

# The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 18

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

## Y.M.C.A. MEMORIAL SERVICE

The exercises of last Sunday afternoon at Robert College chapel in honor and memory of the late Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, Frank Johnson and James Perry, were very satisfying in every respect. There was throughout a spirit of reverent gratitude for the lives and work of such truly consecrated men; and while the entire service was necessarily tinged with sorrow at the sudden and tragic ending of such useful careers, that side of it was almost lost in the sense of triumph and the assurance of an unspeakable reward well earned.

It was well that this place had been chosen for the gathering, for any other would have been too crowded with all those who wished to honor the memory of our fallen friends. Loving hands had decorated the platform with potted plants and cut flowers, and a large American flag was draped over the desk. The audience was typical of the universal interests of these young men. Admiral and Mrs. Bristol headed quite a delegation of officers and men from the American warships in the harbor, for Mr. Johnson's work for the sailors will not soon be forgotten. Consul-General Ravndal was also there, and representatives from the French army, among whom these two men had worked both in France and in Constantinople; also the entire staff of the local Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and representatives of the Greek clergy and other interested bodies, besides quite a number from the two American Colleges. The hymns were most appropriate, and musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Barnum, a quartet, and the Robert College choir.

Three of the men who had been most closely associated with Messrs. Perry and Johnson gave brief addresses, and it was noticeable that they did not overlap nor repeat each other. Professor Huntington told of his association with the secretaries in his capacity as a member of the local board of management; and Mr. W. E. Bristol and Mr. D. A. Davis more especially of their intimate acquaintance particularly with Mr. Perry in France. The lovable, self-forgetful, self-effacing, winsome, helpful characteristics of the men came out in most attractive light from the various testimonies, till everyone present felt as if he knew them better than he had ever known them before, and admired and loved these soldiers of the Master. Both of them, and especially Mr. Perry, who had been here longer and was intending to give his life to work in this country, have left an impress on the young men of the land that will keep on bearing fruit, all the more because, like the grain of wheat in Jesus' simile, they have fallen into

the ground and died. Mr. Johnson never reached his chosen field of India; but his work in Turkey was rich in results, and the boys in the American navy who came in contact with him will always be grateful for the chance. Mrs. Johnson, now on her way to America via Egypt, was affectionately remembered in turn by the speakers. To her and to Mrs. Perry, who still remains here, this experience has been the trial by fire that has brought out the pure gold.

## MISSION WORK IN BULGARIA

The wars of the past decade have had at least these two decided effects on what was formerly known as the European Turkey Mission of the American Board:—it has been made necessary to rename the mission the Balkan Mission, and to divide it into four distinct and separate parts, the Bulgarian, the Greek, the Servian and the Albanian. The last general annual meeting was held in the spring of 1915: since that time the different sections have been practically independent the one of the other in the prosecution of their work.

The Bulgarian section, with stations at Sofia, Philippopolis and Samokov, has seen great changes in its personnel during the great war. Miss Agnes Baird was caught en route for America by its beginning in July 1914, and has not yet returned. Mr. and Mrs. Holway and Miss Abbott went to America in July 1915, where Mrs. Holway died in 1918. Mrs. and Miss Marsh retired from the Mission in September, and were followed in October, 1916, by Mr. and Mrs. Baird, who have since died. Then in January, 1918 the Haskell and Markham families, accompanied by Miss Mary Haskell, struck the homeward trail, and a year later the Woodruffs did the same. The tide has all been flowing from the east to the west, with the exception of a three months' visit from Mr. Holway in 1919. At the present time our entire force in Bulgaria numbers six persons: the Kings, Miss Douglass and the Ostrandens in Samokov, and Miss Clarke in Sofia. The Thomsons are also in Samokov, but Mr. Thomson is now engaged in Bible editing independently of the Mission, although helping in the conduct of the church services. In view of this short-handed condition, the announcement that Miss Abbott, accompanied by two new teachers for the Girls' School, is to sail on the 11th of March is good news indeed.

Under the above conditions the work of the Mission has naturally suffered. This is especially noticeable among the churches, which have shown the lack of missionary visitation and supervision. Even when there were missionaries on the ground, war conditions and restrictions made extensive touring impossible. The publication work, however, and the



evangelical paper, *The Zornitsa*, have been continued uninterruptedly in such measure as the supply of printers' material made possible. The Samokov schools for boys and girls kept their doors open all the time, giving a nearly normal course of study every year, and with the ready co-operation of the Bulgarian authorities in the matter of food supplies were able to maintain their boarding departments the whole time without interruption. This year they are filled to capacity and were, moreover, compelled to refuse tens of applications because of lack of room. And so, having held the fort, we are eagerly awaiting the time when, with reinforcements and enlarged facilities, we can push forward and develop the work that waits on every hand to be done.

