

# The Orient.

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## A TRIP TO NORTHERN PALESTINE

By JOSEPHINE HUSE

*Sidon, March 13, 1921*

I have just returned from a most interesting trip into the interior. A week ago yesterday, I went with Miss Law, a missionary of twenty years' experience in Syria, into northern Palestine to the region known as the Merj Ayoun where the Arabs held sway for six months last spring. Hundreds were left destitute as a result of the continued raids of roving bandits, and we distributed clothing from the old clothes bag of America. We investigated the families of our orphans with an idea of sending home any whose relatives were able to support them.

The regions we visited were beautiful beyond description. We made our headquarters at Judiedeh, the largest village in the district, located on the ridge of a mountain facing Mt. Hermon whose snow-capped summit was hidden by clouds most of the time we were there. We made the trip up to Judiedeh by auto truck, taking the old clothes and a week's supply of food with us. Our horses we sent up with a man as we were forced to travel by horseback after leaving Judiedeh as there are no roads.

The Mission owns a good house in Judiedeh, the lower story of which is used for a school. There we lived in a large barn-like room—I should say slept, for we were out during the entire day. Up hill and down dale we went into the various villages, following scarcely distinguishable stony trails, going down steep mountain sides or up over boulders and shale into picturesque towns which seemed to hang to the barren slopes of the mountain. The places were all dirty and dilapidated. Two-thirds of the small stone houses in one village had been destroyed last spring, and the inhabitants had either deserted them or were still living in the ruins in an indescribable state of misery. Never in my life have I seen such filth and rags, such pathetic children.

On approaching one village, Miss Law recognized one of the ragged little urchins, who came running out to see us, as the brother of one of the orphans in our orphanage. "Where do you live?" she asked. "My house is destroy, oh Mother," he answered. "I live with the world."

For four days we investigated our orphans, finding out at the same time the needs of the villages, obtaining lists of the most needy applicants for clothes, and making notes of conditions. We generally went for information to the pastor or the school teachers in each village. Miss Law knew some

one in each village, for most of the teachers, preachers and doctors had been trained in the American Mission schools.

I heard many interesting stories about my orphans. The pastor at Khiyam told me of one child whom he had sent to the orphanage. During the war, the mother had died while the child was a tiny baby, leaving her in the care of her two small brothers until the father returned from the Hauran where he had gone to work in the harvest fields. The father came home ill and died three days after his return. The three children, having no relatives, continued to live in the dilapidated one-roomed stone house until the roof fell in when they sought refuge in an old barrel oven. The ten-year-old brother assumed the responsibility of the child whom he carried around on his shoulder as he begged from house to house. Then he fell ill. The pastor, whose large family took all of his meagre salary, gave them bread from time to time. One day he found the child sitting by the brother crying, "Yusef, nennie, nennie," the baby's expression for bread in Arabic. The boy was dead.

The child's younger brother, who was seven, paid no attention to her. He was also a beggar but he felt no responsibility for her, and left her to her own devices. She was able to toddle around by this time, and continued to go to the houses where her brother had been given bread. She would stand outside and cry, "Nennie, nennie."

One day the pastor found her in the bed of the little mountain stream which, fortunately, had little water in it late in the summer. She had fallen while attempting to cross alone and the water was trickling over her. He took her to the public oven where he gave her into the keeping of one of the women who worked there.

Then the orphanage started and she was sent to us. She is a bright eyed, happy little kindergartener now, laughing and playing with the other children and working hard in school. She has plenty of "nennie," and it is to be hoped that she has forgotten her sad miserable past.

The last two and a half days of our stay were spent distributing old clothes. It takes too long to go into detail about this. We had all of the lame, the blind, and the poverty stricken from the entire country round about on our hands during this time. They pulled at our skirts and tried to kiss our feet whenever we appeared. They shouted at us until we were nearly distracted and so nervous and worn out that we didn't know what we were doing. But their gratitude was touching. They said to us: "Before you came we were like the earth without any rain or dew, but now we have both."

(Near East Relief)

### KEBLE-RAVNDAL WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Inga Ravndal, younger daughter of Consul-General and Mrs. Gabriel Bie Ravndal, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Keble, of The Buffs, was celebrated at the British Embassy Chapel on Tuesday, April 26th, in the afternoon. Though the heavens were overcast and occasional dashes of rain prevented any outdoor festivities, everything was most carefully and successfully arranged for the ceremony, and it would be hard to imagine a prettier wedding. Owing to the recent bereavement in the family, everything was very simple, and comparatively few persons were present. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, and Miss Margaret Kennedy of Constantinople College presided at the organ. Mrs. H. H. Barnum sang very sweetly "O Perfect Love." The bride wore a most becoming dress of white silk with a long veil held back by a crown of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of exquisite roses. She was given away by her father. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Sara S. Ravndal, who wore a most picturesque green gown and hat. The groom was in civil costume, being off duty; his best man was Lieutenant Galpin. There were two bewitching little flower-girls, Eleanor Barnum and Ruth Leavitt. After the ceremony and the signing of the register, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, over the American Consulate-General, with a bountiful collation and music by a Russian orchestra. The bridal couple went off on a short wedding trip, after which Lieutenant Keble goes back to his post in Ireland.

