

# The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 48

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

## MRS. W. W. PEET

Mrs. William W. Peet, wife of the Treasurer of the American Missions in Turkey, passed away on Wednesday morning last at the Bible House apartment, after an illness of several months. The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon at the Armenian Evangelical Church in Pera, which was crowded to the doors. In addition to the very many personal friends of Dr. and Mrs. Peet who were there, many organizations such as the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Red Cross, the Near East Relief, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, Robert College, Constantinople College, and others, were represented. The American High Commissioner and Mrs. Bristol were present, also the Armenian Patriarch, and a representative of the Greek Patriarch, and of the Central Armenian Committee. The Armenian Boy Scouts served as a guard of honor, and did it well.

Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., was the presiding officer, and led the devotional service. Impressive and appropriate addresses were made by President Gates of Robert College and Mgr. Zaven, the Armenian Patriarch. The note of triumph prevailed, as our friend had desired, over any feeling of sadness. Professor Estes presided at the organ, and Mrs. H. H. Barnum sang most acceptably "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." The pall-bearers were Rev. J. P. McNaughton, D.D., Rev. F. F. Goodsell, Rev. Hovsep Djemizian, Prof. H. H. Barnum, Mr. L. R. Fowle, and Mr. Z. D. S. Papazian. Interment was at the Ferikuey cemetery, where the exercises were conducted by Dr. Gates. The grave was afterwards literally covered with the multitude of floral tributes sent in, till it was a beautiful sight.

Mrs. Martha Hartwell Peet was born at Hunter's Point, Brooklyn, N.Y., August 18, 1856, and was married to Mr. W. W. Peet August 11th, 1881. An impressive commissioning service was held in Park Street Church, Boston, September 1st, when Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Gates and Miss Etta C. Doane, later Mrs. E. D. Marden, were also commissioned by the American Board. Mr. and Mrs. Peet sailed the same day for Turkey. Ever since they have been stationed at Constantinople. On the breaking of diplomatic relations with America by Turkey, in 1917, Dr. and Mrs. Peet left for America, returning by the earliest opportunity in January of 1919. On arriving here, Mrs. Peet plunged into the Relief work with all the energy she had, and was very quickly connected officially with a large number of enterprises, being of great assistance to each.

Wherever they have lived, during these nearly forty years, whether in Scutari or Boyadjikeuy or Stamboul, Mrs. Peet has endeared herself to the circle of friends and acquaintances around her by her thoughtfulness and helpful activity. On many occasions her artistic talent has been brought into use, in delicate and varied decorations. And no one but the more intimate of her friends can fully appreciate how greatly she contributed in a multitude of ways in the home, to the signal success of her husband along so many lines. Their only son, William H. Peet, with his wife, who was Miss Louise Jenison, of Constantinople College, lives in Topeka, Kansas.

Our beloved friend and associate Mrs. Peet is with us no more. It seems grievous that this is so. Memories of all she meant to her friends come flooding in upon us. Memories of her home, of our talks and walks together, memories of hours and days spent together in helpful efforts for others, memories of vacation days spent in her home at Proti, when we used to gather upon the rocks and watch the setting sun turn to gold the waters of the Marmora and gild the minarets and domes of distant Stamboul. Memories of Sabbath evenings when we, sitting on these rocks, sang hymns under the moonlight. It was she who with her quiet, low voice, reinforced the faulty memories of the singers. She never failed to recall all the lines of all the verses.

We recall the delicate souvenirs made by her skillful fingers from the sea weed that was cast up at the door of her home. We recall the frolics when we forgot that we were grown-ups, and she was the merriest child of us all. We have in our memories verses composed in the quiet of her home which were sung at the gatherings we had at Thanksgivings and Christmas times. Time would fail us to remember the detail of all the years we have had together; but we can never forget her personality, never cease to be impressed by her unswerving sense of duty, her large charity, her rectitude and integrity of spirit, her quiet unassuming womanhood. She had public duties which she fulfilled with dignity, she was loyal to her home and her friends, faithful to her church, a humble, loving hand-maiden of the God she worshiped. She was all this and more.

We laid her away, our friend, in the quiet field of Ferikuey amid a company of friends, Mrs. Helen Barnum, Prof. and Mrs. Ormiston, Dr. Edward Riggs, Herbert Allen and Mrs. Abbie Anderson. The bright October sun gilded all with his rays. The dear familiar words of the Scripture sounded above her as she was lowered amid leaves and flowers to her last resting place. We turned away leaving her

tired, weary body, sleeping under the mound of earth. But with only a little imagination we could see the radiant faces of those dear friends coming out of the Heavenly Portals to meet her. We could hear their greetings as they received her into their midst and led her into the presence of Him who sitting upon the Great White Throne received her unto Himself.

We shall miss her from our daily lives. We shall miss the gracious hospitality with which she welcomed her friends to her home. There are many who will miss her kind thoughtfulness and her, most frequently silent, deeds of kindness.