*Samokov, March 8, 1920.*

L. F. O.

### OPINIONS ABOUT AMERICA

The Turkish daily *Yeni Gün* comments thus on the report that President Wilson has said America could not be satisfied if the Turks were left in power in Constantinople: —

"We had been finally convinced that the United States, which was unwilling to accept either a general or a partial mandate in Turkey, would no longer play any part in the matter of the Turkish peace, regarding which they have lately seemed completely uninterested. But the last telegram received on the subject gives us to understand that Wilson has adopted an unfavorable attitude toward us. This is worth our attention. Still, even while admitting that this attitude of Wilson is not favorable to the Turks, we yet insist that the intervention of America in peace questions would always be fortunate for world peace, since by such a step one more moral factor will arise. Mr. Wilson may be in favor of expelling the Turks from Constantinople. But we must not forget that it is the Americans who have made impartial investigations in Turkey, and that the intervention of the United States in the peace question will inevitably bring about the publication of the reports of the American authorities who have traversed our country, and the renewed discussion of the Wilsonian principles, whose complete application we desire with all our might. In any case we shall unhesitatingly regard with satisfaction the active participation of the United States in the question of our peace, for we hope that the truth will thus come more to light. If the news of the entry of America into the matter is confirmed, we should at once enlighten public opinion in the United States, and it is not yet too late to do so."

The Greek daily *Proia* says: — "When the United States was compelled to take part in the world war, and when Wilson's message with his fourteen points was published, we were ready to see the whole American people in arms going into the conflict, to fight to a finish. We also counted on having this people consulted in the final settlement of the questions arising out of the war, and believed that the Wilsonian principles, formulated as preliminary bases in his message, would not be dead letters. Though the long illness of the President kept him from the scene of direct negotia-

tions, it did not lessen the right of the American people and of Mr. Wilson to express freely their opinion on the decisions taken. Delays were the result. But the European powers, compelled by circumstances to hasten the solution of the pending problems, while they agreed to stand by their decisions, promised to submit them to Wilson and his government as quickly as they took form. And while it may seem that an opinion thus obtained would not have the importance it would have had, if expressed in full conference, it clearly cannot be despised, especially if it accords with the message on the basis of which America went into the war, and with the fundamental principles which attracted the liberal nations to the great countries that stand as representatives of liberty and civilization. In any other case, the consultation of America would be a mere formality. Consequently the recent statement of Wilson, which constitutes the basis of the American reply as to peace with Turkey, will necessarily be taken into consideration, and will mean a new discussion of the treaty that is being prepared."

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* says: — Throughout the Anglo-Saxon world the recent events in Turkey have caused a commotion. In England this was seen in all classes, liberal and conservative, popular and aristocratic. In the session of March 11th, which lasted four hours, the House of Lords dealt solely with the sufferings of Armenia. The current of sympathy with the latter grows continually. In the United States we see the same thing, though the line of conduct of America is still just as much of an enigma as ever. Each time that the telegrams announce some settlement favorable to Turkey, Republicans and Democrats send energetic messages of protest. Official persons let the Allies understand that the United States will not sign the Treaty of Peace if Constantinople is left to the Turks, or if such and such a territory is not evacuated. In view of this situation, one cannot help asking why the United States, in its policy of 'splendid isolation,' which has only served to delay the Turkish peace, confines itself to making complications and to leaving the way open for new disasters. The Armenian people follow events with real anguish, not because they any longer cherish any hope of American help, but because the current of sympathy that comes from America is not sufficient to deliver them from their sufferings. We believe that America herself will not be especially satisfied if she persists in limiting herself to the role of good Samaritan.

The Armenian daily *Zhoghovourti Tsain* says: —

"At this time when efforts are being made to solve the Turkish problem, America intervenes. But as she has neither ratified the peace treaty nor joined the League of Nations, can she in any way assume responsibilities of this sort? America herself must answer this question, for by delaying the signature of peace through her intervention, she becomes indirectly responsible for the present difficulties and for the critical situation of Armenia. America has given our people the greatest possible humane assistance, and there is not a single Armenian who will not recognize this to the full. But of what use is it to take care of the orphans, feed the starving



and clothe the naked, if tomorrow all these unfortunates are to fall under the *yataghan* of the barbarians? America has studied Armenia and the Armenian question well; the report of General Harbord favors independence for our country and an American mandate. Consequently it is the duty of America to speak their final word as soon as possible. Any delay might create new and very serious dangers in the Near East."

The French daily *Bosphore* in its turn says that it is no fault of Europe if America has not taken part in the negotiations at Paris and London, and that now apparently America wishes to have its voice heard as to the Turkish settlement. It says the Allies are perfectly ready to listen to what the United States may say, provided they can be sure it is the American people and the Senate that speak as well as the President. It goes on to say: — "In any case, if America wishes to state her case in the regulating of the Turkish question, if before a definite decision is taken she wishes her voice to be heard, she must understand that that voice can be heard only on one condition,—that the United States is disposed to take her part in the measures made necessary by the adoption of certain resolutions. It is not enough now to legislate in the abstract; the plan must also be carried into execution. It is not enough to declare one's self in favor of such and such a plan; whoever proposes it must be ready to do what is necessary to carry it to success. In the present state of things in the East, the most categorical imperatives are of no value unless backed by the most positive arguments. Which means that for all the powers that pretend to play a part in the rejuvenation of the eastern world, this involves certain duties and serious responsibilities as well as advantages of either an economic or a moral nature. To expect to secure the latter without assuming the former is perhaps good tactics, but it is not what the suffering populations of the Ottoman Empire have been expecting from the United States, it is not what would have been expected from the part America played in the war. This somewhat negative policy is not likely in these present negotiations to give the greatest weight to the words of America. In the international councils that decide the future of the Orient, the authority of the participants will be in proportion to the sacrifices of all kinds that they are prepared to make in order to ensure a durable peace."