### THE PARADISE STUDENT CONFERENCE

The Seventh Paradise Student Conference will be held on the campus of the International College, Smyrna, May 4th to 9th. Leaders and delegates are expected from Egypt, Beirut, Athens, Salonica and Constantinople, besides the local leaders and students who will be present. *Triumphant Personality* will be the central theme of the conference addresses. Among the platform addresses will be the following: Seers and Prophets of the Modern World. Frank D. Steger and Clarence R. Johnson will take two phases of this subject. President E. W. Riggs of Harpout will speak on Prerequisites for Service; E. O. Jacob on Christ's Triumphant Joy; Dr. S. M. Zwemer will have two addresses, one on The Possibilities of a Life Wholly Surrendered to Jesus Christ, and another on The Undiscovered Resources of Power in Intercessory Prayer. Rev. J. K. Birge will speak on Is Life worth Living? and Rev. F. F. Goodsell on The Faith that makes Faithful. Rev. S. R. Harlow has an address on the subject Triumphant Personality. Every morning there will be a forum on Problems of the Near East, conducted by Dr. Zwemer. The Bible Study groups will all take Harry Fosdick's new book, "The Meaning of Service."

A beautiful pageant in which fifty young people will take part will be given, and also an impressive Bible play in which the central figures are the soldiers who took part in the crucifixion and children whom Jesus had healed or blessed.

Many are praying that the power of God may bring fresh inspiration into many lives during these conference hours. We appeal to all who pray "Thy Kingdom Come" to join with us in intercession for the leaders and delegates at this seventh conference.

An important feature of this conference will be the presence of delegates representing the Student Volunteer Bands of the Near East who will meet and organize a Near East Movement.

Other out of town leaders expected, besides these whose names are mentioned above, are Mrs. George H. Huntington, Miss Ethel W. Putney; Mrs. A. R. Hoover and Miss Adams of Constantinople College; Mr. Radcliffe of Robert College, Rev. and Mrs. Riggs Brewster of Salonica and Mr. Papadakis of Athens.

Smyrna, April 16, 1921.

C. W. L.

### TARSUS NEWS

The railroad is operating regularly from Mersin to Adana, and last week the schedule was changed to allow travelling from Adana to Deurt Yol and Iskenderoun (Alexandretta) by rail.

College and Academy continue regularly, while the Trades School work is developing. The American Trades School Store is operating now and selling our Trades School products. Our new machine-shop, the largest in the city, has two good lathes and a foundry and the work is beginning to come in. The first job was to repair a coffee-grinder and the second to repair a smashed reaping machine! Ten boys are apprenticed here.

Our enrollment has been increased by twenty-six new orphan boys sent to us by the N.E.R. in Adana. Under a definite arrangement with the Near East Relief orphan boys from the age of twelve to seventeen are to be trained here in lessons and in trades.

We have many opportunities of serving the people of the city. On Saturday night the College orchestra and a group of boys gave a program at the Foyer du Soldat for the French soldiers. The orchestra selections, comedy, and French declamations were thoroughly enjoyed by the soldiers, this is the fifth program we have given there.

Good news has come from Mrs. T. D. Christie stating (March 7th), "Since I wrote you stating how very ill Mr. Christie was, I want to send further word as to his condition. We have brought him home from the Hospital and the nurse and Jean and I care for him. The patient has taken a decided turn for the better. The doctor is hopeful of a fair recovery; his progress is slow, yet is real. Many have prayed for him and all our friends have been most kind, particularly the G.A.R. Post." Dr. Christie had a serious operation and for a while his recovery seemed doubtful. Their address is 896 Maple Street, Pasadena, Cal., U.S.A. PAUL E. NILSON

St. Paul's College, Tarsus, April 11, 1921.

## ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

In order to collect money with which to send delegates to the Student Conference in Smyrna, the Y.M.C.A. with the assistance of some of the members of the Faculty, offered a novel entertainment. On Monday, April 11th, there was a Circus and a Musical Revue held in the Gymnasium and Social Hall respectively. The interior of the Gymnasium showed a very different aspect from its everyday one. Around an open space in the center were grouped small booths completely enclosed in Persian prints and hangings. The side-shows were as varied as they were amusing:—an "Arab" fortune-teller, a photographer's studio, silhouette experts, a weighing machine, and a marvelous donkey, whose tail was where his head ought to be. The crowning side-show, however, was a beautiful Japanese tea-garden transported bodily from town and put up under concealed draperies. There you were served tea from Japanese cups as you sat on embroidered cushions on the floor. The College ladies served cakes and chocolates, while several humorous figures circulated among the crowd crying their wares. An interesting feature of the circus was the presence of two policemen, who arrested people at intervals and had them up for trial and fine before a miniature tribunal which occupied one side of the Gymnasium and continued to draw from start to finish, the largest crowd of interested spectators.

Outside on the campus a huge shaggy camel paced his dignified way back and forth or knelt obligingly to give all who so desired a leisurely ride. Small donkeys, gaily decorated, could also be hired for a few piasters.