We may, perhaps, be led to question why one so helpful, so needed in her home, so useful in the community, should be thus taken from us. We may question why one so meek, so worthy, so faithful, should have been exposed to such great suffering. Being finite, being still here, these thoughts come to us, but we know that when she was ushered by the Heavenly Host into the Presence of God, all became clear to her. So we leave her, not in the grave in Ferikeuy, but in the "city not made with hands" wherein are the "Celestial Mansions" of the Redeemed.

E. D. M.

One has gone out from our midst whose life is best expressed in these lines:—

"So I think God hides some souls away  
Sweetly to surprise us the last day."

Although it has not been my privilege to be counted as one of those who knew Mrs. Peel long and intimately, yet her friendship was one which cannot be thought of by me without deep feeling, for I knew her best when pain and weakness had laid their hand upon her. She never flinched under the suffering but where others would have yielded, she went bravely on.

During the last long weeks, her appreciation of what one could do, and the earnest look in her eyes, as she said "I thank you so much," made the slight service seem as if her way of receiving it had put a value upon it.

Her thought for others continued to the very end, and I am very sure that during all those weeks of suffering when she spent so many hours alone, she must have been bearing up before God's throne her friends and missionary associates who were in lonely and dangerous places.

Her life of consecrated service has been a quiet but powerful influence among us.

### THE NEW CABINET

Upon the resignation of Damad Ferid Pasha as Grand Vizier, which was reported in our last week's issue, His Majesty the Sultan summoned Tewfik Pasha, former Grand Vizier, to form a new cabinet. Several days elapsed before this task could be successfully complete, and even when the ceremony of investiture took place, not all the portfolios had been filled. But on Thursday last the new ministry entered on its official duties. The new Grand Vizier and his col-

leagues gathered shortly after four-thirty in the afternoon at the Sublime Porte, in the great salon of which the imperial rescript, brought from the palace by Rifaat Bey, First Secretary, was read. An *ulema* then recited prayers for the success of the new cabinet, and the ceremony was over.

The cabinet is in the main composed of men of experience, and includes two others who have served as Grand Viziers. The Sheikh-ul-Islam was continued in office by His Majesty. Here follows the full list:—

Grand Vizier:	Tewfik Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier
Sheikh-ul-Islam:	Nouri Effendi, unchanged
Foreign Affairs:	Sefa Bey, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs
Finance:	Rashid Bey, ex-Minister of Food Supplies
Public Works:	Abdullah Bey, ex-Vali of Constantinople
War:	Gen. Zia Pasha, ex-Minister of Public Works
Marine:	Gen. Salih Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier
Interior:	Gen. Ahmed Izzet Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier
Public Instruction:	Moustafa Reshid Pasha, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs
Commerce and Agriculture:	Hüssein Kiazim Bey, ex-President of Chamber of Deputies
President of Council of State:	Moustafa Arif Bey, ex-Minister of Interior
Evkaf:	under the Sheikh-ul-Islam
Justice:	undesignated, at present under Minister of Commerce and Agriculture

This is the twelfth Cabinet since the signing of the Turkish Armistice, and the fifth since last October. Damad Ferid Pasha's last ministry has held office from July 31st to the present. And now the Grand Vizierate again falls on Tewfik Pasha, who was called to that post when the Armistice was signed, nearly two years ago.

Of the new leader, the Turkish daily *Ilari* says:— "As we had foreseen, it is Tewfik Pasha who is charged with the forming of a new Cabinet. This statesman, who has had long experience at the helm of the ship of state, and who by his foresight and ability has often preserved it from danger, is a man really worthy in every way of the confidence and sympathy both of this country and foreign countries. Never making himself the tool of any party, Tewfik Pasha has always preserved his independence of judgment. He has always been firm in decision and vigorous in action, but never an advocate of severity. Called to power right after the armistice, he found public opinion very much excited.

"The bad conduct of the war, profiteering, and all sorts of abuses had led to such a state that the hapless population groaned under the burden. It demanded the exemplary punishment of the guilty tyrants. On the other hand the country was beset with foreign difficulties so great

that there was no way of attending to internal troubles, the more so since for the sake of gaining popularity with one party or another, there was danger of sending to prison or into exile a lot of innocent persons. Such a policy at such a critical time would have brought about a terrible muddle. Besides, the State would have been totally without statesmen, of whom there were all too few. Thanks to his sane appreciation of the situation, Tewfik Pasha decided to solve the problem by keeping strictly within the limits of legal action, and quieted public opinion by making a few arrests. Such attitude did not satisfy the strictly party men, but it had the approval of all men of sound judgment."

### NEW ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

On Saturday, Oct. 9th, the large buildings at Kouleli, near Beylerbey, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which used to be the Turkish military school, were officially opened as the Armenian Central Orphanage for Boys. Instead of drilling young men to be officers in the Turkish army, as the institution did under German officers, these spacious quarters will house the victims of the war and train them for useful and constructive work for the whole community.