## EDUCATIONAL SECTION

### CHARTER DAY AT CONSTANTINOPE COLLEGE

On Wednesday, March 24th, 1920, Constantinople College Faculty, Student Body, and a host of distinguished guests commemorated the 30th Anniversary of the granting of a charter to Constantinople Woman's College by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Alumnae Meeting at two o'clock, at which a goodly number of graduates assembled, was followed at three-thirty by an academic procession of some seventy-five members of

the Faculty and Senior Class, and by public exercises of dignity and simplicity.

The theme of the day was "Reconstruction," and the speakers were President Patrick, Dean Wallace, Major C. Claflin Davis of the American Red Cross in Constantinople, and Miss Eveline Thomson, who spoke on behalf of the Alumnae Association.

President Patrick dwelt on the present day tendency toward reconstruction in Education with a view to lesser scholarship and more of practical, exact sciences. She expressed the conviction, however, that such a reaction is of only a temporary nature due to economic pressure resulting from the Great War, and that Classical Education is safeguarded by the deep-rooted desire and respect for learning in human nature.

Dean Wallace next spoke of the great wave of revival in religious thinking everywhere manifested. The individual's craving for a spiritual experience, his effort to get into personal communion with his God, is extending not only to the community, to the nation, but to the world as a whole; and a religious awakening, a striving to attain harmony by simple faith in a loving God, is being evidenced by bodies politic and reconstructive the world over.

Major Davis spoke with appreciation of the expanding influence of Constantinople Woman's College, standing as it does at the gateway to the East, and expressed his great affection for it as a monument to his native state, Massachusetts. The theme of Major Davis' address was Service, the rock upon which the American Red Cross is built, — service not only in relieving the sufferings attending upon war, but service in the uplift of suffering humanity the world over, a task in which the Red Cross Societies of all countries have agreed to join hands. The organizations which sprang out of the exigencies of war will perpetuate themselves in meeting the needs of reconstruction in peace, under the banner of the International Red Cross.

The American Red Cross, Major Davis stated, hopes to cooperate with Constantinople College, and other American institutions and interests here, in establishing an American Red Cross Hospital, which will afford the needed opportunities to students of the Medical Department of Constantinople College, and of its School of Nursing.

Miss Thomson, the last speaker, arose amid the hearty applause of the Alumnae present to express for them their loyalty to their Alma Mater, their pride in her growth, and their determination to avail themselves of all opportunities to do honor to her name. "This," said Miss Thomson in conclusion, "is in effect our Alma Mater's birthday, and the Alumnae join in wishing for her in the coming year, greater prosperity, greater opportunity, increasingly finer students in greater numbers, and 'Many Happy Returns of The Day!'"

The singing of Class and College songs added to the charm of the occasion, the Senior Class Song, rendered by the 23 Seniors in Cap and Gown, receiving unstinted applause.



### ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

On Tuesday, March 23, Robert College celebrated Founder's Day by exercises appropriate to the occasion. Prof. Huntington made an address in which he reminded the audience that this is the thirty-third year in which the day has been thus observed, the first formal observance of the kind having taken place in 1888, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college. He related several incidents connected with the early years of the institution, which will always be of interest to us, and which constitute a very real factor in the education of our students in the traditions and ideals of Robert College. Attention was called to the fact that in spite of the many crises through which the college has passed, it has been enabled to carry on amid difficulties the work of educating the young men of the Near East. The hymns selected as most in keeping with the occasion were "God Speed the Right" and "Per Deum Omnia," the words of the latter having been composed by President Gates. "Morning," the beautiful composition by Grieg from the Peer Gynt suite, was rendered in a pleasing manner by Messrs. Dounias and Ghicadis, with organ accompaniment by Prof. Estes.

In the afternoon, the twentieth annual Gymnastic Exhibition took place in the Gymnasium before an interested assembly. The students are always on these occasions especially keen to witness the prowess of their companions in the various feats of skill and strength. Among those numbers especially interesting were the wand and bar drills, the formation of the various figures in the "Pyramids," and the marching. The little boys who formed the summit of the "Pyramids" added greatly to the pleasing effect. In the marching with which the program began, the large class of juveniles marched in several different formations in good time and without mistake, thereby reflecting credit upon their director, Mr. Earle Pritchard. Mrs. Barnum, as pianist for the occasion, by her willing and most able assistance, contributed in large measure to the success of the program.

Among recent events at Robert College, one deserving special mention is Prof. Bedell's address before the College Club upon the subject, "The New Conception of Public Health." The speaker showed by many specific examples the great advance that has been made along this line in the last ten years and more, not only through the work of specialists, but also through the awakening of public opinion to the importance of the subject. He outlined the many benefits that have accrued to various communities from the work of specially trained health and sanitation officers. Much has been accomplished in the inspection of buildings, of milk and water supplies, preventing of communicable diseases, and lowering of infant mortality. The lecture was illustrated by carefully prepared charts. Before Prof. Bedell returned to Robert College as Professor of the Department of Sanitary Engineering, he did valuable work in the Bacteriological Department of the New York State Board of Health, and also gave instruction at the Medical University at Albany. In

his lecture he gave evidence of a most thorough knowledge of the subject, and fulfilled completely the aim of the College Club, viz., the presentation by a specialist of the result of research work, which is a real contribution to the intellectual life of the community.