At 5 o'clock in the Social Hall a large audience assembled to witness the very humorous Musical Revue. There were songs in costume and dancing, some of which was a clever burlesque on Revue dancing generally; and the Sub-Freshman class gave an orchestral selection in fantastic costume directed by an erratic conductor.

The Circus and Revue were highly successful and the money raised was more than had been expected.

On April 15th at College Assembly, Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, gave a very fine lecture on the subject: "Why Americans go forth to teach in Foreign Lands." It was full of suggestive thought and created an unusual amount of interest. Admiral Bristol's readiness to lecture at the College is highly appreciated when it is remembered what a busy man he is, and how many heavy responsibilities he carries.

The following week, College Assembly was made very attractive by an excellent concert under the management of Mrs. Manning. The whole concert consisted of the rendering of the four movements of Karl Goldmark's Quintet in B-Flat, Op. 30, by the Braun string quartet with Mrs. Manning at the Piano. The artists were: Mrs. Manning, Mr. Albert Braun, Miss Pauline Braun, Mr. S. Goldenberg and Mr. David Zirken. The selection was beautifully interpreted and the large audience applauded warmly at the end of each movement. It was a great treat to hear such good chamber music.

The Greek Literary Society "Athena" gave a play in their own language on Saturday, April 23rd. It was called "The Lover of the Shepherdess," by D. Koromelas and depicted scenes in pastoral Greece of modern times. The Robert College actors were assisted by Greek students from Constantinople College and Miss Katy Andreades. The peasant costumes, the native songs and national dances added much beauty to the dramatic story. Those who did not understand Greek were assisted by a synopsis of the play in English, which accompanied the program.

On April 24th the Vesper Service was conducted by Mrs. Middleton Edwards. The program was varied and interesting. Miss Walker sang two solos, Haydn's "In Verdure Clad" and Mendelssohn's "Jerusalem, Thou That Killest the Prophets," with fine interpretation. The Robert Chorus and Mr. Tubini and Mr. Beach sang again Dubois' "To-day Thou shalt be with Me in Paradise," and Mrs. Edwards played with admirable feeling five selections including Guilman's sonata No. 3 and others by Kinder, Rheinberger, d'Evry and Fletcher.

The Y.M.C.A. on Sunday evening was fortunate in having an illustrated lecture on "Burma" by Captain A. J. Darcey, a member of the B.E.F. in this city.

E. T. S.

## INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

The College Library is beginning to look like a sales-room of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company. There are already a large case filled with trophies won by the College athletic teams and the case containing the magnificent Sports Challenge Cup which was presented by the British prisoners of war. It will now be necessary to provide an additional case to display the four championship cups which have just arrived from London. Prof. Caldwell presents the cup for football, Prof. Birge for baseball, Dr. MacLachlan for Basketball and the College for the winners of the In-Door Meet. The cups are really very beautiful in design; for simplicity, originality and grace distinguish them.

The China famine sufferers have a sympathetic and active friend in Mr. Harlow. Through his lead and influence a canvass has been made of the teacher and student bodies with the result that over one hundred and twenty liras has been raised. This sum will be sent to a friend at Shanghai for distribution in the famine area. Many of the students and families on the Campus are going without their desert in order that they may enter, by some personal sacrifice, into sympathy with the suffering in China.

As the World's Student Christian Federation is sending money to help needy students in the Near East, so the College students are reciprocating in an effort to help the needy students of Central Europe. Quite a fair quantity of stamps have been contributed and these are being made up into bundles and sent to Europe for sale.

The Nature Club was on hand yesterday to help along the eclipse of the sun. There seemed to be a certain diffidence on the part of the celestial orbs to have their conjugal relations too closely scrutinized, and it was only at intervals

that the clouds permitted a clear view of the procedure to take place. Apparently the sun received nothing worse than a mere curtain lecture, for he emerged triumphant from the encounter and we confidently look forward to seeing the moon resume her gossiping round through the constellations.

*Smyrna, April 9, 1921*

C. W. L.

### SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN PAUL'S HOME

Since the Sunday School lessons in June begin the life of Paul we take this opportunity of sending greetings from Paul's birthplace, Tarsus.

For thirty years there has been missionary work here. St. Paul's College and Academy has grown up in that time and contributed many teachers and preachers to the uplift of the land. In the city is a strong Protestant Armenian Church. For many years the Sunday School has been an essential part of the work, and a year ago we tried the experiment of inviting the children of the city to unite with our College S. S. in our large chapel. The experiment has proven successful.

Our average S. S. enrollment is three hundred, of whom two hundred are from the city. Most of these are Armenians, with a few Greeks and Arabs. Our twenty-seven teachers are Armenians, Greeks and Americans. By sending for Peloubet's Notes early we were able to follow the International Lessons. Thanks also to the S. S. Committee in Constantinople which published a pamphlet containing the outline of the lessons, all the teachers were provided with a S. S. book. The S. S. lesson helps in American magazines come too late to be of any use.