A large number of American guests as well as many Armenians gathered that day, to witness the ceremonies of opening. His Holiness Zaven, the Armenian Patriarch, made an address to the assembly, speaking of the future of the boys who will there be cared for and instructed, and expressing his gratitude to all who had helped make this possible. The Director of the new orphanage, Mr. Aboulion, gave a brief history of the building, and spoke of his desire to see the boys trained mentally as well as physically, looking toward building up the national life of the country. Mr. Puzant Oeuzubeuyukian, Secretary of the Armenian Central Committee, spoke of the gratitude his organization felt toward the British for their aid in securing the building, and toward the Americans of the Near East Relief for aid and supplies. In fact, as he stated, the boys' clothing, bedding, and some of their food, comes from that organization, which also helped to start the shops of the industrial school where the boys are being trained in trades. An orchestra of boys furnished the music for the occasion, and some of the boys danced an Armenian folk-dance, while another group gave an exhibition drill of the physical exercises they have been taught under the lead of a physical director from the American Y.M.C.A. Some of the boys also made speeches.

The new orphanage houses one thousand boys, and is a great relief to the overcrowding due to the influx of recent times from the east and south, which had well-nigh swamped the existing orphanages.

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* says one of the points in the program of the new Cabinet is the securing of an understanding with the Anatolian forces. It states that the leader of the delegation to visit Moustafa Kemal will be Senator Marshal Izzet Pasha, who is in good favor with the Nationalists. It goes on to say:—"It is certain that the Nationalists wish to parley; with the Damad Ferid Cabinet they absolutely declined to listen to Constantinople. But with Tewfik Pasha and Izzet Pasha, they will wish to know the conditions the central government will offer them. Will or will not the Sèvres Treaty be modified? Whatever one would like to say or think, that will be the first question asked of the delegates from Constantinople by the Nationalists. And what will be their reply? Of course it must be negative. The changing of the Sèvres Treaty does not depend on Constantinople, but on the Allies. Furthermore, the Treaty bears the signatures not only of them, but of Turkey. So that we come to the same impossibility as with the Damad Ferid Cabinet. The basal problem remains the same; only the individuals have changed. It would be childish to believe that the Nationalists would consent to disperse, and to allow military control commissions to hold sway in Anatolia, on the basis of the Sèvres Treaty, simply because Marshal Izzet Pasha asked them to do so. The Marshal, we are told, is banking especially on Ismet Bey, the Angora chief of staff, and on Kiazim Kara Bekir, who is commanding the Kemalist troops in the Caucasus. These two have served under him, and he believes he has some influence over them. Unfortunately recent events in Anatolia have shown these two high officers to be among the most stubborn in all the Kemalist movement. In our opinion, the Nationalists are simply playing for time. In his recent utterances, Moustafa Kemal has been very categorical. He is depending on Moscow and Baku, on the Bolsheviks and the Asiatic movement. That is why he has ordered a general offensive in Armenia before winter shall have made the Caucasus roads impracticable. He wants to secure his direct communications with Baku and Central Asia. That is a very concise plan and a very clear purpose that it would be a great mistake to ignore. The Nationalists are therefore greatly interested in the outcome of the campaign in Armenia and in what happens to Bolshevism, especially now that they have no fear, for political and diplomatic reasons, of any military offensive against them. Until then, they will hold on, and all the palavers that may take place will only strengthen their position in Anatolia."

In connection with this, the *Manchester Guardian* tells of a congress of Eastern races that has just recently been held in Baku under Bolshevik auspices, where two thousand delegates are said to have risen in tumult at the call of the Bolshevik president, and waving swords, scimitars and pistols, sworn to a "Holy war" against Western Imperialism. We are not informed whom these two thousand delegates represent, except that the Bolshevik representatives are very active in Khiva, in setting up a quasi-Republican government and establishing a newspaper there.

## GRADUATION OF NATIVE NURSES AT HARPOUT AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Our hospital family and their friends enjoyed a red-letter day, on the 21st of September, when we held the Commencement exercises for the three young women who are graduating from the Nurses' Training-school. Two of these girls started their course in the hospital five or six years ago, but have been hindered in their actual training, albeit doing nursing most of the time. The third was my assistant for three years, then was the orphanage nurse for two years, in Miss Jacobson's time, and has now had a hospital period to round out her course.

The place chosen for the exercises was under the trees of the rented farm next to the hospital where some two hundred and fifty invited guests assembled at 9:30 a.m. Turkish officials and Armenian dignitaries were given the seats of honor, while all-around the circle were grouped the women who care for the multitude of orphans who fill our hospital beds and frequent our early morning clinics. The nurses, dressed in their neat striped uniforms, marched in and took their seats to the left of the platform.

