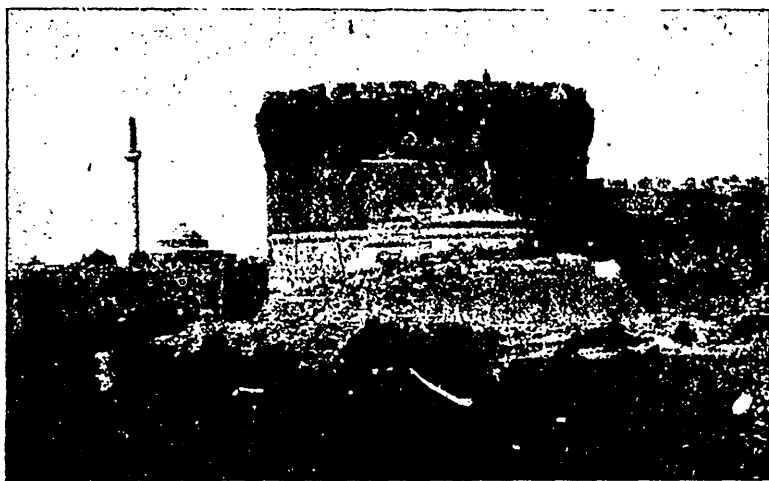


lay of her expedition that they might translate and read some of the immense quantities of newspaper matter—some bushels of papers—which had been thrown in upon them from America. Miss Barton knew that much of this was of the very inflammatory sort, such as we have above quoted. Nevertheless, she lost no time, but purchased immense quantities of material, such as could not fail to be useful and needed, to be taken by caravan into the interior.

was not a case for 'persuasion,' but of heartfelt thanks from us all that Sir Philip Currie had remembered to call us whom he had never met."

Amid many difficulties and delays the start was made. Teskeres, or travelling permits, for Dr. Hubbell and assistants were promised, but came too late for them to take the steamer on which the relief goods were shipped.

From Alexandretta the relief stores, medicines, and hospital



WALL TOWER, DIARBEKIR.

At this juncture, a request came from Sir Phillip Currie, British Ambassador, asking if she could be persuaded to turn her expedition through the Mediterranean rather than the Black Sea, in order to reach Marash and Zeitoun. In these two cities ten thousand people were down with four distinct epidemics—typhoid and typhus fevers, dysentery, and small-pox. The victims were dying in overwhelming numbers, and there was not a physician among them, all being either sick or dead, with no medicines and little food. "This

supplies were conveyed by Red Cross agents with much hardship and exposure, of which no word of complaint ever passed their lips, by caravan route to Aintab, the first base of operations.

A letter from Miss Barton to Miss Frances Willard expresses the nature of the relief work and the difficulties under which it was performed :

"My heart would grow faint and words fail, were I to attempt to tell them the woes and the needs of these Christian martyrs. But what need to tell? They already know what words can say—alone,