The Sunday morning service is somewhat unusual. The city children enjoy coming early to the College campus and spend an hour in play. When the bell rings they are all lined up in two marching columns just outside the door, and at a signal the College orchestra of twelve pieces strikes up a march and all the children enter the S. S. hall in procession. Our orchestra is composed of College students most of whom have learned to play their instruments in the last eight months.

School is opened by singing "Jesus Loves Me" in English; all the children have learned and enjoy singing it. This is followed by another song in Armenian. One of the College teachers reads the Scripture passage in Turkish, since this is the language which most people here can understand best, and then offers prayer. Again the College orchestra strikes up a march and the children all march off to their classes in the different rooms of the College. It is an inspiring sight to see our College students teaching their younger brothers. The half-hour lesson is truly a teaching lesson; and the discussions are earnest and practical. Five minutes before the close a warning bell is sounded, giving time for the learning of the Golden Text. When all re-assemble, for the closing service, another song is sung, usually in Armenian. Then I call for the Golden Text from the different classes. The little children usually learn it in Turkish, but the other classes enjoy learning it in another language. Last Sunday I called for the Golden Text in French, ten boys rose and repeat-

ed it; in Greek, and three boys repeated it in that beautiful, soft language; in German, and six Armenian orphan boys who had formerly been in a German orphanage, repeated it; in English, and three classes gave the words in English. When I asked all who knew the Text in Armenian, a hundred rose and repeated it together. I firmly believe that the repetition of the Golden Text is an essential part of the S. S. lessons.

Chalk talking is not my profession, but I soon learned that it was difficult to summarize the lesson and to hold the attention of three hundred students, including so many small children; and then I learned the value of a few lines on the black-board. A simple picture illustrating the heart of the lesson is remembered far longer than words.

The Secretary's report is brief—he has visited each class, collected the report-cards and distributed old picture-cards in each class.

In closing all rise, fold their hands, and shut their eyes and repeat the Lord's Prayer in the Ancient Armenian language—the same language into which the Armenian Bible, so often called "The Queen of Versions," was translated in the Fourth Century. Again, the orchestra strikes "Marching Through Georgia" or a similar tune and the whole school marches out in procession.

The teachers, however, remain for fifteen minutes of discussion on next Sunday's lesson or on plans for the betterment of the school.

Such is a brief outline of our program. The strength of the S. S. lies in the small classes and in the eagerness of consecrated teachers. Throughout the year we have been able to see the steady improvement. The unfinished room with the board windows and bare stone walls has no seeming ef-

fect;

Our needs are simple: The College Trade School has printed our own song book in three languages and prints our own report-cards. We do need, however, Sunday School picture-cards and picture-rolls in large numbers. Some Sunday Schools in America have sent us their unused picture-cards; most of the homes in Tarsus have no other pictures than these little cards which the children bring. The power of a picture speaking in the homes which might otherwise never be reached is great. Through this I wish to ask all Sunday Schools having old picture-cards and picture-rolls, or unused quarterlies, or S. S. books helpful to teachers, to mail them to us.

Tarsus to-day is full of misery, ignorance, hatred, immorality. The war has left the people poor.

Religion is largely ceremonial, with the single exception of the vigorous Evangelical Protestant Church. In such conditions our largest hope lies in reaching the children through the Sunday School.

PAUL E. NILSON

*St. Paul's College, Tarsus, April 7, 1921.*

## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MAY 4, 1921

## EDITORIAL SECTION

It will cause an acute attack of homesickness to many former residents along the Bosphorus to learn that spring has really come, bursting upon us in full beauty and luxuriance after the rains of the past week (which were snows in the uplands of Asia Minor). Had Lowell lived in Constantinople, he would have sung of the perfection of May days rather than June; for all nature combines to make us glad we are alive. No one who has once watched it will ever be callous to the loveliness of the Bosphorus hills and valleys, as they take on their new mantle of wondrous green of varying shade, and as the white blossoms of the fruit-trees give way to the inimitable coloring of the judas-trees and the wondrous purples of lilacs and wisteria, till the hillsides are a riot of color and sweetness. The residents of favored localities have been soothed to slumber o' nights by the frog choruses which explain to the initiated where Aristophanes got his inspiration; and the song of the nightingale makes it a crime to go in to the house at all. We have had such a succession of all kinds of weather that the wonderful blues of the Bosphorus have gone through all their variations under the influence of passing clouds and breezes, from the deepest shades to the dull steel gray. The effect of all this on the residents has been most varied; some are stirred to more energy than ever, while others are under the influence of the *dolce far niente* of the Mediterranean. All, however, are united in wishing it would stay so for a long time. It will not; but there is always another spring to look forward to, and that, too, will be lovely.

Those who have not read already Edward S. Martin's discussion in the Editor's Easy Chair of the April *Harper's*, of The Unrest in the Colleges, should take advantage of its stimulus. It is thought-provoking, and rewards reflection.

