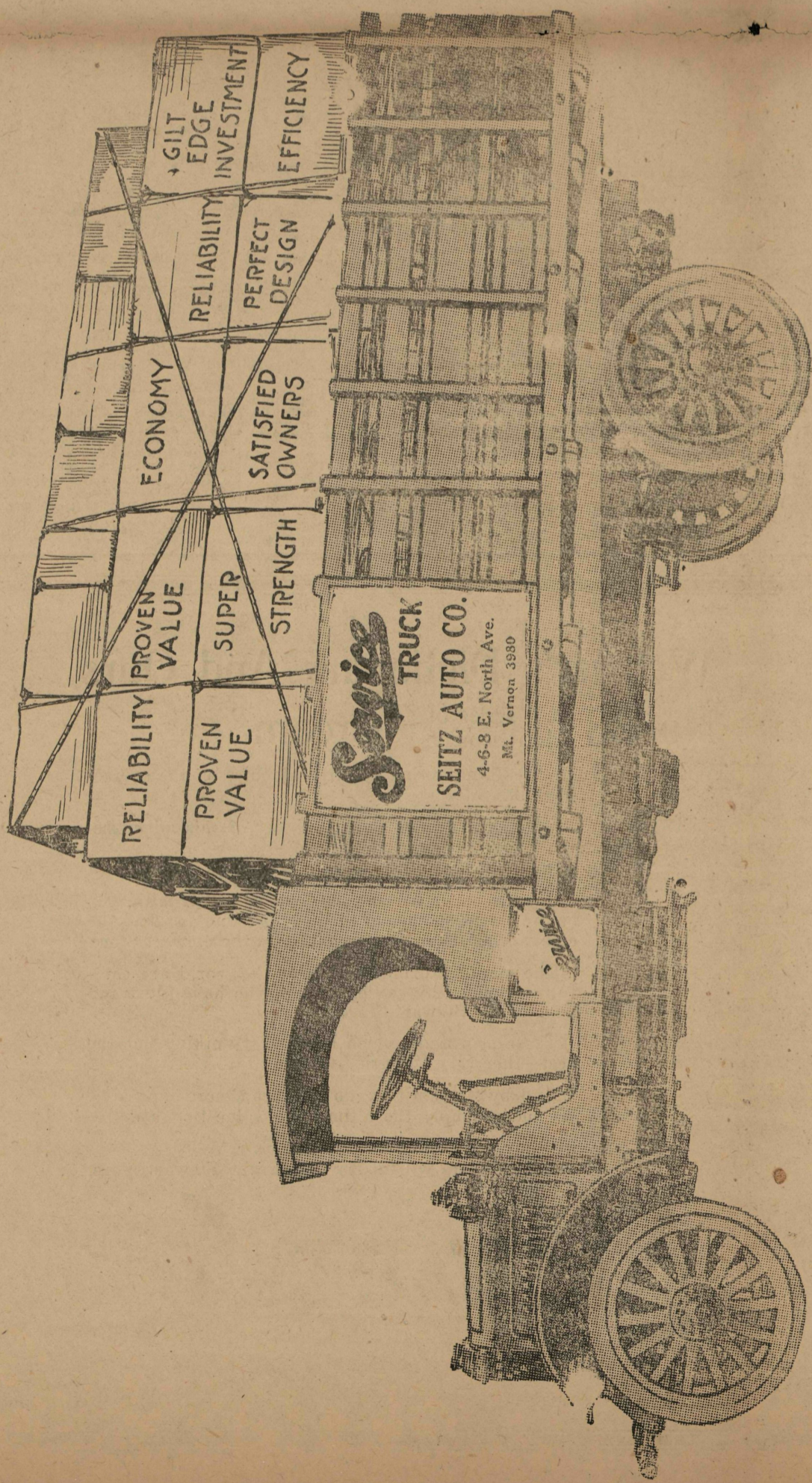
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