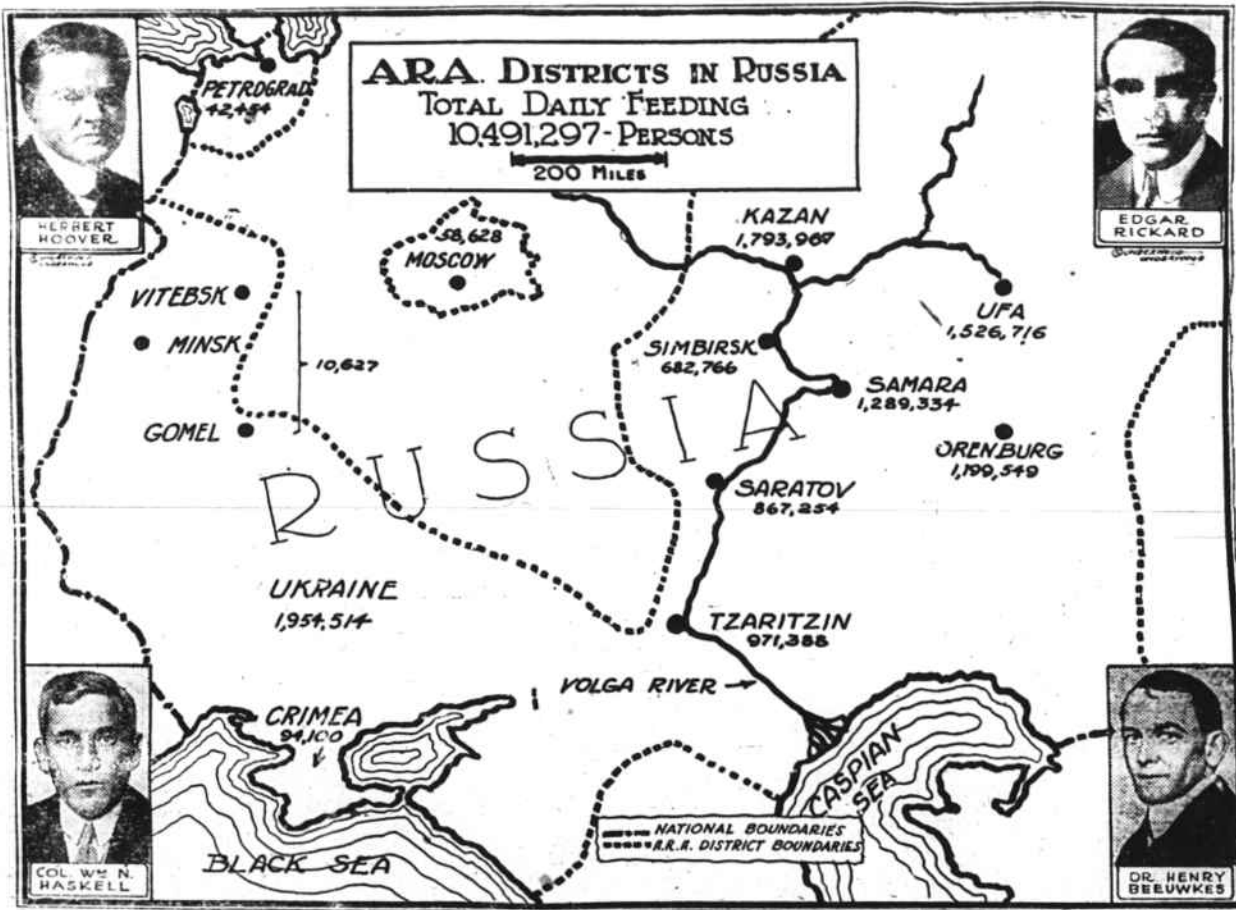


# Two Hundred Americans Return Victorious From War On Russian Famine and Pestilence



### By W. HOWARD RAMSEY

The American Relief Administration is withdrawing from Russia. The famine is over. Colonel Haskell and the little group of Americans who were working with him are returning to America. They come by ones and twos, unheralded and unclaimed, as quietly as they went, yet, if America realized their accomplishments, flags would be flying, hands blaring forth a welcome, and delegations of the most prominent citizens would be waiting at the pier to cheer their homecoming.