Last Friday afternoon a large and appreciative audience had the rare privilege of hearing a recital by Sasha Poppoff, the famous young Bulgarian violinist. The first selection given was the difficult concerto, Op. 35 by Tschaiikowsky, the only one of the latter's works that was not performed first in Russia. Among other numbers rendered were Kreisler's beautiful Caprice Viennois, his Tambourin Chinois, and a Berceuse by Cesar Cui. An American note was given in the Negro Air and Dance by Cyril Scott, a selection of surpassing sweetness. Chopin's Nocturne, as an encore, concluded a program of most appealing beauty in both technique and interpretation. Such a musical treat cannot fail to be a fresh reminder of the appreciation due to Prof. Estes, for bringing within the reach of so large a circle the privilege of such musical education and enjoyment. It would be unjust to the accompanist not to add a word of sincere appreciation for his splendid work on the piano, and his exceptionally delicate touch.

At the College Assembly on Friday Rev. F. F. Goodsell gave an instructive and scholarly address on Bolshevism. This was of unusual interest because Mr. Goodsell's two years' experience in Russia as a Y. M. C. A. worker during the war enabled him to speak upon the subject with the authority of a direct observer.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hissar Players was held in Dr. and Mrs. Watson's apartment on the evening of March 15. Those present had the privilege of hearing several readings by the Misses Wood, of Constantinople College. Both showed much cleverness as impersonators in amusing sketches. The talent revealed by Miss Marie Wood in the extract from "The Lion and the Mouse" made the auditors wish that they might have heard longer selections from the same play.

The various class plays by the students have nearly all been given. They have been so many in number and so varied in the themes chosen that space forbids detailed mention of them at this time. We have still in anticipation the one to be presented by the Engineers. These plays have been a source of entertainment, not only to the community, but also to many friends from the city. The general improvement in clearness of pronunciation shows most painstaking work both on the part of students and of those who did the coaching. Some of the students also gave evidence of real ability in acting.

### SUNDAY SERVICES April 4, 1920

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. G.H. Huntington  
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Dr. Lawson P. Chambers  
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 11 a.m., Rev. R. F. Borough



## THE ORIENT

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

**Subscription Price**— Ltq. 2 00 paper, or \$2.50, or 10s.

Single copies 5 piastres 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

MARCH 31, 1920

## EDITORIAL SECTION

The visit of Mr. D. Alton Davis to this city has given his many friends a chance to renew their acquaintance with one who has played a very honorable part in the activities of the American Y.M.C.A. in France during the war, and throughout Europe since the armistice. All of them feel that it would be a grand thing if he could be retained here as head of all the Association work in this country; but probably he is too much needed in a still wider sphere. His presence and help in the special conference of the Emergency Work Secretaries during the past week has been highly appreciated and very stimulating.

It is rather curious to see two such ordinarily reliable periodicals as the *Literary Digest* and *The Outlook* almost simultaneously making the blunder of announcing that the new government of Azerbaidjan includes the northwestern province of Persia, which has long been known by that name. As a matter of fact, the new government has nothing to do with that area, and is wholly within what was Russian territory. In their choice of a name, the leaders of this Tartar government showed rather imperialistic ambitions; but the Persians of the province of the same name have not yielded to their blandishments. The name is therefore quite misleading. Its probable derivation is from the ancient name Atropatene, which was that of a Median province which almost certainly never extended as far north as Baku, the newly erected capital, and probably never north of the Araxes river. Another name for the new government would have been more felicitous.

For the fourth time, the Peace Treaty has failed to pass the American Senate. When the Lodge reservations were going through so rapidly, people were wondering what would happen when President Wilson refused to sign the Treaty after it had

been passed. But President Wilson is not to be given the satisfaction of such refusal, for the dismayed Senators find that it is just as impossible to agree on the Treaty with reservations as it was without. The necessary two-thirds vote is wanting. We are just where we were when the Treaty was first sent over from Versailles. No, not quite. The discussions in the Senate have accomplished at least this much, aside from dividing people into partisans of Wilson or of Lodge:—they have made it clear that the Treaty is not by any means a perfect instrument. Our conscript fathers have been trying to introduce such reservations as to make it more nearly such. Without a doubt they have laid their fingers on many a weak spot. They have not succeeded in convincing the necessary two-thirds of their own number that in doing so they have bettered the document. And now the whole process has to be begun again.

Perhaps it has not been an absolute waste of time. Perhaps the country and the world at large knows more about the weaknesses of the Treaty now than before. Perhaps there are some people who respect the United States Senate for what they have been doing, all these weary months while the rest of the world was waiting anxiously to get at results. But there is a more fundamental question at the bottom of it, after all. It might be expressed thus:—Which is in a better position to help the people of the slums, the professor of sociology from his seat in the University, or the social settlement worker in the heart of the slum? Nobody will seriously deny that the slums need cleaning up. And probably no one would deny to the serious-minded professor the right to a mature judgment as to how it should be done. Perhaps he has been there and studied the problem on the spot. But until he becomes a part of the life of the district himself, the settlement worker can reach out and touch the problem better than he can. Hardly anybody would assert that the League of Nations scheme cannot be bettered, or that the peace treaty is the best possible. The question remains, whether America could not have contributed more, and more quickly, to the solution of the muddle by becoming a member of the League, so as to have a voice and vote, than by staying out in so-called "splendid isolation." Idealism secures practical results when it gets down into the arena of real life and saws wood. Some Americans were shortsighted enough to believe that the victories on the western front and the submission of Germany ended the difficulty. They are gradually being disillusioned. They have once again been brought by the failure of the Treaty in the Senate face to face with the disagreeable fact that we are still at war with Germany. The murder of two Americans and the recent massacres of Armenians in Cilicia have rammed home to their unwilling minds the other disagreeable fact that continuing unrest in the Near East has its unpleasant consequences for America, even though she never declared war on Turkey; and President Wilson feels compelled to take a less complacent attitude toward Turks. So that the practical problem is, how can the United States best get at the difficulties and help solve them. Is it by doing her best to cooperate with the European countries, or by keeping aloof and still harping on