A few sentences will give the drift of the article:— "What the colleges need is what all the world needs, and that is religion. It is that which connects the visible with the invisible life. The colleges need it not merely in chapel and morning prayers, not merely in the Y.M.C.A. and the pious societies; they need it as the world does, in everything that goes on. Life will always be free. It will progress and true religion is an immensely progressive factor. It breaks the laws of men when they need breaking; it demolishes tradition when tradition is outworn, and always it searches for knowledge—for more knowledge of the purpose of the invisible God in this visible earth, and of the laws to which human life is geared, and what that life is all about, and what comes next. That is the kind of religion that sometime must run through the colleges. The world is a wreck not because it had not thrift enough, nor food enough, nor commodities enough, nor armies and navies and guns and poison gas enough, but because it lost religion and could not recognize and apply the eternal laws to which men and nations must conform if they are to live in peace. To search out and apply these laws and send out men who can recognize and apply them, is the great job of the colleges, as it is of the churches." We hate to close the quotation; but space must be left to raise the question how far the American and other colleges of the Near East are meeting this test. Is there danger in any of them that the religious element is being left to chapel and morning prayers and the Y.M.C.A.? Or are they pervaded through and through with the spirit of religion,— the application of the eternal laws of God to men and things? The teaching of religion is no more the exclusive province of the clergy than is religion itself; and every teacher in a college or school has a sacred duty to the pupils which he or she must recognize, or be unworthy the place. And when elevated to this sphere, religion is a higher and mightier thing than any particular creed. In the cosmopolitan colleges of this country, narrowness is easily left behind; but let us be careful lest in the effort to be broad we be shallow, and forget or neglect the deep purposes without which the college has no right to spend the thousands it has to cost each year, nor to waste the time of the hungry souls which come to it to be fed, and to be fitted for life. There may or may not be as much unrest in the colleges of the East as the editor of *Harper's* has found in the West; but the only cure for such unrest, little or big, is to turn it into channels of permanent usefulness along truly religious lines.

## LEGAL NOTICE

ESTATE OF MEREDITH HART. This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the City of Constantinople, has obtained from the United States Probate Court in Constantinople letters testamentary on the Estate of MEREDITH HART, late of the City of Constantinople, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of April 1922: otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April 1921. ARTHUR S. BEDELL, Robert College, Constantinople.

## BOOK REVIEW

*Venizelos*. By Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., Litt. D. New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1920. 384 pp. with five maps and four illustrations. Price, \$3. 50.

Dr. Gibbons has had unusual opportunities to secure inside information on this subject, and is well fitted to be the present-day biographer of the great Hellenic. Naturally a contemporary biography lacks perspective; nobody expects that of it. It is also incomplete, as is the life of the man it pictures. And it can always be said that had the author waited a few months before publishing his book, he would have ended it up differently. Perhaps that is particularly true of a sketch of Eleutherios Venizelos; for no person in modern times has had such a spectacular disowning by his own country in time of crisis as he. With this exception, the biography before us is excellent.

The author lays just emphasis on the Cretan inheritance and characteristics of Venizelos, and on his determination, not so much to unite Crete to Greece, as to achieve the unification of all Hella, conceived of as the abode of all the Hellenes. He also shows the strength of Venizelos' support by the merchant class, all through his career. The story of the achievement of the Balkan Alliance is thrilling; but Dr. Gibbons is not carried away so much as to lose sight of the error of Venizelos at Bucharest in regard to keeping Kavalla, and does not hesitate to speak of this blunder as a "vulnerable point in an otherwise impeccable diplomatic record."

The struggle between Venizelos and King Constantine during the great war is vividly and quite fairly depicted, as well as the remarkable influence of the great Greek statesman in the interallied councils after the war, during the making of peace terms. In this connection the author is unsparing in his criticism of Entente policies regarding Salonica and Greece in general during the war, and regarding peace ideals at the Versailles table.

One whole chapter is devoted to the internal reforms instituted by Venizelos, but while the facts as stated are correct enough, the entire chapter would have been revamped if it had been written a few months later, after the great Premier had been overthrown by his people on the ground of his neglect of the internal state of his country in his solicitude for its foreign policy.

Two minor points of adverse criticism should in fairness be added. To the average reader who is unfamiliar with the geography of Constantinople, the phrase on page 114:—"Owing to the protected bridge across the Bosphorus, the intervention of the Greek fleet would not have been vital..."—is distinctly misleading. Dr. Gibbons doubtless meant the word to be understood metaphorically, of the ease of transferring troops across the protected Bosphorus; for he knows perfectly well that there is no bridge across the Strait. Another phrase would better express his idea.

Of more consequence is his reference to the language question, pp. 169-171, where he has failed to grasp the difference between the pure literary language of today and the Greek of two thousand years ago. Granting that there has

been surprisingly little change during that time, as compared with the change in other languages, it is still quite untrue that the "Katharevusists are trying to revive the language of Xenophon." The best modern style differs very much from the language of the New Testament; and when Dr. Gibbons says that American missionaries criticise severely the refusal of the Greek government to tolerate the spread of the Scriptures in the *Koinē*, he is confusing thought. No American missionary ever thought of putting forth any edition of the Scriptures in the slang of the street. The version which the Greek Government forbade is a version into the purest of pure modern Greek, no more worthy of condemnation than the American Revision of the King James version of 1811. It is perfectly true that the average Greek of common school education can understand a great deal of the New Testament Greek, just as the average American can understand a great deal of the language of 1811; but there is no reason for the Greek Government to forbid a version in the pure literary Greek of today,—as they have done,—any more than for the American Government to forbid the circulation of the American Revised Bible.

This biographical sketch of Mr. Venizelos is a notable book, and should be in the library of every college.

## THE MOSLEM WORLD FOR APRIL

The April number of *The Moslem World* contains many very valuable and readable papers, contributed by those who have had practical experience among the peoples of whom and for whom they write, in Egypt, Persia, China, India, and West Africa. The editor himself, Dr. S. M. Zwemer, entitles his editorial How is Reconciliation Possible? He believes that it is only through the Atonement of Jesus Christ. Rev. E. M. Wherry, D. D., so long a missionary in India, writes a brief resumé of the most important events in The Last Decade in Moslem Work. There is an interesting description of The New Persian Woman, by Mrs. Clara C. Rice, who with her husband Rev. W. A. Rice, spent many years with the C.M.S. in Persia. Canon W. Hooper, D. D. of the C. M. S. in India, contributes a study of Moslem Retrogression, contrasting it with the progressive teaching and spirit of the New Testament. Rev. W. Wilson Cash, another C. M. S. missionary, who has served both in Egypt and in Palestine, looks optimistically at The Missionary Outlook and the Moslem Problem, from the standpoint of the changes brought about by the war. The longest article in this issue is that by Major C. Braithwaite Wallis, now British Consul in New Orleans, La., an authority on West Africa and on Islamic Law, on the Influence of Islam on African Native Law; only the first half of the article appears in this number. Mr. Mark E. Botham, of the China Inland Mission in Kansu, describes Methods of Evangelism Among Chinese Moslems. There is also a reprint of an Egyptian tale from *The Egyptian Gazette*, by one of its correspondents, called The Supreme Amulet. Nearly thirty books on kindred subjects are reviewed in this number. We bespeak for this quarterly review a wider circulation among all those interested in the Near East.

### THE THIRD MEDICAL ALUMNI CONFERENCE, BEIRUT

It began on "St. Patrick's day in the morning" and continued three days, this third bi-ennial medical conference. It was intended to have the conferences every two years, and before the war they were so convened, but Mr. Hohenzollern spoiled all that along with several other things and we had to bide our time.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together our graduates in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy for discussion of problems that we all meet, and to refresh our minds with new ideas, and to renew old friendships and to see how Alma Mater carries herself. About 40 came and refreshed themselves.

Each morning at 9 o'clock Dr. Graham gave a bedside lecture and demonstration of some medical cases in the wards of the hospital. These were attended by the visiting doctors and the senior and junior students according to their regular sections. On Friday morning Dr. Graham also conducted his polyclinic with especial reference to the visiting physicians.

Dr. Webster held his polyclinic for eye diseases on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and on Friday and Saturday operated on cases and demonstrated cases in the wards.

Dr. Ward on Thursday conducted his polyclinic and operated on Friday and Saturday mornings on general surgical and orthopedics cases.

Dr. Cruikshank held his polyclinic in gynecology on Friday morning and on Thursday and Saturday mornings operated and exhibited cases in the wards.

Dr. Adams held his dermatology clinic on Saturday morning, showing his skin cases, and Miss Rouse the bacteriology technician was present to demonstrate with the microscope the germ of the Aleppo Button and other mischievous microbes.

In the Dental School Dr. Dray, the Dean of the school, made an address of welcome to the visiting dentists and introduced Dr. Rihan, who read a paper on The Importance of Orthodontia in the practice of Dentistry, and after his address Dr. Rihan made a demonstration in Prosthetic Dentistry. The following day Dr. Dray read a paper on The Dentist's Obligation to the Medical Practitioner, and Dr. Hurt read a paper on The Value of Extension for Prevention in Operative Dentistry, and afterwards gave a demonstration in Operative Dentistry, and Dr. Dray and Dr. Nasif gave a demonstration in Administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Now to return to the general medical meetings: In the afternoon of Thursday, Dr. Nucho, the chairman of the conference, called the meeting to order and presented Acting President Nickoley, who gave a felicitous and hearty Word of Welcome. Officers were elected and Dr. Fereijeh of Balbek read a paper on his experiences in Brain Surgery, followed by Dr. Ward, who read a paper on War Surgery. These meetings were held in the Brotherhood Room of West Hall. After so much "bloodless surgery" the members of the conference were thirsty, and the wives of the medical profes-

sors served tea and cakes and their sons did the passing, in the upper foyer of the beautiful West Hall. And then we returned to duties fortified to listen to a remarkable paper by Dr. Cruikshank on Puerperal Infection, which elicited interesting discussion and warm praise.

At the evening session Dr. Photiades was scheduled to give the results of his Post Graduate Study in Paris, but an attack of influenza kept him in bed, and Dr. Graham stepped into the gap and gave an interesting talk on his own study in Berlin and Vienna on various furloughs. Dr. Ardati read a paper packed full of meat on Preventive Medicine, the Practice of the Future.