And being plain, unassuming Americans, unaccustomed to ceremony and heroics, the relief workers would be tremendously embarrassed by the ovation, and inquire quite seriously, "What's the big idea? What's all the fuss about?" and some of them would probably add, "How are the chances of getting a job?" Just the same embarrassing question that the boys in khaki were asking in 1919!

For almost two years now a scant two hundred Americans, on a battle line far longer than the western front, have been fighting a foe more pitiless than any the allied armies faced. From the Baltic to the Caspian Sea, from the Crimea to the Ural mountains, they have conquered the famine, saved more lives than were lost in the World War, healed a sorely suffering people of the diseases which threatened to sweep the whole of Europe, won the benedictions of a great, but stricken, nation, achieved the world's greatest adventure in humanity!

And because it was an adventure in which all America shared, it is but fitting that its accomplishment should not pass unnoticed, that the people by whose generosity the great fleet of ships was fitted out, the farmers whose grain filled their holds, the vast body of taxpayers, the men whose contributions ran into five or six figures, as well as those whose means enabled them to give only lesser sums, should know their gifts were not given in vain.

No one of the returning workers can tell the whole story. He may give interesting details. "I was at Kazan when the corn arrived. The peasants came from distant villages to haul it back on sledges. They had no horses. The ice in the river Volga was breaking up. The roads were terrible. Some died before completing the trip."

Or, "I was in Odessa when the famine was at its height. There were bodies in the streets. People were dying so fast they could not be buried. The hospital basements were heaped with dead." Or, "I was at Orenburg when the starved corpses were being hauled to the cemetery like cordwood, stark-naked, frozen bodies, and tossed into shallow trenches, while dogs waited to tear open the common graves."

But their stories will all have about the same ending, "We opened up our kitchens, got the supplies to the villages. My district fed so many hundred thousand children, issued corn rations to so many hundred thousand adults, inoculated so many hundred thousand, restocked the hospitals, provided food fit for the patients, cleaned up the towns. The starvation was checked. The movement of the refugees ended. Cholera disappeared. Typhus declined. Things are looking much better there now."

The men who were at the headquarters in Moscow, keeping the accounts, directing the movement of the food and the medical supplies, receiving and correlating the reports, fighting the battles for transportation, for adequate warehouses, for freight cars and locomotives, for river barges and sanitary trains, will have a different story. It will not

### America's Gift to Russia Included, in Part:

The feeding of children to the number of	4,173,339
And adults to the number of	6,317,958
Or a total, at the peak of operations, of	10,491,297 Persons
Food enough for	1,750,000,000 Meals
The operation of	21,435 Kitchens
The distribution of clothing to	833,125 Individuals
The distribution of medical supplies valued at	\$7,685,000
To hospitals and institutions numbering	16,400
With a daily capacity of	1,039,000 Persons
The performance of	6,396,598 Inoculations
And	1,304,401 Vaccinations
Shipment of food and seed grain amounting to	912,121 Tons
And medical supplies to the amount of	15,000,000 Pounds
Shipped in	237 Ships

be so vivid as to detail but it will be more comprehensive.

Instead of telling of one city or one district with its hundreds of thousands fed, they will talk of the extent of the operation in terms of millions. They will illustrate the freight movement from the Northern and Southern ports to the heart of the famine area by graphic charts they have prepared. They will tell how many million cans of milk were ordered, how many consumed and the use that was made of the empty cans and cases, of how many thousand kitchens were opened and how the rations were allocated months in advance, so that the children who came to the kitchen could be certain a meal would be waiting them.

And down on lower Broadway, toward the end of Manhattan Island, in one of the skyscrapers there are men who could tell another story. They would speak of vast grain purchases, of the chartering of hundreds of ships, of the mobilization of funds, of crop estimates and international negotiations, of a detailed accounting system, of expert auditing. They would tell of a business administration of entrusted funds under the direction of Edgar Rickard, which enabled the chairman of the American Relief Administration, Herbert Hoover, to report to the President of the United States: "there has not been a deduction of one penny for administrative purposes either from the funds provided by Congress or from public charity in the United States."

But by whichever group the story is told, it is one of which America may well be proud. In July, 1921, Maxim Gorky and Patriarch Tikhon appealed to the whole world to save the starving population of the Volga Valley. The very day that appeal was published Herbert Hoover telegraphed to Gorky the conditions under which the A. R. A. could extend its relief. Within a month Colonel William N. Haskell was appointed director of the A. R. A. in Russia and food ships were on their way. America was the first country to respond. It offered to feed a million. It was feeding more than ten times that number day in and day out before the first twelvemonth had passed.

