

**GERMANS ARE THE INVESTIGATORS OF HORRORS**

**Missionary Tells of the Killing Off of Armenian Christians By Turks.**

New York, Oct. 8.—The plan to extricate the American Christians from Turkey was "made in Germany and suggested to the Turks by German officials," and where the Armenians made a stand against their Moslem oppressors it was German officials and German cannon that broke them up, according to the Rev. Alpheus Newell Andrus, senior Missionary for the Congregational station at Mardin, Mesopotamia, who told of his experiences here today. The far-sighted ward to the time when they expected Germans, he said, were looking for to gain complete dominion in Turkey, and they wanted to eliminate the Armenian question by getting rid of the Armenian race.

"One of the ways the Turks went about it was to load Armenian men on gontakin rafts on the understanding that they were to be deported—and then they were taken out and dumped into the Tigris river and drowned," he said. "This was the fate of at least 2,500 men from the vicinity of Diarbekir and its suburbs in northern Mesopotamia."

"Armed soldiers were on the rafts, which each carried about seventy-five to a hundred victims. Kurd boatmen rowed them out into deep water. Then the soldiers would drive the Armenians to one side of the rafts until they tilted and dumped them into the river. If they try to climb back on the rafts the soldiers and boatmen beat them and shot them until all perished."

**Act a Political Move.**

The Germans and the Turkish government, Dr. Andrus said, looked upon the destruction of the Armenians in Turkey as a cold-blooded political move, and gave the actual execution of it into the hands of the Kurds and Turkish soldiers, who went about it with the ferocity of Moslem religious fanaticism.

"At first the Turkish government objected to the German suggestion of the removal of the Armenians on the grounds that they were valuable as artisans and business men and necessary to the economic life of the country," continued Dr. Andrus, "but the Germans promised to supply men to take their places. Having persuaded the Turks, the Germans then left it to them to put the plan into effect."

"But the Turkish soldiers in some places could not overcome the Armenians. At Urfa, the city of suffering, the Armenians resolved to resist deportation and defended their innocent families and their church. They barricaded themselves in their stone houses in their quarter. For ten days they withstood all the efforts of the Turkish soldiery to dislodge them. In the end they would have prevailed but that German officers brought and trained cannon upon their stronghold and forced them to flee."

**Little Known of Horrors.**

"Surely such a people should not be allowed to perish. There still remain of them to be cared for 6,300 in Urfa and nearby. Will not the American people help care for them? Conditions in Mesopotamia have not been brought much to the public's attention for the reason that there has not been anyone to report the state of things there and because no report could get past the rigid Turkish censorship."

"More than 30,000 Armenians were deported from Diarbekir and its suburbs. It was some of these who were dumped into the Tigris and drowned. The leading and rich men were among these. The others were detailed to dig trenches and to do other work with only an insufficient allowance of bread daily. Later they were shot in groups, when no longer able to endure the hardships imposed."

"There followed an epidemic of cholera and then a scourge of typhus. Before the war and deportations the city contained some 60,000 inhabitants. The last I heard there were only 7,000 citizens left there."

**Women Clubbed or Shot.**

Women were clubbed, stabbed or shot down on the Mesopotamian plains and left dead in piles on the ground or thrown into old cisterns. Some, coming to consciousness, crawled out from the piles and up from the cisterns and dragged themselves up the mountain to our hospitals at Mardin to have their wounds dressed.

"Some of the Moslems at Mardin took pity upon more than a thousand babies of deported women, who in passing thru, left those they had no milk to feed nor strength to carry as they went on to their lingering deaths on the plains below. When the local government officials learned that Moslems had the little ones, they issued an order that whoever harbored any

Armenian would be visited with the treatment dealt to the Armenians.

**Put in Christian's Care.**

"The Moslems, therefore, secretly turned the little ones over to Christian families, who clandestinely cared for them until their resources were exhausted. And now the latest information from Mardin is that unless funds are immediately forthcoming the thousands of orphans must be turned out upon the streets to starve."

"Help must be regular and continuous. The committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has decided that five dollars a month per child will be necessary. That is about seventeen cents a day. Who will add one more child to his family and reckon the seventeen cents along with what he is spending daily on his other children and at the end of each month send the five dollars to the committee?"

Dr. Andrus himself narrowly escaped execution at the hands of the Turks because of his work at Mardin in succoring the suffering. He was ordered to be court-martialed, which under the conditions, he said, meant a "mock trial and the cutting off of the defendant's head". The American Embassy, however, heard of the order and interfered so that it was rescinded and a decree of exile issued instead.

Dr. Andrus, who was born in New York City and graduated from Williams College in 1864 and Union Theological Seminary in 1867, spent fifty years in missionary work at Mardin.

**TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS.**

**Railroads Delivering Daily 2,500 Carloads of Food and Other Necessities at Army Camps in Country.**

Washington, Oct. 7.—Approximately 2,500 carloads of food and other necessities are being delivered daily by the railroads at the cantonments where the new national army and the national guard are being trained for service abroad, according to reports just received by the railroads' war board.

Accurate figures as to the extent to which the supplying of food and necessities for the soldiers at the training camps will intensify the transportation problem will not be available until all of the camps have received their full quota of men.

The task which the railroads have been asked to perform, however, is a difficult one. It involves the supplying of all the necessities of life for 16 nonproductive cities of a population of 40,000 each and 56 smaller cities ranging in population from 300 to 3,000.

Altogether more than 1,000,000 men gathered at the various cantonments must have their daily necessities brought to them by the railroads. As it takes at least five pounds of food per day for each soldier in addition to the clothing, fuel and other supplies that are constantly needed, the railroads have their work cut out for them.

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For the coming fall and winter in our community a choice program has been selected by the local auspices, and tickets will be sold at popular prices.

**Sour Stomach.**

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat for a few days and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Red meats are most likely to cause sour stomach and you most likely cause sour stomach and you may find it best to cut them out.

**GERMAN STRENGTH IS SHOWING DECREASE.**

**Worn Down and Driven Back The Germans are Making Their Supreme Effort.**

Washington, Oct. 9th.—Germany's military strength now shows a clear decrease for the first time since the war began according to a review based upon data of the French general staff made public tonight by the French high commission.

Worn down and driven back by the never-ending pounding of the allies on the western front, the statement says, the Germans have made their supreme military effort after drawing heavily upon their inactive armies in the east and calling out their 1918 and part of the 1919 reserves.

This, while the allies have reached and are prepared to maintain their full strength while awaiting the coming of America's great army, the enemy's resources are diminishing at the very moment when the military situation demands that they increase.

"This shows," concludes the statement, "the decisive character attending the operations of 1918, when three great democracies, England, France and America, will unite their strength in attacking the enemy, in conformity with the only sound principle of war."

The commission's statement, issued through the committee on public information, follows:

"Both Franco-German fronts on the Aisne, 1917, and Verdun, 1916, have already been compared and it has been noted that they are practically of the same length. It has been stated that the German forces occupying them before the attack were equally comparable; 12 and 14 divisions. It is known today that during the same period, from May to September, the Germans engaged 25 fresh divisions at Verdun, and that they have been obliged to engage 45 on the Aisne. Furthermore, during an equal period the French took 5,863 prisoners at Verdun and 8,553 on the Aisne.

"This comparison included only a small sector of the French front. But it showed a very interesting result, due to the increase of the material forces of the allies and the improved French fighting methods since adopted by the other armies, and also, as testified by the German staff itself apropos of the battle of the Somme, in explaining their defeat 'to the perfect use of technical methods.'

"If the above comparison is extended today to the entire Franco-English front, if you consider that from April 15th to June 15th the enemy engaged 108 divisions against the Anglo-French forces, and, finally, if one bears in mind that the successes of the British offensive at Ypres, obliged to engage 15 divisions during the last 10 days, you can understand why the German losses on the western front grow heavier and heavier. (They admit the loss of 116,000 men during the month of May, 140,000 men are estimated by the allied staff during the month of June.)

"This is because the fighting in the western front as a matter of fact, practically never ceases. Whether in the French sectors of Verdun or the Aisne, or in the English sectors of Arras and Ypres, the fighting is only discontinued at one point to be taken up at another. In addition to the big attacks, a quantity of carefully prepared small actions which have been crowned with success and of which the bulletins are not able to give a clear idea, increases the attrition of the Germans.

"This constant activity, coinciding with the weakness and inaction of the effectually maintaining three times larger forces on the French front than on the Russian front. It is known that the Russian winter practically puts a stop to all active operations, and that the reaction of the internal events in Russia on the eastern front has allowed Germany to consider it during four months as a veritable reserve for the western front. Not content with declining to give battle and withdrawing a portion of their front on the Hindenburg position the German general staff has transported to the western front, between January and April a certain number of divisions drawn from the eastern front. As this did not suffice they have drawn the picked men from each of their companies on the eastern front, and with the assistance of the

class of 1918 have formed 27 new divisions, 26 of which have appeared in France.

"However, in spite of using all these methods of which the latter have only been possible this year due to the trouble made by the Russian revolution, Germany has made her supreme military effort." The statement explains that while Germany still has great powers of resistance which will take all the allied forces to break down and she is capable of executing very vigorous local offensives, her resources are diminishing at the very moment when the military situation requires that they should increase.

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