On Friday afternoon Dr. Nucho, who is the attending physician to the Syria Mission's Tuberculosis Hospital on Lebanon, read a paper on Artificial Pneumothorax in Treatment of Tuberculosis; and Dr. Hemadeh read a paper on The Treatment of Pulmonary Abscess by Instillation. Then the Conference adjourned to attend the usual Friday afternoon University Assembly, which was made a Memorial Service for those who died during the Great War. The members of the Conference occupied seats on the platform with the faculty.

The medical faculty ladies served tea again, and then there was an exhibition in one of the large rooms of West Hall of new medical books, the best medical and surgical and dental magazines, instruments, appliances, medicines, and an array of bacteria under a battery of microscopes under the direction of Miss Rouse. This was one of the most interesting and helpful features of this helpful conference. The doctors lingered over the exhibits until nearly time for dinner. This was served on a huge horse-shoe table in the great Common Room of West Hall, with the opening towards one of the huge fire-places in which was a blazing fire of logs. About 90 sat down to the banquet. Dr. Adams was the toast-master. Dr. Webster spoke on "The last 25 years and the next 25 years." It was the completion of a quarter of a century of service in the university for Dr. Webster. Dr. Ward, Acting Dean of the School of Medicine, spoke of the Plans and Aspirations of the medical faculty for even better work and education. Dr. Azuri of Sidon recited an original poem in praise of his Alma Mater, and Mr. Beiluni of Antioch spoke for the undergraduates in medicine. Mr. Abd-ur-Rahim of the Junior class favored the company with two Arabic songs. He possesses a voice of rare sweetness and his rendition met with enthusiastic applause. Dr. Nucho was the last speaker, thanking all who had participated in the conference and promising an even better time two years hence. All rose and sang Alma Mater, and went home to digest the feast.

W. B. A.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. White, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Mr. Clayton Skinner, Mr. Leonard C. Hubbard, Dr. James Hawthorne, Miss Cora Beach and Miss Elsie Kimball of the N.E.R. arrived in Constantinople, April 29th, on the "Franz Ferdinand". They left Kars April 5th, travelled by train to Erzeroum and by wagon to Trebizond. Captain James Dan-gerfield is remaining in Kars. (N.E.R.)

### AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The week beginning April 21st was a busy one as usual. The Sunday evening services are now one of our most popular features and *front seats* are in demand. A most unusual occurrence. Target practice has kept the destroyers on the go, and the men busy. Nevertheless the Club has been unusually full of men. The U.S.S. "Barker" had brooms tied to masthead, bowsprit, etc., meaning that they've "swept the seas," or that they hold the target record for the 35th Division, and still lead in base ball. The anniversary dance of U.S.S. "Whipple" reflected great credit on crew and officers. It was held in the Lesser Riding Academy, British G.H.Q. Plenty of room, plenty of fresh air, the "St. Louis" orchestra, a fine floor, the boys in scrubbed Sunday blues, a good supper nicely served, and plenty of novelties among dance numbers.

Base ball and athletics are just as popular as ever. The Sunday afternoon concerts are greatly appreciated. Last Sunday the Russian double quartette sang again and put on a very interesting program. As usual we extend a cordial invitation to all members of the American Colony to make use of the privileges of the Club, particularly Sunday afternoon and evening.

Attendance in the restaurant for the week totals 2,636. Saturday the 15th, over 644 men were served. This is almost up to the Christmas week record.

Mothers' Day comes May 8th. Flowers will be greatly appreciated if any one has them to spare.

The week of April 28th has been full of activities due to the departure of the 35th division. Ball games were played off; farewell parties given both by Sailors and the Sailors' Club, large packages of games, smokes, athletic gear and food as well as real Neptune certificates prepared for each ship.

The camp plans are well under way for the official opening May 15th.

Program for the week :

#### THURSDAY, MAY 5th

- 8:30-9:30 a.m. French class on U.S.S. "Scorpion"  
2:30-6:30 p.m. French class on U.S.S. "St. Louis."  
8:30 American movies. Music.

#### FRIDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing, to Selamlık and Dervishes  
8:30 Lecture, Mrs. Kenneth Brown of *The Asia* Editorial Staff.

#### SATURDAY

- 2:00 Ball game. Taxim Field.  
8:30 Regular dance.

#### SUNDAY "MOTHERS DAY"

- 10:30 Service on U.S.S. "St. Louis."  
10:45 Church parties in Pera

3-5 Music and refreshments.

7-8 Movies.

8-9 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner to Turkey. Mr. Beach of Robert College will sing.

9-10:30 American movies.

#### MONDAY

- 8:30-9:30 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."  
2:30-6:30 French classes U.S.S. "St. Louis."  
8:30 Cinema.

#### TUESDAY

- 8:30 Regular Dance.

#### WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sightseeing in Stamboul.  
2:00 Ball game, Taxim Field.  
8:00 Athletics.

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The deciding match between the chess teams of the Pera Y.M.C.A. and Robert College resulted in favor of the former by a score of three games to one, the fifth being a draw. Of the four matches between the two teams, Pera Y.M.C.A. won two, Robert College one and one was a draw.