It transported to Russia and distributed there close to a million tons of grain and other foodstuffs. A fleet of 237 ships plied its way across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, Baltic and Black seas, and under the direction of only 200 Americans an army of 125,000 Russians labored, unloading, warehousing, hauling, weighing, cooking and serving that food. It was food enough for one billion seven hundred and fifty million meals. Surely never before has one nation set so great a feast for a famished neighbor!

Is it any wonder that the peasants of one war-devastated and famine-stricken village, having no gold and no bronze available, painstakingly dug from the log walls of their cottages leaden bullets and cast a medal for the American who brought them the food, inscribing it, "I was an

often merely planks supported on wooden horses. Blankets were scarce, sheets were missing. Operations were performed with bare hands, in unheated operating rooms, without anesthetics, and only too often without any hope of asepsis. Wounds were dressed with newspapers or wrapped in rags from the patient's own all too scanty clothing. Water supplies were polluted, plumbing was beyond use and almost beyond repair. Drug rooms were empty of the simplest and most essential remedies. The food was unacceptably poor, utterly unfit for sick persons and woefully inadequate in amount. Men and women crawled to the hospitals to die, rather than to be made whole, and not a few succumbed in front of institutions that had no room for another patient.

America has wrought a transformation here. It is useless to pile up the figures, but a few may be significant. The A. R. A. distributed to these institutions a million and a half pounds of soap. Neo-salvarsan, which proved a perfect specific for relapsing fever, was supplied to the extent of 700,000 ampules. The quinine alone, some thirty tons of it, was valued at more than half a million dollars, but no one can estimate what it was really worth to a country whose most prevalent disease is malaria. And so the list runs, through anesthetics, aspirin, bichloride, bismuth, chlorinators, digitalis, ether, forceps, clear down to zinc ointment, including all of the best known items of the pharmacopoeia and most of those to be found in a catalogue of surgical instruments and hospital supplies, more than 2,000 different commodities in all, and in such quantities that the 125,000 packages sent on sixty-nine different ships, weighed fifteen million pounds. In distributing this medical aid the American Relief Administration acted as the agent of the United States Government and the American Red Cross. The surplus Army medical supplies were turned over to the A. R. A. by act of Congress and the Red Cross supplemented the Army stocks valued at \$4,000,000 by its own contribution of supplies to the amount of \$3,650,000, while the entire cost of transportation and handling was covered by an individual donation of \$27,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Altogether America's great adventure in humanity has cost her more than \$22,000,000. Everyone in America has shared in the benefaction. The United States Government appropriated, in addition to the medical supplies, some \$20,000,000 for corn and seed grain. The Jews of America, through the American Joint Distribution Committee, gave \$5,000,000; Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Adventists, and other Christian denominations, through their respective organizations, swelled the total. But the distribution was made under the unified supervision of the American Relief Administration. It was made in a characteristically American fashion, without regard to race, sect, party or creed. It was America's gift to the Russian people.

An expensive present? Well, it may have been. It cost more than the mere millions. Two of the Americans who went to Russia are not coming home. One died from typhus and the other dropped from sight. Two lives and \$62,000,000 dollars—almost as much as it costs the United States to maintain its navy for two months in time of peace—say ten million saved from death by starvation and half that number from death by disease—the friendship and gratitude of a great people won and held—perhaps a nation saved.

It almost seems as if the adventure had been worth while.

## Rare Ceramics Are a Great Mystery

Wonderful Pottery Made by Indian Tribe Which Is Now Extinct

Washington, Aug. 2.—One of the greatest puzzles in the study of the prehistoric American Indian is the nature of the people who made a wonderful type of pottery found in the Mimbres Valley in New Mexico.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, recently returned from an investigation of the lost type whose ceramics, first found by him in 1913, are pronounced to be among the best ever unearthed in North America.

The figures of men and animals, birds, fish, reptiles and insects, as well as geometric designs of unusual excellence, decorate the pots, bowls and other household articles found by Dr. Fewkes. The representations of life are full of action, and it is difficult for scientists to understand how the ancient inhabitants of the valley were able to achieve the accuracy and perfection of the involved designs without the aid of mechanical devices.