the Monroe Doctrine? We are very much afraid that a very large number not only of senators but of common Americans also are much more interested in the *rights* of the United States than in her *duties*,—more in her privileges in the New World than in her obligations in the Old. That way lies the road to shriveling and littleness, not to the enlarged vision that alone can make any nation great. The big question after all is not, how we can secure a state of peace with Germany, but how we can take the place of influence and leadership in the moral world that ought to be ours. And the Senate must change in some way its method of procedure before it can lead us thither.

## NEAR EAST RELIEF SECTION

### WORK AND FIELD OF THE BEIRUT UNIT

The field of the Beirut Unit is Biblical territory. Some of the members are in orphanage work in Jerusalem; others are in Sidon with work in Tyre and the region round about Mount Hermon and the headwaters of the Jordan river; old Berytus (Beirut) is the central station; north of it is Gebal (Jebail) whence the cedar logs were floated that were used in building Solomon's glorious temple; Hamath (Hama) on the Orontes river marked the northern boundary of his domains; in Antioch the disciples were first called Christians.

The field is divided into ten administrative districts: Beirut, Sidon to the south, Shuf (southern Lebanon), Zahleh (eastern Lebanon and the Bukaa), Shweir, Kesrwan (central Lebanon), Batrun, Tripoli (and northern Lebanon), Latakia, Antioch. (The entire Aleppo district is also a part of the Beirut administrative field, but is not included in this brief sketch).

The General Director of the Unit is Major James H. Nicol, also a member of the Syrian Mission of the Presbyterian Board. The Honorary Treasurer is Mr. C. A. Dana, Manager of the American Press. The work of the A.C.R.N. E. began in Syria with the arrival of the "Pensacola" Feb. 20, 1919. A large cargo of goods was landed, including motor trucks and touring cars. Ten young men joined the forces,—the beginning of a list of fifty-three "White Star" workers, who were to succeed the members of the American Red Cross who had begun in November, 1918. Beside this American Unit there have been six hundred and fifty-three Syrians enrolled on the administrative staff.

General Headquarters are in Beirut, a city of 150,000 inhabitants, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, on about the latitude and with the climate of Los Angeles, California. The location of Beirut is superb, with its busy harbor, and the wide circle of St. George's Bay, then the green plain with a great variety of trees,—orange, lemon, pomegranate, apricot, and many a stately palm lifting high its fronds above the surrounding sea of green foliage. Beyond the plain spring the foothills, then the higher sweep of the Lebanon mountains, ending toward the east in the long range

with snow-capped peaks that lend grandeur to the magnificent scenery. Up amongst these mountains climbs the rack-and-pinion railway that then descends to the broad plain of Coele-Syria, and again eastward to Damascus, or northward toward Aleppo. Near East Relief is located in "Colton Hall," the Theological Seminary building of the American Mission, which is well adapted to this new form of activity. Adjoining this building the Transport Department has built up a garage and repair shop that takes care of the breaks and bends and maladies so prone to manifest themselves in this land of exceedingly poor roads. (The run between two important centers involves negotiating 63 sharp loops!) From the ten warehouses the trucks carry supplies and provisions to all parts of the field.

General statistics show that aid has been extended to 861 separate towns and villages, reaching approximately 50,000 persons per month. In road work nearly 3,000 men, women and children have found employment. While the soup kitchens were in operation 9,000 persons, mostly children, received a daily portion of bread and hot cooked food. Their eagerness to obtain this dole was abundant evidence of their need. Often they came from far distant places to receive their food. The industrial work at its maximum gave regular employment to over 10,000 people.

The three outstanding features have been preparation and distribution of clothing, the medical work, and orphanages.

Work for women and girls has been furnished in all the centers in the preparation of garments that have been distributed far and wide throughout this land so sadly bereft of protection for the underfed bodies, weak and debilitated from malaria and other diseases. 300,000 garments were thus prepared and distributed. Aside from the supplies that came from Jerusalem and Egypt, these garments have given work to over 4,000 workers in wool, and nearly 1,000 in cutting and sewing, beside 122 weavers of cloth (mostly of higher grades of silk and cotton that were sold at a profit to aid the rest of the work.) In Beirut Day Nurseries have cared for the small children of the women workers in wool and sewing.

The clinics have afforded timely aid to poor people whose constitutions have been undermined by malnutrition and neglect. During a year of work 85,000 names were recorded. General hospitals are conducted in Sidon, Shuf and Tripoli, beside the Hospitals of the Syrian Protestant College, in Beirut, which care for a hundred poor patients at Near East Relief expense. The Ophthalmic Hospital in Beirut has done a fine piece of work in this land of prevalent eye troubles. The 25 beds have all served full time. The Chief Medical Officer has also kept in touch with all the orphanages.