A camp for Georgian refugees has been established by the N.E.R. at Anatoli Kavak where 400 of these unfortunates are being cared for.

The records of the Department of Health for the month of April show that in the four weeks from April 2 to April 30 there were in Constantinople 1248 deaths, as compared with 1278 in the corresponding period of 1920. Of these, 236 were from tuberculosis, 188 from pneumonia, 171 from organic diseases of the heart, 134 from congenital malformation or feebleness or still-born, and 106 from apoplexy or cerebral hemorrhage.

The U. S. destroyers "Borie," "Smith-Thompson," "John D. Edwards," "Tracy" and "Whipple" left the Bosphorus on Monday on their long voyage to the Philippines. They will be joined at Port Said by the "Barker," which left earlier to call at Beirut on her way. The destroyers "Fox," "Humphreys" and "Overton" remain at this station, with the "St. Louis" and "Scorpion."

The two residences of Robert College on the Bebek quay had a narrow escape from destruction last week when, just after midnight on Wednesday night, fire broke out in the



Jacques Bey house, two doors south, and rapidly consumed both that and the great white *konak* between there and the College premises, belonging to Reshid Pasha, formerly Minister of Interior. All the personal effects and much of the furnishings of the six families living in the College houses were taken out into the rain and mud, but providentially the fire-wall between checked the flames and there was no wind.

An appropriate acknowledgement has been received by Admiral Bristol from President Harding through the Secretary of State in answer to the American Colony's greetings and good wishes on Inauguration Day.

### THE NEAR EAST

A steamer loaded with 350 tons of flour, rice, beans and milk has been sent by the Near East Relief to Batoum under care of two of its workers, and has arrived in safety. The food is being transferred to Armenia, the Bolshevik authorities in Georgia having promised safe passage for it. More supplies are being sent on.

Telegraphic news has come of the arrival in Harpout of two Near East workers who recently went in by wagon from Samsoun.

The recent issue of 550,000,000 drachmas by the Athens Government is declared to be quite sufficient to carry on the war to a successful completion.

The uprising of Kourds against the Kemalist government is reported to be extending widely; and the Kourds of the Dersim region are said to have captured a battalion of the army of Nouredin Pasha who was sent there to repress the movement. More troops have been sent in. Later reports say the uprising is being quelled.

### OTHER LANDS

The latest census shows an increase in the population of Paris since 1911 of a quarter of a million, bringing the total to 4,344,346 as compared with 4,098,140.

The Reparation Commission provided for in Article 233 of the Treaty of Versailles, has made its report as ordered in that Article and has officially informed the German Government that the damages for which reparation must be made by Germany amount to 132 billions of marks gold.

The German Government last week sent a request to President Harding asking that the United States mediate between the Allied Powers and Germany in the matter of reparations; but President Harding replied in the negative.

### PERSONAL

A party consisting of Miss Barker and Miss Putney of Gedik Pasha, Miss Morley and Miss Hinman of Marsovan, Miss Adams and three students of Constantinople College, Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Radcliffe and four students of Robert College, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stevens of the Y.M.C.A. and their son John, also Messrs. Van Bommel and Constantinides, and Rev. E. W. Riggs of the Near East Relief, left yesterday morning for Smyrna to attend the Paradise Student Conference. With them went also Professor and Mrs. Tubini, on a vacation trip. Miss Morley expects to stay in Smyrna for some weeks, helping out at the American Collegiate Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Leavitt of this city are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, on Friday, April 29th.

Dr. Cyril H. Haas and Miss Grace Towner, returning to Adana, and Miss Hazel Hotson, coming to the Language School in preparation for Adana, and Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny, returning to Talas, are booked to sail June 29th from New York for Piraeus on their way to Turkey. Miss Minnie B. Mills of Smyrna will sail on the S. S. "Patria" on May 12th.

The notice in our issue of April 6th regarding the appointment of Dr. Phillips Foster Greene as a medical missionary to Turkey, said nothing about Mrs. Greene, who is also under appointment with her husband. She was Miss Ruth Altman, of Cincinnati, a graduate of Wellesley, 1918. Dr. Greene is a son of Rev. Frederick V. Greene, and was born in Van, Turkey, graduated at Amherst in 1915, and Harvard Medical School 1919, and has been connected with St. Luke's Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital for Children, New York City.

Miss Annie T. Allen has gone to Samsoun on her way to Marsovan and Angora.

Mr. Dave Hoagland, who has been Director of the N.E.R. Supply Base at Derinje, is shortly to go to Tarsus where he will teach in St. Paul's College.

Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett, of the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society of London has gone to Adana for a visit, going via Paris, Nish and Salonica and thence by steamer.

**SUNDAY SERVICES May 8, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. G. H. Huntington  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE (Vacation)  
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, May 3rd**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.33	20 leva . . . . .	0.34
Pound sterling . .	5.35	20 marks . . . . .	0.42
20 francs . . . . .	2.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 kronen . . . . .	0.05
20 lire . . . . .	1.31	Gold lira . . . . .	5.47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20 drachmas . . .	1.64		

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