After a Turkish march played on the organ, an Armenian pastor read a scripture passage in Turkish, and offered prayer in the same language. The Director of the Unit, Mr. Henry Riggs, then made an address in the same tongue, setting forth the work and purpose of the Near East Relief.

Then the native nurses sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Dr. Ward gave the second address, on "Health Conditions of the Vilayet," our Armenian doctor acting as interpreter.

On invitation, the Governor of the Province made an impromptu speech expressing appreciation of the work that is being done here in Harpout by the Near East Relief and deprecating the fate that had befallen this land. After his speech had been duly applauded, the graduating nurses were presented to the medical director by Miss Farnsworth, their Superintendent. The medical director then asked the nurses to sign "The Florence Nightingale Pledge." The words of this pledge were read by myself in English, Turkish and Armenian, from the book in which the three nurses signed their names. The hospital pins, fastened to bouquets of asters, were then presented to the nurses, and the exercises were closed with the benediction. The diplomas were saved for a later date since the Governor stated that he did not consider our school a recognized institution, and he could not make the diplomas official by allowing us to present them in his presence. As it seemed desirable that he should grace the gathering, we limited ourselves to flowers and the pins.

The guests were then invited to the hospital to see everything of interest, and to be served with tea and cakes. The X-Ray machine and the babies in their cribs on the porch perhaps elicited the greatest interest. The nurses demonstrated several ward procedures to the visiting doctors, while the microscopes in the laboratory were set with slides of the

different types of malaria. A few Turkish ladies accepted our invitation and occupied a tent at one side of the audience. After the men were out of the way, they were shown the hospital.

The first class to graduate from this hospital received their diplomas in 1913, and one of the trio is still here in charge of the operating room. Now we have three more graduates to assist us as head nurses and to serve the community in district work. There is no greater satisfaction than to train workers who may give special and intelligent service to their people!

An urgent request comes from the military authorities for aid in nursing the Turkish soldiers in their hospital. It seems desirable to try and accede to their request, and so we are proposing to one of the new graduates to undertake the responsibility of head nurse—in which work we shall aid her in all possible ways.

RUTH A. PARMELEE, M.D.

(Near East Relief)

## KEMALIST CAMPAIGN TOWARD ARMENIA

According to the Armenian daily *Yergir*, the Turkish offensive against Armenia has not been successful. Kars and Novo-Selim remain in the hands of the Armenians, who moreover have occupied the region of Nakhitchevan. Erivan and Tiflis are in close touch, and the Armenian Government has a stock of naphtha and mazout to last at least two months.

The *Djagadamard* learns that the mobilization ordered by Moustafa Kemal has met with some checks. The bulk of the Turkish population is somewhat skeptical about the vaunted victories heralded by their liege lord, and do not rush to the colors. Most of them think it may prove quite a job to conquer the Armenian army of Nazarbekoff, and are suspicious lest the withdrawal of the Armenian forces at certain points may be for the purpose of ambushing the Kemalists forces.

Travelers from Erzroum arriving at Trebizond are stated to report a widespread revolution in Erzroum, due to the lack of foodstuffs, Kiazim Kara Bekir having carried off the whole supply of that city to feed the army at the front. The people of Erzroum refuse to send to him either money or soldiers or food; and in the course of resulting disorders, Kiazim Bey, the military commandant of the town, has been killed. The acting Vali of the province, Djelaleddin Arif, thereupon fled, and is reported to have gone to Angora. Hamid Bey, governor-general of Trebizond, has been sent to Erzroum to quell the revolt. There are stated to be very many Turkish wounded from the front in the Erzroum hospitals. Much damage is reported in the Kemalists camps from eight Armenian aviators dropping bombs on them with fatal effect. A report has spread among the Turks, probably merely rumor, that the Armenians are using tanks, and has given rise to something akin to panic.

The Turkish lines are reported to be in the vicinity of Merdenik, 25 miles south of Ardahan; Sarukamush, 30 miles southwest of Kars; Kaghzman, 30 miles south of Kars, and extending nearly to Igdir, about 30 miles southwest of Erivan.

## THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, philanthropic, educational political, economic and other interests of the Near East.

**Subscription Prices:—**

In Turkey, Ltq. 2 00 paper.

In other countries, \$2 50 or 12s.

Single copies 5 plasters or 7 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE OCTOBER 27, 1920

## EDITORIAL SECTION

Four more issues remain to complete the year of publication of THE ORIENT for which our subscribers have paid out their good hard cash. We resumed publication the first week of December of last year. In order, however, to make the year of subscriptions coincide with the calendar year, we make the following offer: — There will be five issues during December; we therefore propose to send these five numbers for twenty piastres to any person in this country, or twenty-five cents to anyone in other countries, who desires to add to his subscription price for 1921 the above sum, making the subscription run till the end of 1921. In other words, send us on receipt of this number or as soon as convenient, the sum of Ltq. 2.20 if you live in this country, or \$2.75 if you live elsewhere, and you will receive the five December numbers and THE ORIENT for 1921.