The maintenance of these orphanages is the one permanent task set before the Relief workers. Other forms of aid in Syria will naturally close in the near future as world-relations improve and avenues of employment open. But the orphans must not be neglected. There is no one to care for them other than the kind-hearted people of America working through the agency of the Near East Relief. Already about

(Concluded on page 178)



## AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

## CHROME ORE DEPOSITS IN ASIA MINOR

(From report of Consul General G. Bie Ravndal)

"It has been said that Asia Minor is very rich in poor mines. The country is indeed rich in the number of its mineral deposits; but it must be remembered that the field has never been thoroughly and scientifically surveyed so as to justify a verdict in regard to whether these deposits are to be found in Asia Minor among the eruptive rocks of serpentine formation. The four most important districts where chrome mining has been more or less developed are the provinces of Smyrna, Brousa, Adana, and Konia. Among the forty chrome mines for which firmans (concessions) have been granted, only eighteen have been worked. Twenty other research permits have been issued. Most of these mines are worked in a primitive way, and modern methods [not having been introduced, it would be difficult to ascertain the real chrome resources of the country. Specimens of chrome ore taken from deposits in the different districts of Asia Minor proved to be rich in chromic oxide ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ), the percentage varying between 40 and 55. The maximum annual production of chrome mines in Turkey amounted to 30,000 tons before the war.

"Besides the lack of modern mining processes, the very inferior state of roads and communications has been another drawback to the progress of these enterprises. There are a great many mines which have not been worked on account of their being distant from a seaport or a railway line, and about which we consequently do not possess any information. According to an Italian mining engineer of thirty years experience in Turkey, the geological structure of the Erzeroum and Erzindjan regions being partly of serpentine formation, chrome mines might well be discovered in these provinces; investigations have not been made so far because of the comparative inaccessibility of these regions from seaports or railroad lines. The insecurity of the interior and the reluctance of mine owners to invest money have constituted additional impediments to the progress of mining enterprises. Moreover, the laws of the country concerning mines do not promise proper advantages nor security to holders of concessions. Consequently, foreign capital has not been forthcoming.

## CHROME-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

"The chrome-producing districts of Turkish Asia Minor may be classed in four zones, according to location as follows:—

"Brousa Zone. — Chrome ore is found in this zone in the Sanjak of Kutahia, near Tavshanli, mining district of Dagh-Ardi; in the Sanjak of Brousa, near Harmandjik, at 31 miles from Adranos, and also at 15.5 miles from Adranos; and in the Angora Province, near Mihalidj, 3 miles from the Eski-Shehir-Angora railroad.

"Smyrna Zone. — There are chrome ore deposits in the Sanjak of Mentеше, at a distance of 6.25 miles from Makri; also in localities situated 23 miles south-east of Moughla, and 16 miles from the Aidin-Dinar railroad, near Denizli, respectively.

"Adana Zone. — Ore is found in the Sandjak of Adana at a distance of 23 miles from the town of Adana; in the Sanjak of Mersin, near Elvanli; and in the Sanjak of Djebel-Bereket, Kaza of Yarpouz, at a distance of 16 miles north-east and 9 miles south-east of Yarpouz, near the Baghdad railway.

"Konia Zone. — There are two mines in the Sanjak of Teke, Adalia, one at a distance of 6 miles and another at a distance of 25 miles from the sea. The Sanjak of Konia has one mine; and ore is found also in the Sanjak of Hamidabad, at a distance of 16 miles north of Sparta, and on a highway leading to Dinar, which is a terminal station of the the Aidin-Dinar railroad.

"The physical character of Brousa province, its climate, the structure of the rock, its water supplies and forests, are favorable for mining operations, or, at least, present no special difficulties. The annual output of the mines varies from 10,000 to 15,000 tons, and the ore is of a high grade. Research work in this province has shown that there are more than 200,000 tons of ore available.

"Mine of Dagh-Ardi. — This mine is situated in the district of Simav, near the village of Dagh-Ardi, at a distance of 37 miles from the Kutahia railroad station, and 56 miles from Guemlek (near Izmid Harbour). It consists of two chrome ore deposits parallel to each other and inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 20 deg. They are of mass formation, of a thickness of 33 to 50 feet, and of a grade varying between 44 and 52 per cent. After the process of reducing the serpentine to the maximum allowable percentage of 3 per cent. the grade of the ore could reach 55 per cent.; a mechanical treatment of the ore would raise its grade to 58 per cent. The extraction of chrome ore from the mine is attended with some difficulties; deep inclined and vertical shafts must be used in order to attack the mass of rock at low strata. Besides the two deposits mentioned, there is a third one called Kervan. The grade of this ore is 33 per cent. It can be used after a thorough and proportional mixing with high-grade ores and a mechanical treatment in the washing plant.

"Mine of Dombay Olduyi-Deresi. — This mine is at a distance of 2½ miles from the Dagh-Ardi mine. It is of mass formation, its grade being from 45 to 48 per cent. Transport of the ore is facilitated by the aerial railway which crosses this mine. These deposits have not yet been worked, only research work having been carried out.

"Terzi-Pounar Mine. — Situated at a distance of 6 miles from the Dagh-Ardi, and located on a wagon road. Its grade is from 50 to 52 per cent. Prospecting has been undertaken, but no real work has been inaugurated.



