

Home Land of Armenians



View of Mt. Ararat

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

The name "Armenia" has been used so often that it is perhaps taken by many to be an actual state. But there is no such entity; the political unit, Armenia, has not existed for nearly 1,300 years.

Like Judea, Armenia fell long ago under alien sway; and like the Jews, though not so completely, the Armenians were scattered among all nations. Still, in spite of misfortune, the largest group of Armenians has managed to live on in their old home land, roughly between the Black and Caspian seas on the west and east, the Caucasus mountains on the north, and the headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers on the south and southwest. There, surrounded by people who have persecuted and oppressed them; divided politically—long among Turkey and Persia, and more recently among those two countries and Russia besides—they have remained Armenians in blood, culture and religion.

Retaining their racial characteristics with such tenacity when the world at times seemed arrayed against them, it is little wonder that the Armenians have been called "the Jews of the East" and that it has even been suggested seriously that this people has sprung from the "ten lost tribes of Israel." Persecution seems to have whetted the Armenian's intellect, and made of him a natural trader. Whether in Constantinople or Shanghai, London or Buenos Aires, the Armenian competes successfully with native son or with Greek or Jew.

American interest in the Armenians has always been heightened by the fact that they are Christians—that they make up an island of Christianity in the huge sea of Islam. Armenian Christians are different from those with whom either the Protestants or Roman Catholics of America are familiar. It is from the Armenian church, perhaps, that one may get the best reminder that Christianity, like all other world religions, came out of the East; for this essentially oriental people has preserved in its Eastern home many of the customs and practices of the primitive Christian church.

Not Like Western Christians. Christianity was adopted by the Armenians early in the Fourth century, and their bishops were present at the Council of Nicea in 325. After the Council of Chalcedon in 451, however, the Armenians broke away from the more orthodox church to the west and established an independence that has been maintained, with only the briefest breaks, until today. It has been said that when the pagan Armenian king Tiridates had been baptized and had made Christianity the official religion, he ordered the pagan priests to become priests of the new faith. This they refused to do until assured that the sacrifices of animals, which furnished meat for their families, would be continued.

For a while such sacrifices actually were carried out in conjunction with the spiritual sacrifice of the eucharist, the animal victims being slaughtered before a crucifix in the porch of the church. Later this union of the two vastly different forms of sacrifice was abandoned, but still animal sacrifices were made at other times.

Armenian Christians differ less from Christians of the Greek church than from Western Christians, both Catholic and Protestant. Politics and a deep desire for independence, rather than tenacious adherence to tenets of faith, have been the chief causes, probably, of their failure to merge with the Greek or Russian church. The principal points of faith which set the Armenians apart from Western Christians are their belief in the single nature of Christ, their merging of the Christmas and baptismal feasts in January and their belief that Christ became divine only upon his baptism in the Jordan.

After the capture of Constantinople the Turks made separate milletts of the Armenian Christians, Greek Christians and Jews, placing in the hands of a patriarch, selected by the sultan and resident in Constantinople, both the spiritual and political affairs of their people. The Armenian patriarch had representatives in every bishopric. Thus there was built up a system of mixed politics and religion.

Subject to Other Nations. When the Armenians were first heard of about 1,000 years before Christ they were a distinct people, but from that time onward they were conquered repeatedly by their stronger

neighbors; the Babylonians, the Medes and Persians, the Seleucidae, the Romans. From shortly after the beginning of the Christian era until 639, when the country fell to the Byzantines, was Armenia's age of independence.

The apex of power and culture was reached during the latter part of that period. Then, as Viscount Bryce put it, with tragic suddenness "the development of the race was arrested just when their capacities were beginning to bear fruit."

Since that time the Armenians have really never had a chance. In 639 they were conquered by the Arabs and ruled by governors appointed by the caliphs. They became part of the empire of the Seljuk Turks until it split up in 1157. They were raided and harassed by the Asiatic nomads bound westward, finally by the devastating Timur-the-Lame. Their nobility had fled to Byzantium with the coming of the Arabs. After Timur many of the common people migrated to Cilicia. In the sixteenth century the Osmanli Turks and the Persians shared the dominance of old Armenia. Then in 1828 the Russians pushed south to take a hand in the division of the old Armenian territory. In 1878 Russia made her farthest southward advance, conquering the Turkish-Armenian Sanjaks of Batum, Ardahan and Kars. Since then the Armenians have lived with varying fortunes under the three jurisdictions, those of Turkey, Persia and Russia.