The other day a friend told us of several persons, formerly resident in this country, who had done him a kindness, and to whom, as a token of gratitude, he desired to send a year's subscription to THE ORIENT. We pass on this hint. It would be hard to find anyone who has lived in the Near East for as much as a year and who would take it amiss to be enabled to see this weekly for a year. Most of them read it eagerly from cover to cover, as they have often written us. There are furthermore some newcomers here, whose parents or friends would be glad of an introduction to a paper that will give them weekly news from your vicinity. It is nearing the season of Christmas presents and New Year's gifts. "Eventually; why not now?"

Next Tuesday the American voter, in his capacity of ruler of his country, will go to the polls and decide who shall occupy the White House for the next four years. But

the American voter shows no sign of being even normally excited about it. The two great parties have put before him mediocre candidates, neither of whom evokes any great enthusiasm or promises to add to the honor of the high office if elected. As for other candidates, if even Theodore Roosevelt, running on a third ticket, failed of election, all the rest might just as well sit down first as last, for they have no chance. The great American people is not going to vote for a prisoner behind the bars, nor for a man who stands for a political struggle for an already triumphant issue. Our next President will be from Ohio.

We anticipate an unusually light vote, all over the country. Neither candidate had at last accounts roused his constituency to the boiling-point, or in many cases even to the voting point. We also anticipate a considerable breaking over party lines; for the only issues raised are not party issues. Many an old-time Republican will vote for Cox on the ground of his stand on the League and Treaty issues, and many a Democrat will vote for Harding on the "Americanism" plank. Yet, as *The New Republic* says, the Republicans have a better chance of electing a frankly "stand-pat" candidate like Harding running on a frankly "stand-pat" platform. The independent voter has a fine chance next Tuesday to sway the day.

But whatever be the result of the elections, history will repeat itself on one point. The great American people will immediately settle down and accept the verdict, and go on its way quietly as if the minority were as contented as the majority. If the United States sees its true and enlarged responsibilities in a newly awakened international brotherhood, it will not be through the campaign speeches or because of how the ballots went, but because of the experiences of those who went through the war with their eyes open. And we will not believe that the great Western Republic is to live henceforward a small and selfish life, nor close its eyes to its obligations across the seas. America is bound to recognize a debt to the boys who laid down their lives in France, not merely to save America from invasion, but to blot out tyranny from the world. And she will keep faith with them, despite the pettiness of some who have ranked higher than they deserved in the council-chambers of the nation.

We have faith to believe that the voice of America will yet be heard in the Near East, on behalf of justice and fair-play. We owe too much to the land from which came our religion and so many of our ideals, to allow it now to fail of its high destiny through our unwillingness to take up our fair share of the burden of reconstruction. American interests here in the past are a challenge to American cooperation for the future. Here, at least, our country must and will act on the motto of the Master, — "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Professor E. Bradley Watson of Robert College leaves today on a visit to Marsovan, where he is to deliver the Founder's Day address at Anatolia College.

### ANATOLIA COLLEGE

One month ago today, on September 8th, Anatolia College began its second year of reconstruction work. At this date the prospect is gratifying in the face of some handicaps. Constantinople may sign peace treaties but Anatolia has no present intention of being influenced thereby. We are still conducting College work in the midst of a state of war. Many parents naturally hesitate about sending their sons to such a place. Travelling is difficult. There is a sense of insecurity, considerable fear, and some danger. No wonder students have been slow in arriving. Some teachers also have been perforce belated. Text books wait for months at junction points on transport systems, or wander off and get lost by the year. Old buildings and equipment furbished up a bit have to do duty during this transition period. But there is practically no paint or varnish to be had, and not much glass. Last year all the stove polish within reach was not enough to keep our stoves in condition and this year it is hardly better.

And yet school has begun with very much to be grateful for. One of our fresh arrivals from America remarks that it is interesting to teach classes the students of which do not find their chief pleasure in something else. There is no doubt that the lads of Anatolia want to go to school and are glad that Anatolia College gives them the chance. Students to the number of 200 have entered thus far with some others to come. All but five Freshmen, however, are in the preparatory department. The boarders number 86, day pupils, 114; full-pay pupils are 117, while 83 are dependent on a chance to work their way in part. Many of these last are without fathers or even mothers, without homes or pecuniary resources. Yet these lads will soon carry the responsibilities of life upon their shoulders for themselves and for others, and such education as they acquire they must get now or never. The Turks are 29 in number; Armenians and Greeks make up almost the whole of the rest of the student body; only three or four Russians have come in, though the Russian teacher is on the ground and a full quota of students is to be expected in time. For the instruction actually required the teachers form a capable staff.

Conditions of College work are peculiar in that several persons charged with administrative responsibilities are primarily occupied with the Near East Relief work. Besides them, the staff includes regularly: four Americans, four Greeks, three Armenians, one Russian, one Swiss, and two Turks. Only a few days late for the opening of the year, Mr. and Mrs. Compton were welcomed. Mr. Compton was a teacher in the College 1913 to 1915, and during these more than five years of war, the relation has never been severed. Mr. Compton was last year secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Grinnell College, and he had formerly held the same position at Oberlin. Miss Helene Baumgart of Berne, Switzerland, who has come as the French teacher is another welcome addition.

The Pontus and Shavarshan Clubs have resumed their

sessions for the year with the object of cultivating literary exercises in the Greek and Armenian languages respectively, together with music and athletics. The attendance at the meetings of the Y.M.C.A. is just about as large as the number of boarders. Instead of the stereotyped reception at the opening of the year, the Y.M.C.A. staged a picnic supper on Grinnell Athletic Field with a roaring camp fire and a program of stunts following. The program of athletics was never better than now, and it is good to see the enthusiasm of the students in games, especially after and during the sober conditions of national war and civil strife. The number of boys in the orphanage exceeds the College students; and as the Girls' School and orphanage for girls have nearly as many students as the corresponding institutions for boys, the number of students under instruction on the premises at Marsovan is greater than ever before. Judged by normal standards, the grade of literary effort does not represent top achievement, but the immediate needs of the constituency are really met in a gratifying manner. And we have an increasingly clear realization of the fact that we shall never have students in the upper College classes until we train up a fresh student constituency in the lower grades. Not only is the College work valuable for the 200 students to whom we hope to give steady instruction in a general situation the unsteadiness of which will not be emphasized here, but we are laying foundations for more advanced work in the future.

We are looking forward with much interest to the coming of Prof. Watson of Robert College as our speaker and guest on Founders' Day, October 31. G. E. W.

*Marsovan, Turkey, October 8, 1920.*

### MUSIC DEPARTMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Miss Kennedy, head of the Music Department, gave an interesting report at the College Faculty meeting this week. It had been decided this past year to put music on the same basis as other college courses in regard to credits and examinations. This has made it possible to organize this department as it never was organized before. Miss Walker's coming makes it possible to offer voice training besides piano and violin lessons. There are singing classes throughout the College for sight-singing and voice production. All students taking practical work on any instrument are obliged to take a theoretical course also which includes theory of music, harmony, history of music and general musical knowledge.

The scheme of work laid out this year may well be regarded as the foundation of a real conservatory of music. One student has come from Smyrna especially to study music in the College. Also a teachers training class has been started with three students. So that we feel that our school of music is to be regarded with pride.

The long talked of organ in the College chapel seems to be a nearly accomplished acquisition, owing to the efforts of the Alumnae Association under the vigorous administration of Mrs. Edwards. It may be in place by Christmas.

I. F. D.

## ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The first reception of the Faculty to students took place on Wednesday evening, October 13th, in Henrietta Washburn Hall, when the Seniors, Juniors and Engineers were the guests. The social committee provided a very entertaining evening with the kind assistance of Mr. Beach and the College Quartet. Mr. Beach recited, and sang several comic songs, with great felicity, winning his audience from the very first. The Quartet, which consisted of Mr. Tubini, Mr. Prius, Mr. Deaver and Mr. Beach, rendered several very pretty songs, with Mr. Colcord at the piano. After the evening's entertainment was over, delicious refreshments were served and students and faculty had an enjoyable social half hour.

Mr. Arthur Baker gave an interesting lecture on "The Romance of Commerce" at College Assembly on Friday, October 15th. He spoke mainly of the history and achievements of the Levant Company. Mr. Baker has spent considerable time in studying the interesting past of this company and he is one who speaks with authority.

The second year of the Hissar Players opened most auspiciously with the first meeting on Monday evening, October 18th, in the Hamlin Hall Apartment. After preliminary business, the meeting was given up to a talk by Dr. Watson on "Bernard Shaw" as an introduction to the study of Shaw, to which the Hissar Players have decided to devote three of the five remaining meetings of the dramatic club. Dr. Watson spoke of his own acquaintance with Shaw's works and spirit, and then proceeded to give a brief sketch, illustrated by quotations from a Biography by Amond, of the physical appearance of the man, of his manners, and something of his mind, and his attitude towards the burning questions of the day. The talk was most stimulating in every way and a treat for all members of the club. If all meetings are as inspiring as was the first, the study taken up this year should be profitable indeed.

Dr. and Mrs. Gates welcomed their son, Mr. Moore Gates this week who has returned to his home at Robert College from America. Mr. Gates is to enter the service of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Clarence Johnson, formerly a tutor at Robert College, arrived in the city on Friday to supervise a Social Survey of the city, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Johnson's arrival has been eagerly awaited by many interested in social service and he was welcomed very warmly by many old friends at the College.

E. T. S.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE, October 26th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.23	20 leva . . . . .	0.31 1/2
Pound sterling . .	4.30	20 marks . . . . .	0.36 3/4
20 francs . . . . .	1.65	20 kronen . . . . .	0.06 1/4
20 lire . . . . .	0.99	Gold lira . . . . .	5.16
20 drachmas . . .	2.44		

## AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The Sailors' Club has been as usual a busy place. The sailing of the U.S.S. "Chattanooga" and the coming of the U.S.S. "St. Louis" made an unusual stir about the place. The "St. Louis" carried a crew when she arrived of 560 officers and men, Capt. David F. Theelen, commanding. The "St. Louis" arrived on Tuesday, and the "Chattanooga" sailed Thursday exactly on scheduled time. The "St. Louis" men rated liberty on Thursday at one p.m. You could hear them coming like "a thousand strong." The starboard watch rates liberty one day, the watch the next. They had lusty appetites and the apple, mince and lemon pies went down "loot sweet." They carry a strong ball team and have already played one game with the "Scorpion." Score of 7-8 in favor of the "St. Louis." The destroyer "J. D. Edwards" also came in, early in the week. She is in dry dock, awaiting a new propeller. Don't forget our Sunday sing and service. We have the best times ever. The church parties have begun again and it's just the weather for "hiking."

Program for week is:

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27th

- 1:30 Sight seeing to Stamboul.
- 8:30 Dance in honor of the "J. D. Edwards."

## THURSDAY

- 8:30 Dr. James McNaughton:—"What to see in Constantinople."

## FRIDAY

- 12:00 See the Sultan Pray and the Dervishes "Howl and Whirl."
- 6:00 Party for Russian Symphony Concert at Nouveau Theatre.
- 8:30 American Movies.

## SATURDAY

- 8:30 Hallowe'en Party, Fortune Telling, Stunts and Eats.

## SUNDAY

- 10:30 Church parties.
- 1:00 Hike and Bacon Bat (Starting from Club).
- 8:30 Sunday Sing and Service. Soloist Mrs. F. F. Goodsell. Speaker Mr. F. F. Goodsell. Subject "Sign Posts."

## MONDAY

- 8:30 Dancing class.

## TUESDAY

- 8:30 American Movies.
- Special Orchestra each evening from 5-8.

### IS ST. SOPHIA IN DANGER?

It may well be said that in getting up misfortunes, the present never takes a holiday in this town. They succeed each other altogether too fast. It is only their variety that makes them bearable.

But today the threat that St. Sophia may fall to pieces has united all the patrons of Art, to whatever party they belong. There is no honorable man who does not feel his self-esteem growing less at the mere thought that he can be uninterested in the fulfilling of this threat. In a word, everybody agrees about this. The disappearance of this marvel would be the equal of the worst calamities. It matters not that the reflections to which this danger gives rise are most comical in their number and variety.

First of all the specialists are quoted as giving contradictory pieces of advice. One exclaims: 'It is the dome that is giving way under the weight of years.' Another names the north pillar as the danger-point; another, the south pillar, while a fourth says it is the sandy soil. Then comes a galaxy of amateurs, each one eager to defend his own thesis.

I decided to visit the invalid myself, so as to form my own opinion. Need I add that I have no skill in architectural matters. I am utterly ignorant of the art of piling stones on each other, whether in the case of such a wonder as we are discussing, or a simple stone hut. This at first might seem to disqualify me completely, but on the contrary, I think my idea is as good as the next fellow's.

So I went to see St. Sophia. I ransacked every corner of the celebrated edifice; I examined everything carefully, and I brought back from my visit a reassuring impression. St. Sophia is solid. I assert this to all who love and admire it. The swellings in the dome, the hollows in the floor, the instability of the pillars, all exist, but are of no consequence. All monuments of this age, unless they are outside of a certain latitude, know this sort of weakness. If St. Sophia had been built on the Place de la Concorde at Paris, or in Hyde Park, London, it is dollars to doughnuts it would have fallen in ruins of itself, and the people of our generation would know it only through poor photographs.

But here, St. Sophia cannot have any such failure. She is merely the victim of the habit that for centuries has existed in this country, where the least thing is endlessly discussed with no practical result. She herself is an old Byzantine lady who is amused at the discourses she suggests, and who helps them on a bit. Sometimes she does so by moving her right leg, sometimes her left, sometimes she makes a dent in her skull. Then she waits for the visits of the architects, newspaper men, city fathers, and lovers of art, and she hugely enjoys their remarks. She knows her safety lies in their letting her alone, despite all the fuss they make about her. She dreads only one thing, — that some day some silent party may undertake seriously to make repairs, without any row, that is, without the help of the newspapers of two worlds, without the many discussions on the subject, and without a thousand authorised bits of news coming in from all sides.

Yes indeed! on that day she will be in great danger. She knows that, but she also knows that that day is not near by. There are too many signs to show her that we are far from agreement about her, as we are on many another subject. She knows that she will end up with the Byzantinism of which she is the living symbol, and that fully reassures her.

Our great-grandchildren will still see her, and their descendants after them. She will not lie down to rest until the evening when all men will be brothers. And that promises her many a good day yet.

Stamboul

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The U. S. S. "Chattanooga" has left the Bosphorus on her way back to home waters, and her place has been taken by the second class cruiser "St. Louis," Captain David E. Theelen, which arrived from Cherbourg, France, last week.

The name of the weekly organ of the N. E. R. has been changed from *The Acorne* to *Near East Relief*.

The Turkish steamer "Gül Djemal," which sailed from this harbor for America nearly three weeks ago, and was held up at Gibraltar for lack of provisions and coal and was reported to lack money to purchase these, is at length reported to have sailed from that port on her transatlantic way.

An investigation has been begun regarding a reported malversation of ten million liras in the War Ministry, largely in connection with the disposal of some supplies of drugs in the sanitary service.

### THE NEAR EAST

King Alexander of Greece died Monday afternoon the 25th and the funeral will be Friday. Further notice next week.

Forty-one cases of plague were recorded at Batoum during September, of which thirteen proved fatal.

General Savoff, the new Bulgarian Minister to France, has presented his credentials to President Millerand.

Famine conditions in Ukraine are reported to be causing wholesale desertions from the Bolshevik army.

The Turkish chargé d'affaires in Italy, Nouredin Ferouh

Bey, has established himself at the Ottoman Embassy in Rome, to resume diplomatic relations between the two countries.

### OTHER LANDS

Dr. Charles S. Richardson, formerly a tutor in Robert College, has just resigned his pastorate in Llanerch, Pa., after an active ministerial service of forty-five years. He plans to remove to Pasadena, California. The church has grown under his ministry from 47 to 300 members.

The Belgian General Leman, heroic defender of Liège, has just died.

John Reed, American communist and author, died in Moscow last week Sunday, of typhus fever.

The plebiscite taken last week in Carinthia, to decide whether the province would go with Austria or Jugo-Slavia, resulted in favor of Austria.

Reports come through Finland of serious anti-Bolshevik uprisings in Siberia and also in Samara, in Eastern Russia.

### PERSONAL

Mr. William B. Anderson has resigned his position as instructor at Robert College on account of ill health, and will return from Europe to his home in Chicago without coming back to Constantinople.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Wenzel, of the Constantinople Unit of the Near East Relief, formerly of Constantinople College, to Captain Killick of the Lancashire Regiment in the British Army.

Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton, of Aintab, left New York Sept. 29th for Beirut, going via Naples and Alexandria. She will have charge of the health of the N. E. R. orphanages near Beirut till she can proceed to her station.

Rev. Lewis T. Reed, D. D., formerly instructor in Robert College, who has been Executive Secretary of the Pilgrim Memorial Fund of the Congregational churches, has resigned that position to resume his pastoral work in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is succeeded by Rev. Charles S. Mills, D. D.

Miss Sarah E. Snell of Smyrna and Miss Inez Lied of Marash have come to Constantinople to take courses in the newly established Language School.

Miss Kate Chambers and Miss Carrie V. P. Young, of the Y. W. C. A., left yesterday by steamer for Beirut, whence Miss Chambers expects to go to Adana for Y. W. C. A. work while Miss Young inspects the work in the Beirut area.

Mr. Moore Gates, son of President and Mrs. Gates of Robert College, reached Constantinople last week and is to be connected with the office of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. W. E. Bristol and family, Mr. G. C. Deaver and family, and Mr. Clarence Johnson, all of the Y. M. C. A., arrived in town from America via Naples last Wednesday.

Rev. Ernest W. Riggs and family reached Constantinople a week ago from New York after a fine trip of three weeks. As it is not feasible for Mr. Riggs to take up immediately his duties as President of Euphrates, he will devote his energies to developing a unified program for educational work in the Near East orphanages in Constantinople, Anatolia, Syria and the Caucasus.

Dr. and Mrs. Mark H. Ward of Harpout reached here last week. Mrs. Ward is on her way to America for medical treatment. Dr. Ward expects to return soon to Harpout.

Miss Marion Clark, who has been connected with the Russian section of the Y. W. C. A. and who worked in Archangel before coming to Constantinople, left yesterday on her return to America via Beirut.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dunaway, of the Near East Relief, have arrived here from America on their way to the Caucasus. Mrs. Dunaway was Miss Shayeby, who was with the N. E. R. in Syria.

Col. J. P. Coombs, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, left on Friday last for a trip through Samsoun, as far as Harpout, in the interests of the relief work.

### SUNDAY SERVICES October 31, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. President C. F. Gates
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m. Rev. F. F. Goodsell
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

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