"Assarlik Mine. — Situated at a distance of 4 miles from the Dagh-Ardi, and quite near the wagon road. Its grade is 48 per cent. Only prospecting has been done so far.

"Karadja-Keuy Mine. — Situated near Karadja Keuy, at a distance of 22 miles from Kutahia; it is of vein formation and perpendicular bearing. The grade of the ore is 48 to 50 per cent. The mine has not been seriously worked. It belongs to Turks. The ore is transported to Kutahia.

"Karli-Yer Mine. — This mine is situated at a distance of 59 miles from the Kutahia station. The chaussée road extends from this station to Tavshanli, which is 19 miles distant from the mine. The grade of the output has always been on an average of 55 per cent. The total production for approximately thirty years has been 130,000 tons. The output has been shipped to Glasgow and sometimes to Baltimore and Philadelphia. This mine can produce 4,000 to 5,000 tons of 55 per cent. graded chrome annually. Its approximate future production is estimated at 100,000 tons. There are forests and water supplies in the neighbourhood of this mine, and the climate is healthful. The mine belongs now to Krupp; 6,000 tons of chrome have been exported to Germany and Austria."

(To be Continued.)

(Continuation from page 176)

2,500 orphans have been gathered into the institutions at Sidon, Deir el Komar, Damur, Beirût, Ghazir, Tripoli and Hums, beside affiliated establishments in Shweifat, Ain Anub, Baaklin and Brummana, in which orphans are cared for from the funds of the Near East Relief. These numbers should be greatly increased. As one investigator exclaimed, after reporting 1,200 orphans from only one-half of his district, "What can an orphanage of 150 do for this!" These waifs of society, gathered out of all religious sects, have been saved from sure death by disease and starvation, been placed in comfortable Homes where they receive food, warm, clean clothing, school privileges, kindly attention, medical care, and bid fair to fulfill the promise for future usefulness in this land that has lost so heavily during the war. The orphanage proposition in Syria has already paid for itself a hundred times over.

G. C. D.

### MRS. ELLEN RICHARDSON BAIRD

The many friends of Mrs. Ellen R. Baird will learn with deep regret of her death which occurred in Los Angeles, California, Dec. 3, 1919. Mrs. Baird grew up in a missionary environment, passing her girlhood in Smyrna where her father, Rev. Sanford Richardson, was stationed. After completing her education at Rockford College in Illinois, she went to Constantinople in 1872 and the next year married Rev. John W. Baird, with whom she worked for a quarter of a century for the Bulgarians in the city and field of Monastir, in what was then European Turkey.

From 1901 to 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Baird were stationed in

Samokov, Bulgaria, and participated actively in the evangelistic, educational and literary work carried on there. Failing health compelled them to return to their children in America, where Mr. Baird succumbed after only one year and Mrs. Baird two years later.

Many Bulgarian friends throughout the length and breadth of Macedonia and Bulgaria recall them with blessings on their lips, while the younger generation of missionaries cherishes most loving recollections of their kindly assistance and timely advice to those treading new paths of service.

M. R. O.

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* says. — "Under the leadership of *comitadjis* who were utterly ignorant of the right policy for guarding our interests, men who thought of nothing but their own vile interests, the unfortunate Ottoman fatherland is today on the brink of the precipice of destruction. It has even been pushed into it by a pitiless and treacherous blow. Everyone with a shred of feeling in his heart for Turkey and for Islam must be very sorry for such misfortune. The policy of the Unionists during the war was the reason for these disasters. Yet this criminal band, without a shadow of penitence, continues its misdeeds even after the armistice, and brings us still further ruin, and is preparing a death sentence for this poor country. When we were compelled to sign the armistice, our position before Europe was clear. Our traditional friends said to us that they had no evil intentions against this people that had been dragged into the war, but wanted to punish the Unionists who had compelled us to take arms against our friends. If after the armistice we had known how to profit by these kindly feelings, if we had ourselves arrested and punished the criminals, we should certainly not be today at the bottom of such an abyss. But alas! . . ."

### NOTES

#### CONSTANTINOPLE

Apparently the Chamber of Deputies, which had given itself a vacation of indefinite length, must be called together again as soon as anybody can secure a quorum; for the budget has not been adjusted, and all departments of the government are finding great difficulties in existing without a budget.

The daily press announces that Mme Denikin, wife of the General in charge of the Russian volunteer army, has for several days been in this city.

In consequence of the declarations made by Sheikh Abdul Kadir to some Turkish friends, more or less retracting



his previous utterances, the Kourdish Regeneration Society has demanded and obtained his resignation as president of that organization.

The ministry of war has been unsuccessful in its effort to secure an increase in the amount granted as pensions to war widows and orphans. All that can be accorded from the present budget is Ltq. 250,000 for 400,000 such sufferers.

The Grand Rabbinate and the Ottoman ministry of justice have failed to come thus far to an agreement on the subject of the rules governing the elections to the Hebrew General Assembly. The new rules adopted by the former allow all Jews the right to vote, without distinction of political allegiance; while the government claims that only Ottoman subjects should vote. Some of the districts have already voted on the new system; the other districts await a definite arrangement.

### THE NEAR EAST

The Bishop of Gibraltar is visiting of the eastern part of his diocese, and is expected in Constantinople about Easter time.