The pottery has been found for the most part under the floors of the ruins of ancient buildings, and commercial exploitation of the material has become so widespread that the valley ruins are being rapidly demolished and the instructive archaeological objects lost to science. One reason of Dr. Fewkes' visit was to make a collection for the National Museum before the supply was exhausted.

Ford cars and truck deliveries in the United States for the first six months of 1923 up to the enormous figure of 891,078, an increase of 274,575 or about 35 per cent over the same period last year.

The increased volume of car buying, at least so far as it relates to the Ford, promises to continue.

Able from the increased demand for passenger cars, a significant feature of the sales, reflecting the country's prosperous business conditions, is the manner in which industrial and commercial interests have been absorbing Ford trucks. Sales of these trucks have been little short of phenomenal. A total of 17,774 Ford trucks were delivered to retail customers in June, an increase of more than 6,000 over the same month a year ago, and truck sales for the six months since January 1 total 97,123, a gain of nearly 90 per cent above the same months of 1922.

Another feature which shows that present prosperity is general in the agricultural sections is the increasing demand for Fordson tractors. While industry is rapidly adapting the Fordson for power uses, about 90 per cent of the output goes to the farms. Sales of Fordsons for the first six months totaled 44,023, an increase of nearly 8,000 over the same period last year.

The nation-wide demand for Ford products, which has been greater this year than ever before, is steadily increasing and in view of the prosperous conditions prevailing promises to bring new sales records in the coming months.

## EIGHT COACHES FULL FOR S. S. EXCURSION

Eight coaches of happy excursionists left Elizabeth City Thursday morning on the Blackwell Memorial train, and the city has had a half-day Sunday look all day with so many of the young people, and older ones too, out of the city. The eight coaches were comfortably filled when they left Elizabeth City, and with a number of stow-away passengers between here and Norfolk, prospects indicated the usual big crowd of excursion seekers that the Blackwell Memorial train usually attracts.

Up from the water level, the ideal of a "best of both" world, the train left Elizabeth City at 10:30 a.m. Thursday morning.

## ON BUYING TRIP

C. W. Mellek is in New York and other northern markets buying furniture, books, toys, pottery, china, pictures, and other fascinating things for the P. W. Mellek Company store. He returned from the High Point Furniture Show and left almost immediately on this trip.

## TELLS ABOUT HER GREAT BENEFIT

Was Afraid She'd Never Be Strong Again—Takes Stella Vitae and Is Now Well and Happy

## FORD SALES SHOW GREAT INCREASE

Detroit, Mich., August 2.—Domesday record of the Ford Motor Company for the month of July were 161,228 cars and trucks, an increase of 32,201 over the same month a year ago. It is announced.

The month's deliveries represent only a little more than 50 per cent of the actual number of cars and trucks which could have been sold had manufacturing facilities of the company been great enough to fill all the orders. Dealers' requirements on hand the first of June called for an excess of 313,000 cars and trucks, but production, though running at the highest schedule in the company's history, could not meet all these orders.

The June sales bring the total of

my legs were getting so weak, my feet were getting so sore, and my appetite was so poor, that I felt I was never going to get any more out of life. I was so weak that I could not walk or do any work. Some times I was so weak that I would cry, and my nerves were all on edge and I would want to scream at the least little excitement.

"People were talking so much about Stella Vitae that I decided to try a bottle, and right away I felt it was helping me. I kept on taking Stella Vitae till I had gotten rid of all my troubles, and I am now feeling just as fine as I could wish."

Stella Vitae may be obtained from any druggist and the purchase price will be refunded if it fails to bring relief.

# ARE YOU CONTENTED?

An enterprising publication recently asked thousands of farmers' wives this most personal question: "Are you contented with your lot?" In 91 per cent of all cases the answer was "Yes, decidedly."

Yet, only a decade ago farm life meant drudgery. Today the washing-machine and electric iron make quick work of what used to be a formidable task. New utensils speed up the preparation of meals. Dish washing is disposed of in short order. Vacuum cleaners lend their most effective aid. Running water, better cleansers and innumerable household helps lighten, quicken and improve the work.

That is what advertising means to women on the farm. It has brought them countless appliances which help in their work, better conditions in their homes, add to their pleasure and increase their interest in life.

Advertising means as much to you. Advertisements published in this paper continually tell of many conveniences and comforts that you might otherwise miss.

**Read The Advertisements. It Pays**