Much of the bloody suffering that has befallen the Armenians of Turkey during the past half century is ascribed indirectly to Russia. The Armenians under Turkish rule had been impoverished and oppressed for a long time. Russian assumption of their championship, and her demands for reforms incensed the Turks; and after the unprincipled Abdul Hamid II became sultan and realized that Russia was being checked by the "conceit of Europe" all restraint was removed and wholesale massacres took place. Probably a million or more Armenians lost their lives in these horrible slaughters. Of these 900,000 were done to death, it is estimated, during the World war.

Independence Not Restored. For a brief period after the armistice the Armenians dreamed of a restored independence in their old home land. But the patriotic fervor which this dream aroused only served to draw down on their heads increased persecution from the Turks when the scheme fell through. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled from Turkish Armenia to Russian Armenia and augmented there famine conditions which, in turn, took their toll of many thousands. It was under these conditions that American relief measures probably saved the lives of myriads.

What was recognized as Russian Armenia before the World war, the region which served as the refuge of Armenians, has been markedly lessened in extent by a post-war treaty between the Turkish nationalists and soviet Russia. By this agreement, known as the Treaty of Kars, Turkey has had restored to her most of the areas conquered by imperial Russia in 1878. The Sanjak of Batum is practically internationalized, while the Sanjaks of Ardahan and Kars are ceded. Only the Erivan district, about 15,000 square miles in extent, is retained under Russian control. In this territory live 1,200,000 of the probably 2,500,000 Armenians. The district is organized as the Armenian soviet republic and, with the adjoining republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan, makes up the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet republic, one of the "associated republics" of soviet Russia.

The vague region of Armenia, like the spirit of its people, centers around a noble mountain known to all the world; Ararat, a thousand feet higher than Mont Blanc. The tradition of Noah is a circumstantial story to the Armenians. They will show one the very spot where the ark grounded and they assert that this most important embarkation point is still guarded by gent with flaming swords. To the southeast of Ararat lies the town of Nakhichevan, meaning "first dwelling," which was founded, tradition has it, by Noah after he planted the first vine on the slopes of Ararat. Besides its religious and traditional significance, Ararat is a gigantic political marker. It is a common "corner" of Russia, Persia and Turkey.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County
R. L. Bengé—Plaintiff
vs.

The unknown heirs at law of Henry I. Schaeffer, deceased, Louis J. Schewrich and Mrs. Louis J. Schewrich, his wife, the unknown heirs at law of Louis J. Schewrich, and also all other persons claiming any interest in the real property hereinafter described—
Defendants.

To the unknown heirs at law of Henry I. Schaeffer, deceased, Louis J. Schewrich and Mrs. Louis J. Schewrich, his wife, the unknown heirs at law of Louis J. Schewrich, and also all other persons claiming any interest in the real property hereinafter described, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed against you herein, on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before the 22nd day of September, 1923, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: For a decree of the court that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described real property, to-wit:

The Southwest quarter of Section 28, and the Northwest quarter of Section 32 in Township 2 South, Range 25 E. W.M.

That the defendants be decreed to have no right, title or interest in or to said real property and that the plaintiff's title be forever quieted against said defendants and each of them and that the defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them or any of them, be forever enjoined from asserting any right, title or interest in or to said real property or any part thereof.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Heppner Herald, a weekly newspaper published at Heppner, Oregon, once a week for six consecutive weeks, by order of the Hon. William T. Campbell, County Judge of Morrow County, State of Oregon, Made and entered on the 6th day of August, 1923, and the date of first publication of this summons is August 7, 1923.

WOODSON & SWEET,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Postoffice address:
Heppner, Oregon. 15-21

SUMMONS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County
The First National Bank of Heppner, Oregon, a Corporation—
Plaintiff.

vs.

Ida Thompson Catlin, Seth Catlin, Harriet Thompson Burke, Edward Burke, Edna Thompson Nelson, Clark Nelson, Sadie Weller Routh, Albert Routh, Eva Weller Flynn, P. C. Crosswell, Mary M. Crosswell, James L. Crosswell, Martha J. Crosswell, Mary E. Crosswell Ellis, M. Bell Thompson, Ralph Thompson and Helen Thompson—
Defendants.

To P. C. Crosswell, Mary M. Crosswell, Sadie Weller Routh and Albert Routh, of the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, filed against you in the above entitled cause and court, on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before Wednesday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1923, and if you fail so to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit, that you, and each of you, be decreed to have no estate, right, title or interest in or to the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots numbered Seven (7) and Eight (8) and all of that portion of Lot numbered One (1) lying on the west side of Willow Creek in Block numbered Eight (8) in Standbury's Addition to the Town of Heppner, in Morrow County, State of Oregon.

or any part thereof, and that it be decreed that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of all of said described real property, and that you, and each of you, be forever enjoined and barred from asserting any claim in or to said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to the plaintiff herein, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable and just.

This Summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Heppner Herald, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Morrow County, Oregon, once each week for six

successive weeks, under and by virtue of an order duly made and entered in the above entitled Court and cause on the 27th day of July, 1923, by the Honorable W. L. Campbell, County Judge of Morrow County, Oregon, and the date of the first publication of this Summons is the 31st day of July, 1923, and the date of the last publication hereof will be on the 11th day of September, 1923.

Done and dated and first published this the 31st day of July, A. D. 1923.

VAN VACTOR & BUTLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Postoffice and residence address:
The Dalles, Wasco County, Ore.
14-20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
at LaGrande, Oregon,
August 4, 1923.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Kenny, one of the heirs and for the heirs of James T. Kenny, deceased, of Heppner, Oregon, who, on December 23, 1919, made Homestead Entry (Act 12-29-16 and 9-5-14), No. 017086, for N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 34, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 35, Township 1 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 21st day of September, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses:
O. A. Devin, J. F. Kenny, James Farley, M. J. Devin, all of Heppner, Oregon.

CARL G. HELM,
Register.
15-21

NOTICE OF TAKING UP AND SALE OF HORSES

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, under the laws of the State of Oregon, having taken up the animal hereinafter described while running at large on my premises in Morrow county, Oregon, about two miles from Irrigon, Oregon, to-wit:

One sorrel mare, about 9 years old, weight about 1300 pounds, star on forehead, branded 77P on left stifle.

That I will, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1923, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, unless the same shall have been redeemed, at my ranch near Irrigon, Oregon, sell said animal for cash in hand to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying charges incident to taking up, holding and selling such animal together with reasonable damages for the injury caused by said animal running at large on said premises.

OSCAR R. OTTO,
Dated and first published this 7th day of August, 1923.

GILLIAM & BISBEE'S COLUMN

If a McCormack Header is your choice, buy it now. No McCormack Headers manufactured since 1922 and there will be no more made. The Deering will take the place of the McCormack. We have a few McCormack's in stock for this season.

The most economical way to take care of your grain hay is with a Binder. We have both the McCormack and Deering.

With such a large crop all over the Northwest there is likely to be a shortage of Binder Twine. Buy it now while we have it in stock. Superior Manila, 650 feet to the pound.

We have a good stock of McCormack and Deering extras, also Mable Chain Belting.

We try to have everything necessary to rig up for harvest—Oils, Greases, Doubletrees, Singletrees, and a lot of other things—and what we have not got we will get for you.

Come in and see us when you need anything and we will try to give you one hundred cents worth for a dollar.

Gilliam & Bisbee

RAGS WANTED—We will buy clean rags in any amount from one pound to one ton at 10 cents per pound if delivered to us at once. Latourell Auto Co., Heppner, Oregon.
16-17

Thomson Bros.

NEW SUMMER SHIRTS

of silky, serviceable Soiesette, Poplin, Silk and Cotton Pongee. Broadcloth with collar attached. Sizes 14 to 18. Prices range

\$1.25 to \$5.00

Work Shirts in sizes 14 to 20
Priced at
\$1 - \$1.25 - \$1.50

New Wheat Wanted

Get Our Prices Before Selling

We Carry—

- New Wheat for Your Chickens
- Mill Run for Your Cow
- Flour for Your Home

Brown & Lowry

HEPPIER, OREGON Phone 642

POULTRY Supplies

We are fully stocked with all kinds of chicken feed from baby chicks to laying hens. Don't overlook the fact that your poultry needs shell and grit as well as food.

Supply Your Poultry at Our Store

Peoples Hdw. Co.

Heppner, Oregon

Ice Cream Season

NORMAN'S ICE CREAM

Place advance orders for Brick Ice Cream for Sunday

McAtee & Aiken

FORD REPAIR PRICES

Transmission and Motor overhauled	\$22.50
Transmission (Strater type) labor and material	5.00
Transmission (Crank type) labor and material	3.75

Other repair work in proportion. We give our Customers the benefit

M. R. FELL