According to the local dailies, the forces of Ahmed Anzavour have not only secured the control in the region of Bigha, but have entered Bandurma also; and the inhabitants of Bairamitch and Edremit have joined his followers, so that the entire western part of the Brousa province is virtually under his control. A current in his favor and in opposition to the Nationalist forces is also reported in the regions of Adabazar and Izmid. A delegation from Bigha has come to present to his Majesty the Sultan the petition of his loyal subjects in that region that they be delivered from the encroachments of the Nationalists.

The Armenian Republic has thus far appointed as diplomatic representatives Messrs. Tahtadjian at Constantinople, Pastermadjian at Washington, and Varantian at Rome. It also has consular representatives at Adis-Abeba, Djibouti, Salonica, Sofia, Geneva, Antwerp, and in Brazil.

The local dailies print a telegram from London saying that the Armenian representatives there have made an appeal to the Supreme Council for protection for the city of Hadjin, which, they say, is besieged by Turkish forces and they fear a massacre.

The Beirut University lectures this year have been better attended than some years. Thus far there have been three of them: Mr. Staub gave the first on "The American Red Cross in the War." Mr. Seelye gave the second on "Testing the Human Mind," and on Feb. 28th Dr. Staudt gave an interesting lecture on "Bolshevism." It was not propaganda, far from it! The auditorium of West Hall was filled with students and faculty and members of the community.

Official statistics state that there were in old Greece in 1919 570 automobiles against 105 in 1918. 266 new automobiles were imported in 1919, 226 from America and 40 from Europe. Of these 222 were touring cars, and 44 were trucks. In December 1919 the number of private automobiles in the whole of Greece amounted to 1140, of which 655 were of American make, and 485 of European make.

Before the war, Greece had placed an order in Germany for the construction of a battleship of 20,000 tons, to be named "Vasilevs Georgios". This was nearly complete when war broke out; but on the conclusion of peace, the ship could not be found. All trace of it was apparently lost. A commission of Greeks is now going to Germany to investigate a rumor that this unit may possibly be one of those sunk on the battle of Skaher-Rack, a loss reported by the British admiralty but denied by the Germans.

### OTHER LANDS

"Chicago Congregationalism has had the honor of entertaining for two or three weeks Rev. Caleb F. Gates, President of Robert College, Constantinople. Dr. Gates has given the Alden-Tuthill lectures at the Seminary and has been heard by great crowds of students and members of the faculty of the University and he was the guest of the Chicago Congregational Club at one of its best nights of the year."  
— Congregationalist

The flight from Cairo to Capetown was successfully completed Saturday, March 20th, by the South Africa airmen van Ryneveld and Brand, the distance being 5,206 miles.

Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan has been found guilty of conspiracy, in connection with his election to the Senate in 1918. The penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 and imprisonment for not more than two years.

A despatch from the American Red Cross in Algiers says that investigation has shown that virtually every child of the Sahara desert is afflicted with trachoma.

German affairs are still quite chaotic; apparently a new ministry has been formed headed by Hermann Müller, but the meeting of the National Assembly has been postponed, and the situation in the Ruhr basin is very unsettled as between the communists and the workingmen. The Allied governments are watching every movement most carefully, to guard against infringements of the treaty.

Dr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, has been selected as Ambassador to Mexico.



## PERSONAL

Two recent books that should be of interest to readers in this country are "The Tragedy of Bitlis," by Miss Grace H. Knapp, published by Revell, and Albania, the Master-Key to the Near East," by Christo A. Dako, published by the E. L. Grimes Co.

Miss Inez L. Abbott, returning to Samokov, and Miss Helen M. Crockett and Miss Mabel E. Long, going to join the staff of the Girls' School there, passed through Constantinople last week, going via Varna to Sofia and Samokov.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 30th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.13	20 leva . . . . .	0.30 1/2
Pound sterling . . . . .	4.36	20 marks . . . . .	0.32 1/2
20 francs . . . . .	1.85	20 kronen . . . . .	0.11
20 lire . . . . .	1.20	Gold lira . . . . .	5.04
20 drachmas . . . . .	2.31		

## NOTICE

Cakes, biscuits, pies, and other American or French pastry, furnished on one day's notice, in large or small quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. American Bakery, Aghexantrian Bros., No. 27, Sultan Odalar Street, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.

## TURKISH AND ENGLISH LEXICON

by  
SIR JAMES W. REDHOUSE

Only a few more copies of this Unique and Valuable Work are for sale at

H. MATTEOSIAN'S  
Bible House, Stamboul  
PRICE 800 PIASTERS

Redhouse's English-Turkish Lexicon may be had at the same place for Psts. 550.

### THE AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

Has moved to  
More attractive quarters

in  
MEIDANDJIK, KUTCHUK TURKIA HAN

Second floor

(Next to Kenadjian Han)

Opposite Turkish Post Office, Stamboul  
Phone. Stamboul 1951.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

## BAKER'S Ltd.

370 PERA

### TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Our English cutter has arrived with new stocks  
for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing

SPECIALITY—OFFICERS' UNIFORMS & BREECHES

Stocks of Khaki—Cords

Serges. Vicunas. Cheviots. Tweeds.

## CUNARD LINE

Regular Service of cargo steamers  
from Constantinople to London, Liverpool,  
Antwerp, New-York & Boston.

Also Passenger service from the  
Piraeus to New-York.

For rates, etc., apply to

WALTER SEAGER and Co.,

Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata.