

The Orient.

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MEMORIAL DAY AT CONSTANTINOPLE

For the first time, as far as recorded, Memorial Day, April 30th, was marked at Constantinople by the decoration of the graves of America's naval and diplomatic representatives who had died here. Quite a representative body of Americans, including several from the Governmental service, the American Mission, the Language School, the American Red Cross, the Near East Relief, Constantinople College, Robert College, etc., went by special launch over to Haidar Pasha, to the British Cemetery where through British courtesy several of our country's boys have found their last resting-place. The band of U.S.S. "St. Louis" headed the procession from the landing-stage up into the cemetery, and played a number of patriotic and devotional airs during the forenoon. Chaplain J. M. Hester of the "St. Louis" offered the prayer, and Consul-General Ravndal gave the Memorial Day address, a synopsis of which we herewith give:—

Mr. Ravndal feelingly alluded to the brave American lads, buried far from home whose naval uniform was their badge of nobility. Honoring their memory and with loving hands adorning their graves with flowers, we should dedicate ourselves anew to loyal service to our country.

On this Memorial Day, it was meet to remember other American graves in Turkey. He spoke of those in Beirut, where rested the bones of Pliny Fisk, Jonas King, Eli Smith, Cornelius Van Dyck, and many of later years; in Aintab and Harpout, Marsovan and Smyrna, and across the Bosphorus in Ferikeuy, where lie buried Dr. Elias Riggs, another distinguished pathfinder, and Capt. W. F. Bricker, a gallant naval officer, and others. In this very cemetery lay interred the speaker's predecessors, Consuls General Heap and Ozmun. Their graves would also be covered with flowers, their memory kept green and cherished.

As the poet would have it, every corner of Turkey embracing an American grave was forever America. It held a part of America's soul. It had been said that Americans had no stake in Turkey, no large investments of capital in railroads and harbors. But precious lives counted for more than millions of dollars. America's stake in Turkey during the last century had become a wonderful asset to both countries. These American men and women had left a priceless heritage to succeeding generations.

Mr. Ravndal referred to Memorial Day as celebrated in America, and again to the work of the American troops in France and to a touching Memorial service in Brittany on May 30, 1918, while the last German offensive was still unarrested, and American casualties were increasing.

Thanking the Y.M.C.A. Sailors' Club for having initiated the present Memorial Day celebration, he expressed the hope that this observance would become a fixed feature of the life of the American community in Constantinople. He also suggested that at next year's Memorial day celebration, special honor be paid to the memory of certain Americans who had died in these parts after rendering signal service to their country, but whose remains had been taken elsewhere. In particular he said it would seem altogether fitting and proper that a slab should on May 30, 1922, be unveiled in honor of the memory of Commodore David Porter, one of the principal factors in negotiating the treaty of 1830 between the United States and Turkey, on which American rights and privileges in Turkey had rested for ninety years.

The ladies of the party covered the graves of all the American sailors with a profusion of flowers, and the benediction by President Gates of Robert College closed the exercises.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

All of the usual activities, French classes, dances, movies, restaurant, Sunday evening services, have been in full swing as well as a strenuous program at Camp Mark L. Bristol. There the boxers have been in training for ten days for the events on Memorial Day. Hikes, swimming, tennis and camp fires have filled the time. All of the forty beds have been kept filled. As soon as one detachment returns to duty another one comes in. The destroyer "Brooks" came into port on Friday last. She expects to be attached to this port for some time to come. The men have already entered into the life of the Club, played ball on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, one of their men entered the boxing contest, and they are using the Club rooms freely. Decoration Day was celebrated officially at Haidar Pasha. The exercises were held at the graves of the four sailors buried there. The graves had been put into excellent shape, sodded and flowers planted and markers made by men of the U.S.S. "St. Louis." The men of the "St. Louis" had provided a huge bouquet for each Sailor and the other Americans buried there. These were placed on the graves at the close of the exercises. It was a very impressive and sympathetic ceremony. We understand this is the first official recognition of the day in Turkey.

At Camp Mark L. Bristol the program was very simple and in the same manner as at the cemetery. The orchestra, a prayer by the Chaplain, a short address by Admiral Bristol, and Taps sounded from away up on the hill side. The sports were witnessed by some 300 sailors and upwards of 100 civilians.

"THE GREAT DIVIDE."

The Hissar Players presented their second play, this year, *The Great Divide*, by William Vaughn Moody, on Saturday evening, May 21st, and Monday afternoon, May 23rd, in Henrietta Washburn Hall at Robert College. In contrast with *Shaw's Pygmalion*, which they presented in January, the play on this occasion was essentially American, both in scenery and character. Although it was first produced as recently as 1906, it has been considered by several dramatic critics as an American classic. The theme of the play is the difference between, first, the geography and traditions and, secondly, the temperament and characteristics of the inhabitants, of the extreme east and west of the United States. *The Great Divide* is the physical obstacle between East and West, as well as a spiritual barrier between the conservative, puritanical attitude of the East and the wild, primitive life of the West.

The story of the play consists in depicting the struggle of two souls, representing extreme types of east and west, towards a blending of ideals; and the final reconciliation between them. The east is represented by Ruth Jordan, a New England girl, who, on a western ranch, where she is left alone by her brother and his wife, is captured, bought and carried off by Stephen Ghent, the western man, who marries her, but who does not win her till long afterwards. The first act represents the capture, the second, their home in the mountains, where they are visited by the brother and his wife and a young doctor, an old school friend of Ruth Jordan's, who had wished to marry her, but who was refused because "he was too finished," to use her own expression. In this act we get the contrast of east and west most vividly. The hero and heroine are as yet unreconciled. He has made a fortune, but she refuses all his gifts and pays her own way, by weaving baskets, thus keeping a shred of independence and self-respect. Her brother finally takes her off with him to her old home in New England. The third act, in her mother's home, shows the heroine finding herself. She realizes her feeling for her husband and is convinced of his nobility of character by unconscious acts of his own, and of his true love for her in following her to her home. In these Puritan surroundings, he discovers the background that has made his wife's character, and she discovers that he has become purified and enriched spiritually. She has taught him through suffering, but she feels that he has much to teach her. And the reconciliation is complete.

While it is true that the play possesses many tense moments and telling dialogues, there is much divergence of opinion as to whether the experiences portrayed are really convincing; whether the emotions and language are not slightly overstrained and whether both characters and situations are not a little inconsistent and artificial.

But of the excellence of the acting of the Hissar Players, there can be absolutely no question. The general level of good acting was higher, perhaps, than in any other play attempted so far. Miss Knox as Ruth Jordan did a remarkable piece of acting. She gave full value to every gesture and

every line, and never forgot for a moment her rôle of Puritan girl, actuated by a somewhat blind desire for a freer life, yet always struggling with her two selves. Miss Walker acted the part of the frivolous young woman, who constantly saved the conversations from becoming too tense, with charm and vivacity; and Mrs. Riggs as the New England mother fitted in admirably to the ordered household in Milford Corners, Mass.

Mr. Dodge had the very difficult part of Stephen Ghent, — in the first act, the rascally westerner, on the verge of moral ruin, in the second, the troubled husband trying to find a way to his wife's soul, and in the third, the reformed hero. He acted each phase of his part with real skill and carried his audience with him at every point. Mr. Prins as the brother of the heroine, and Mr. Powers as the young doctor, gave convincing character sketches. Of the minor rôles, it should be said again that they were all excellently acted; but perhaps special mention should be made of Mr. Pritchard as Lon Anderson. It was a very small part, but Mr. Pritchard made the most of it. Here was a vivid touch showing the western spirit and the contempt of the man of the wilderness for the affected manners of the metropolis.

No report of the play would be complete without mention of the scenery. This was designed and executed under the direction of Mr. Leonide and Mme. Rimma Brailowski and added enormously to the success of the play. Mr. Brailowski is a member of the Imperial Academy at Petrograd and a designer for the Imperial Theatre of Moscow. Without the professional help of these two artists much of the effect of the wonderful western setting and the beauty of the old-fashioned New England house would have been lost. The stage lighting was in the charge of Professor Dike who managed it very cleverly indeed.

A word should also be said for those of the Hissar Players who worked indefatigably at rehearsals and on small but important tasks, behind the scenes, whose names do not appear on the program. To them was due much of the success.

Dr. Watson, the presiding genius of the Hissar Players is of course ultimately responsible for the fine acting and the coherence and clever production of the whole. To him, as always, the Hissar Players owe their greatest debt.

The cast of the play follows:

Philip Jordan	Mr. Peter Prins
Polly Jordan, his wife	Miss Winifred Walker
Mrs. Jordan, his mother	Mrs. Charles T. Riggs
Ruth Jordan, his sister	Miss Gertrude Knox
Winthrop Newbury	Mr. Edwin Powers
Dr. Newbury, his father	Mr. Harry H. Barnum
Stephen Ghent	Mr. Harold S. Dodge
Lon Anderson	Mr. Earle A. Pritchard
Burt Williams	Mr. Clyde T. Reed
Dutch	Mr. Phillip E. Van Arnam
A Mexican	Mr. Chester A. Deaver
A Contractor	Mr. Charles T. Riggs
An Architect	Mr. George Sackett
A Boy	Master Davis Post

E. S. T.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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JUNE 1, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

Will all those who desire to have their copies of *The Orient* forwarded to their summer addresses kindly be sure to notify us in good season? Postage may be reckoned at about one cent per copy.

Y.W.C.A. SERVICE CENTER, STAMBOUL

The new Service Center of the Y.W.C.A. at No. 1 Rue Djigaloughlou, Stamboul, was formally opened on Friday last in the presence of a large crowd of friends, including the American High Commissioner and Mrs. Bristol. The house secured for this work is quite well adapted to the purpose, being light and airy and conveniently located though not on a noisy street. Miss Marion Peabody is in charge of this branch of the Y.W.C.A. activity, and the Center has begun well.

At four o'clock Friday afternoon, the three rooms on the second floor of the Center were filled with guests of many nationalities, with a fair sprinkling of men. Miss Ethel W. Putney, Chairman of the Stamboul Committee, presided and introduced in turn four speakers whose addresses in English were most deftly and successfully translated into Turkish by Madame Hüssein Bey of Robert College. The secretary in charge Miss Peabody, told of the steps leading to the opening of the Service Center; President Patrick expressed her surprise and pleasure at the extent and variety of the activities represented in its program; Miss Yoannides spoke of the indebtedness of the young women of this country to the efforts of their American friends; and Mrs. Huntington mentioned some of the results that should be expected from this work. Then followed three brief addresses in Turkish, by Professor Zenop Bezjian, Mebrouké Hanum Ahsen, and Rev. Fred Field Goodsell, alluding to the possibilities before the new organ-

ization, its legitimate field of work, and the cooperation with other organizations like the Y.M.C.A.

After these speeches, the gathering broke up, and the guests were served in the garden below with refreshments, and had an opportunity to visit with one another and with the Y.W.C.A. leaders.

Y.W.C.A. SUMMER CAMP PROSPECTS

About a hundred girls from the three Y.W.C.A. Constantinople Centers accepted the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. McNaughton Sunday afternoon, May 29. Piloted by Miss White they walked from the noon steamer at Kalamush to a garden recently rented of a wealthy Pasha by the Y.W.C.A. for a summer camp. Under the beautiful trees by the Sea of Marmora the girls ate their lunches. Judging from remarks heard on all sides about both house and garden, most of those present plan definitely to spend a week-end or a longer vacation at the camp during the summer months.

After lunch all were cordially welcomed by Dr. and Mrs. McNaughton at their near-by home below Geuz-Tepé on the Sea of Marmora. The sea proved attractive to the younger members of the party, the sky-parlor at the top of the house, and the garden, to all.

A very attentive audience gathered under the trees for the short service led by Dr. G. E. White in which he spoke of Life in the World but not of the World.

Before the long walk to the steamer tea was served by Mrs. McNaughton.

MILO A. JEWETT

News has come of the death of Milo A. Jewett, M.D., who for nearly twenty years was American Consul in this country. He passed away of heart disease Feb. 25th, in Thronhjem, Norway, and his remains have been taken to America by Mrs. Jewett for interment.

Dr. Jewett was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Fayette Jewett, of Vermont, who came to Turkey as medical missionaries in 1853, and was born in Sivas, Asia Minor, Oct. 27th, 1857. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1881, and practiced medicine in Canandaigua, N.Y., and at the Danvers Insane Asylum till he was appointed Consul at Sivas, March, 1892. Here in his birthplace he endeared himself to everybody, Americans and Ottoman subjects, by his geniality and ability. He was designated to serve with the international commission to investigate the terrible Sassoun massacre of 1894. In December 1905 he was transferred to Trebizond as American Consul, and served there six years till he was appointed to Kehl, Baden, Germany, whence he was transferred in 1917 to Thronhjem. Many Americans in Turkey will remember with gratitude his loyal and efficient efforts to protect their interests in times of unrest and disturbance.

BOLDNESS

(Sermon by Dr. Zwemer, Robert College, May 15, 1921)

Text: Acts 4:13. Fear is a dominating motive of human conduct. The unseen, the dark, the terrible, drives men to cowardice. They are afraid of friends, afraid of foes, of the unseen, of the supernatural, and of death; and we have high authority for the statement that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Still, there is a spark of divinity within us that persists in saying "Fear not." All nations admire courage, physical and intellectual, they admire the man who dares to stand and to do what seems impossible. Plato and Aristotle praise courage, especially moral courage. They give four virtues:—Courage, wisdom, justice, and self-control; and Christianity adds to these three more:—Faith, hope and love.

Some have accused Jesus Christ of cowardice; but his moral courage stands out, and is reflected in his apostles. There are three words that pierce the heart of a man:—thief, liar, coward;—and of these the last has the worst sting. Jesus united in himself all the elements of physical, intellectual and moral courage.

1) He was fearless before the powers of nature. He lived out of doors, and he feared neither darkness nor disease, leprosy nor storm nor sea, nor demons nor wild beasts, nor death itself.

2) He was bold in speech, though he stood alone and far in advance of his age. His ideas clashed with those of the Jews, but he never feared the face of man. Even at twelve, he faced the wisdom of the scribes and the Pharisees and stood fearless before the faculty of the theological school of all Judaism. And in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, he hurled defiance at those who would undermine his influence. Before Herod and Pilate, he was equally fearless. The moral courage of Jesus is unique in history. He rebukes Pharisees, demons, Herod, and Peter with consummate boldness.

3) He was bold in prayer. Prayer is the most ancient, the most universal, and the most mysterious custom of the human race. All other men, as they face the gods, or the one true God, have a sense of fear; but not so Jesus. "Father, I know that thou always hearest me." "Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory." "Father, I will that those whom thou hast given me be with me." He never prayed in despair, or remorse, or consciousness of sin, but most naturally called God his Father. Men like Knox and Luther have learned to pray like Jesus and to speak like him.

4) He was bold in conduct. When he asked who men said he was, the reply was that some said he was Elijah, or Jeremiah, or John the Baptist. These men were notable for their boldness. We have here three snap-shots of Jesus in the mind and heart of his contemporaries. As he looked at the Jewish leaders who had brought to him the fallen woman, they sneaked away, cut to the heart. Here is the testimony of Napoleon:—"Everything in Christ astonishes me. He is truly a being by himself. Alexander and I have founded

empires. Jesus Christ alone founded a world empire on love; and at this hour, millions of men would die for him." No one could accuse Napoleon of cowardice.

5) He showed this boldness most of all toward the end of his life, where men say that he showed cowardice, as he said: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." Yet make a list of the characters in that last week of his life, and note how all of them except himself were afraid:—Judas, the Jews, the Twelve, Pilate, Pilate's wife, Herod, and all. But he was unafraid, from Gethsemane to Calvary. He lived as a conqueror, he died as a King.

6) He admired boldness in others. He named two of his disciples Boanerges,—sons of thunder. His parables are those of boldness. He stigmatises the man who buried his talent, because he was afraid. "The fearful" are among those who are shut out of that heavenly city.

The Christian religion is one of moral courage. It calls on men to follow the bold venture. The Near East today needs men who know how to lead and how to think; but most of all it needs men of moral courage who dare to stand alone. May God baptize all of us in this new day with a double portion of that quality.

THE LOCAL PRESS

Commenting on the memoirs of General Liman von Sanders Pasha, the Turkish daily *Ileri* says:—"The Turkish commanders, who, headed by Moustafa Kemal Pasha, were from the very first day not on good terms with the German mission, still fulfilled their duty even to the extent of bowing before the necessities of military discipline, which meant silent obedience, though not without meditating on the wrong road that our country had taken. At this time, the attitude of Liman von Sanders toward these commanders was very different. Today, Liman von Sanders thinks he can get out of the business by repeating the words of Pilate. But the hands that he has now washed were stained with the blood of the Turkish nation."

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"The Hellenic army in Anatolia is going through a mad crisis,—the madness of revenge. This madness is so violent that the Greeks have forgotten their offensive against Angora, in their execution of this plan against the defenseless Turkish population in the regions occupied, burning villages and towns. We know not how otherwise to interpret the news that has come from those regions during the past few weeks. But this matter is one on which not only Turkish public opinion may be interested; it contains points that compel in the strongest way the attention of European public opinion as well. It is true the Powers have decided to maintain neutrality in the Turkish-Greek conflict. But this neutrality has reference to operations as between the regular armies; and now the Greek army is acting against the unarmed and defenseless Turkish and Moslem population as if it had declared war on it. The opinion of the civilized world cannot remain passive before such a situation."

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The annual Prize Speaking on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took place in the Chapel on Friday afternoon, May 16th. Mrs. Manning, in her capacity of President of the Constantinople Chapter, offered three prizes, which consisted of books. The competitors declaimed before the assembled student body, poems and orations on the subject of kindness and consideration to dumb animals. There was much enthusiasm and the prize winners are certainly to be congratulated. Miss Ethel Putney, Mr. Middleton Edwards and Mr. Ernest Riggs were the judges. Mr. Gaylord made a telling address in presenting the prizes and brought home the lesson of charity. The awards were: First Prize, Z. Tchetcheyan; Second, Memdouh Mazloum; Third, Zia Fehmi. Mrs. Manning's enthusiasm on the subject is the chief factor in keeping alive the spirit of constant thoughtfulness for all our dumb servants, who so often do not receive the care and gratitude they deserve.

Saturday, May 21st, was Intermediate Field Day and it was interesting to see the spirit with which the younger members of the student body entered into the events of the afternoon. Miss Clara Count was Queen of the day and Miss Navassartian and Miss Vivian Stock, maids of honor.

At College Assembly on May 27th, Captain Cotton, Chief of Staff, American High Commission, gave a most interesting lecture which was greatly appreciated by the students and community alike. Captain Cotton is a convincing speaker, who carries his audience along with him and whose power to interest does not flag for a moment. He spoke of his own experiences voyaging in many waters and he made his story very vivid and entertaining.

Saturday, May 28th, was College Field Day, an event which is looked forward to with eagerness during the whole of the spring term. The day was most propitious, and a large crowd, including Admiral and Mrs. Bristol and other members of the diplomatic corps, assembled on the Anderson Hall embankment to witness the athletic contests. The preliminary march across the campus, of the field officers and athletes, made an impressive sight, which reached a climax when they all stood at attention and saluted while the Queen of the Day, Miss May Baker, and her maids of honor, Miss Joyce Stock and Miss Linda Goodsell drove up in their car and walked to their beflagged throne, half way up the bank. The Hampshire Regiment Band furnished excellent music and altogether the occasion was very gay and festive.

Results:—

1. 100 Metre Dash. 1st, Koleff '21; 2nd, Yeramian '24; 3rd, Yacoubian '22. Time 12 ³/₈ seconds.
2. 800 Metre Run. 1st, Ionas, Prep.; 2nd, Hadjimitsos '22; 3rd, Athanassiades, Eng. Time 2min. 16 sec.
3. 400 Metre Dash. 1st, Emirzian '23; 2nd, Shekib Edhem '23; 3rd, Doudian '24. Time 57 ³/₈ sec.
4. 200 Metre Dash. 1st, Mouharrem '22; 2nd, Yacoubian '22; 3rd, Karkallis '23. Time 26 ³/₈ sec.
5. 110 Metre Hurdles Final. 1st, Koleff '21; 2nd, Yeramian '24; 3rd, Athanassiades, Eng. Time 18 ³/₈ sec.
6. 1500 Metre Run. 1st, Ionas, Prep.; 2nd, Hadjimitsos '22; 3rd, Athanassiades, Eng. Time 4min. 42 sec.
7. Interclass Relay Race. 1st, Juniors; 2nd, Sophomores; 3rd, Seniors. Time 2min. 29 sec.
1. High Jump. 1st, Karkallis '23; 2nd, Kalfayan '23; 3rd, Mouharrem '22. Height 1m. 50 cm.
2. Shot Put. 1st, Arzrouni '21; 2nd, Ahmed Izzet '21; 3rd, Frangakis '25. Distance 11m. 50 cm.
3. Pole Vault. 1st, Bahtchedjian '23; 2nd, Panayotakis '21; 3rd, Eumer Siret. Height 2m. 66 cm.
4. Discus. 1st, Arzrouni '21; 2nd, Frangakis '25; 3rd, Tanes '21. Distance 3m. 45 cm.
5. Javelin Throw. 1st, Koleff '21; 2nd, Arzrouni '21; 3rd, Frangakis '25. Distance 41m. 65 cm.
6. Broad Jump. 1st, Kalfayan '23; 2nd, Mouharrem Villa '22; 3rd, Kolishterkoff '23. Distance 5m. 59 cm.
7. Hop, Step and Jump. 1st, Kalfayan '23; 2nd, Hagopovitch, Eng.; 3rd, Kolishterkoff '23. Distance 12m. 13 cm.

Points by classes; Sophomores 41, Seniors 37, Juniors 29, Preparatory 16, Freshmen 7, Engineers 5.

After tea, the Queen and the Maids of Honor pinned the badges onto the proud winners. Admiral Bristol then presented a silver Sportsman Cup to the Sophomore Class with an appropriate speech.

Mr Pritchard and Mr. Prins are to be congratulated on the splendid way in which the events of Field Day were managed. Everything ran smoothly, as a result of much careful planning and attention to infinite details.

At the College Club on Saturday evening, Prof. Terzaghi, of the Engineering School, gave a very interesting paper on "America's Influence in the Historical Development of Civil Engineering." He gave amusing and instructive experiences of his own to illustrate his points. Officers for next year were elected as follows: Dr. Fisher, President; Mr. Deaver, Secretary; Mrs. Scott, Treasurer.

The last Vesper Service by Professor Estes was held on Sunday, May 29th. Prof. Estes played several very beautiful selections on the organ and Mrs. Markham and Mrs. Barnum sang. The Male Chorus sang two selections and the success of the whole service was in keeping with the general high standard of excellence which has marked these delightful gatherings throughout the year.

E. T. S.

The *New York Herald* is authority for the statement that ex-President William Howard Taft will be appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in succession to the late Chief Justice White. The announcement made in these columns some weeks ago, that Secretary of State Hughes was to occupy this post, was on the authority of the American wireless despatches, but was incorrect.

TARSUS TO-DAY

The first question of Americans visiting Tarsus is "Are there any ruins of Paul's time?" I usually answer that if Cook's Tours put us on their map and send us enough tourists, we can manage that all right. The main road from Mersin passes under St. Paul's Gate, which is the only part remaining of the massive stone wall built around the city in Roman times. In the home of the American Vice-Consul is an old stone well whose stone mouth is furrowed deep by the sliding ropes and in the bottom of which was found a basalt block inscribed "Pavlos." On our own College campus is a large stone room whose roof is level with the ground, whose floor is fifteen feet below the surface; doubtless a remnant of Pauline times (it will be an easy matter to put a table here and spill some ink on the floor for the benefit of the coming tourists who wish to see the place where Paul wrote his letters). The massive tomb of Sardanapalus, built before Christ's time, still stands as the great mystery of Tarsus. Behind St. Paul's College is the large hill where, according to tradition, Antony met Cleopatra as she sailed up the Cydnus River. Marble columns and capitals, mosaics, ancient money pieces, are constantly dug up. Eight miles to the northeast, near the road leading to the famous Cilician Gates, is the Ancient Tarsus with its ruins of a former city; stone wine presses, empty sarcophagi, stone doors rolled away from the mouth of their tombs, a splendid section of old Roman road, and towering above, the dignified massive arch built by Hadrian. Directly south of Tarsus it is ten miles to the sea; half way, in a swamp, lie imbedded the ruins of massive masonry reported as the Ancient Port of Tarsus. When once freedom is given to excavators, a wealth of ancient relics will be unearthed.

Remnants of ancient types of peoples still remain. In normal times the largest part of the population is Turkish; surrounding the city are the straw huts of the Arabic Fellahin (farmers) who have migrated from Syria. Of the Christian population the Armenians have the largest number, while the Greeks are next; of the Syrians there are perhaps only one hundred and fifty. In addition one occasionally meets a few Kourds and Jews. At present a large French army composed of Algerians and Senegalese is quartered in and around Tarsus.

Unlike America, these keep their separate characteristics. They cling to their separate religion and their own language and their own customs. Ancient enmities and hatreds are continued. All races, however, meet in the common bartering ground of the market place.

Politics is the daily topic of discussion. Poor Cilicia has been batted from hand to hand. After the Turkish rule, the British controlled for a while; they were followed by the French, whose armies are still here. Now, the London Conference states that they too must leave, and the Armenians and Arabs, who aided the French armies against the Turks, are in great fear of another massacre if Turkish Nationalists outside re-enter the city. "What will the Allies do, what will the Turks do?" and then "What shall we do?" are constantly discussed.

Following the war people have sought to get on their feet again but have been beaten back by one stroke of fortune after another. The great harvests of last year were practically destroyed because of the siege by the Nationalists. The hope lay in the cotton crop, which was very successful, but when the bottom dropped out in the cotton market, many cotton dealers failed. With no assurance of safety, people are slow about importing goods and farmers are negligent about planting their fields. Nevertheless, some business is being carried on and the cotton factories have again re-opened, and there is enough work, so that the American Relief Committee has stopped its work.

Education, like other things, is a grand mix-up. The Turks support their own schools; the Christian Communities send their children to their schools organized in the Church. The French government has helped to support the various schools, and so the necessity of teaching the French language has arisen. There is no one standard of education, nor is there any rule requiring attendance. Among the whole Arabic population there was no school until the French Governor organized one this year. The French Capuchin monks have a small boys' school and the Sisters a girls' school. The American Board for thirty years has supported St. Paul's Academy and College which has had an enviable history in training teachers and preachers. Naturally a unified curriculum is an impossibility where six languages are needed and used. Every school trains its students in at least two languages and most in three. In the Christian schools religious training is a part of the daily program.

Religion and morals have greatly declined since 1914. Massacre and deportations destroyed many of the leading Christians and lowered the faith of others through the sufferings and contact with evil, and the necessity of tying and stealing, to gain bread. The Moslem population, in Turkey's crushing defeat, lost faith in their religion; mosques are practically empty. Young men at all educated are no longer held by ignorant priests. The coming and going of armies has left behind itself a cesspool of vice and immorality. Before the war I saw no drunkenness, no prostitution; now saloons and houses of ill-fame are common and their inmates flaunt themselves openly through the streets. The young men who strive to live a clean life with few to aid them find it a terrific battle.

And yet the spirit of Paul is still continuing in this old Tarsus. In our College and Academy and Trade School 180 boys are having a Christian training. Three hundred are present at the S. S. each Sunday; about three hundred people pack into the tumble-down old Protestant Church each Sunday afternoon to listen to stirring Evangelical sermons by the Armenian pastor, a graduate of Princeton. In January a beautiful revival passed through our school and many consecrated their lives to Christ. Many are they who have passed through the valley of death and suffering and persecutions and come out conquerors through the power of Him who died for us.

PAUL E. NILSON

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

On the other hand the Greek daily *Proia* writes:—"The Turkish papers have made a great noise about the decision to constitute inter-Allied Commissions to examine on the spot the accusations and calumnies launched regarding supposed excesses by the Hellenic army. We await in confidence the results of these inquiries. For this reason we have not even commented on the matter, being sure that all the noise made without reason on this subject will be quieted by the conclusions reached by such commissions. But these commissions will also go into other territories, — where the Kemalist army is operating, and will there proceed to like investigations. With the same confidence we await the revelation of the results of these investigations; and then we will invite everybody to make a comparison. We have absolutely no need, on our part, to take the pains to do this."

TARSUS NOTES

A letter from Mr. Nilson of Tarsus, dated May 12th, says:—

College work continues steadily. Our commencement exercises will be held June 5th-8th. Rev. R. E. Willson of Mersin is to preach the Baccalaureate Sermon. We hope to graduate seven Seniors and about twenty Fourth Form boys in the Academy.

The Trade School is progressing in its work. Just now our machine-shop and foundry are very busy, repairing agricultural tools which are being brought in from the villages. There are especially many simple reapers that were destroyed in last summer's war which need to be repaired. The barley crop will be harvested after two or three weeks. The crops are very good but since comparatively little was planted, they are not very great.

You may be interested in a bit of archaeology. Last fall in the Falls of the Cydnus River we discovered the ruins of four catacombs; but last week while exploring along the edge of the gorge just below the Falls I found another one-room catacomb in a good state of preservation. It is a room about ten feet long and six feet high, with a shelf on each of the three sides and a door with a rolling stone on the fourth side.

APRIL REPORT FROM BROUSA

(Near East Relief)

After the offensive of the last of March, 7,800 new refugees entered Brousa—about 5,000 Greeks, 800 Armenians, and 2,000 Turks, making now about 7,500 Greeks, 4,000 Armenians, and 3,000 Turkish refugees in the city.

The last 7,000 people came at a moment's notice, some right from the fields in which they were working, bringing only the clothes they had on at the time. Most of the men of the families had been drafted into the armies, which left the women to care for the children on the long and difficult journey when they walked from Biledjik, one hundred and fifty kilometres from Brousa, to Yenishehir or Inegeul, and

from there to Brousa. Some were fortunate enough to obtain a ride in the army camions but the majority had to walk. For days they straggled into Brousa, their feet horribly cut and swollen from walking over the stony roads, carrying babies, some dragging or driving tired mules.

As these people are peasants, their wealth consists of their houses, cattle, and products of the fields—not ready money. Their position is therefore difficult as their belongings were left behind. March and April are the months to work and plant, and it means that for miles around there will be no crops for the coming year. The homes of many were burned, and even when they can return, the outlook will not be encouraging.

Many of these Greek refugees are living in cocooneries where they sleep between the racks and it is very uncomfortable as these places are dirty and dark. Two hundred to three hundred people are in the old Turkish Han which is in a tumbled down condition. I found five families of the better class of peasants living in one tiny room. In my rounds I found many sick persons with no doctor to look after them. The young Army Lieutenant in charge of the refugees had paid for medicines and burials of the dead from his own pocket: I then took the matter up with the General, and he at once had five doctors appointed to care for the refugees. As quickly as possible they are being put into better houses. The Greek Army continues to give bread and flour to the Greeks and part of the Armenian refugees, but there is great need of food among many of the people.

They are planning to send some of the refugees to the villages which will relieve the congestion here, but in the villages they will merely find shelter. They have no money for seed, and even if they start a garden, there is the question whether it will be safe to remain to reap the harvest.

There are about three hundred Armenian mothers with small babies whom we found suffering from lack of nourishment. We are giving them the milk, beans and blankets which we have left from the last shipment of supplies. Some of the women with little babies who walked to Brousa from Biledjik are in a very weak and sickly condition. To these we are giving rice and eggs. The bagging and coverings from bales of supplies are being washed and made into mattress coverings, and we have purchased straw for filling.

The Armenian doctor attributes almost every case of sickness to malnutrition. During the month ten refugees have died—five children from malnutrition and five adults from the effects of their long journey. The Greek Army gives them 100 drams of flour per day.

The Turkish refugees are very poor and need food. Many of them are living in the medressehs of mosques. The warm weather is making the clothing and fuel question less difficult. I am making visits to these refugees and shall report in detail later.

There are now 165 children in the Wellesley school—too many for the three teachers. Luncheon is served to 130 of the poorest of the children. Some have been paying 40-50 piasters a month (about 30 cents) and buying their books,

but now practically none can pay for the books, and a steadily decreasing number can pay for tuition.

Former residents of Triglia, now in America, sent 1120 liras to be used for relief in this village. A committee was appointed to spend 600 liras in material for clothing for the poor, and keep the other 500 liras for medicines and special expenses as the need arises. Two of their number went to Constantinople and bought the goods and sent us the account. We shall forward the account to the Near East office at Constantinople, and if the Directors approve the expenditure, the amount will be doubled by the Near East Relief.

At present there are 800 former residents of Triglia in the United States. The men often come back to claim brides and then return to their adopted land. When I visited the village, a man ran up an American flag so we went to see him. He had returned to sell his property and for family reasons had remained. He had made the flag himself. It lacked several stars, but he said he would make another flag and sew on the right number. Then he told me he had a hotel. When I asked him how many rooms, he replied, "These two; I can make up five beds in that one."

Mr. Weiser was asked to give an examination in German at the Turkish Lycée. A special room was arranged for the occasion, and the boys came in one by one, and were given an oral examination for fifteen minutes. The teacher was a Turkish Pasha, a General of the Medical Staff, a poet and journalist. From a Germanophile, he has turned to a lover of the English language.

BERNICE J. EVERETT
Director, Brousa Unit, Near East Relief.

THE BOY GUARDS OF THE CAUCASUS ORPHANAGES

In order to keep a close supervision of work, the Caucasus orphanages found that a system of boy guards worked successfully. The boy orphans were made responsible for the orphanage buildings and supplies. This gave the boys a feeling of ownership and responsibility, and they took great pride and interest in protecting work and supplies in which they felt themselves share owners.

A guard was chosen from the large orphanage body for his good qualities, he was given a badge of blue with a large white "G," a billy stick, and separate quarters, which contributed to the development of a corps spirit. It was the highest aim of the other boys to become a guard. If a guard were found wanting, he was put back in the orphanage, and another boy took his place. A sufficient number of guards were appointed so that each boy could carry on his lessons and also help in the distribution and the care taking of supplies. A system of passes was worked out so that no boy or employee left the grounds without a pass signed by an American which was turned in to the boy guards and by them to the American Director. Even though the boys could not read English, they showed an uncanny ability to detect fake passes. Sometimes dates were changed on passes, and it was

very seldom that a boy guard failed to spot it. When one stops to think that the Caucasus Near East orphanages are groups of thousands of children, one will realize that a guard system of some kind is very necessary. The orphanage watchman force was decreased to half the number after the installation of the guard system.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The records of the Department of Health for the month May 1st to 28th show a mortality in this city of 947, as compared with 1058 deaths in the corresponding period last year. The decline in number of deaths as Spring advances is normal, the figures for May being just about half those for February, as last year. During the past month there were 217 deaths due to tuberculosis recorded, 124 from organic diseases of the heart, 114 from pneumonia, 91 were still-born or died of congenital weakness or malformation, 69 from cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, and 64 from bronchitis, grippe, or other diseases of the respiratory organs.

The fourth anniversary of Armenian independence was celebrated last Saturday with a solemn mass in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Pera, His Holiness the Patriarch Zaven presiding. Later a reception was given by Mr. Tahtadjian, representative of the Armenian Republic, at the Tokatlian Hotel.

The Headquarters of the Near East Relief have been moved over from the office at 25 Rue Taxim, Pera, to the building now for some time used by the Constantinople Unit, in Rue Mengene Meidan near Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul. The General Staff will occupy a whole floor of this building. This is the fifth location of the G. H. Q. since the inception of its work here, in March 1919;—first in Minerva Han, Galata, then at the Bible House, Stamboul, then at 13 Rue Petits-Champs, Pera, and lastly in Rue Taxim, Pera. The work is being re-adjusted in several particulars.

"American International Lines" is planning a regular passenger service between the Black Sea ports and New York, with eastern headquarters at Constantinople. These steamers will fly the American flag.

The valuable library of the late Archbishop Ormanian, former Patriarch of the Armenians, has been presented to the nation, and placed at the disposal of the Patriarch Zaven.

The Turkish daily *Vakit* publishes figures of the population of Constantinople as follows:—Turks, 603,919; Greeks, 218,846; Armenians, 88,209; Jews, 55,133; foreigners, 129,827. According to the best estimates *The Orient* has

been able to secure, the figures should be:—Turks, 616,118; Greeks, 384,689, Armenians, 118,000; Jews, 50,000; and other nationalities to be reported later.

Under orders from Washington, the flags of the High Commission and the Consulate General were put at half mast on May 20th and will so remain for thirty days in honor of the memory of Chief Justice White.

THE NEAR EAST

During the celebration of the holiday of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, the national festival of Bulgaria, a procession of school children in Sofia was the object of a dastardly attack, supposed to have been by communists, when a bomb was thrown into the procession, wounding 18, some of them probably fatally. Several Communist leaders were arrested, and the Communist club was burned by the mob.

Serious famine is threatened in Russia by the lack of rain coupled with the defective system of transportation.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Roman Way, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been transferred from the Athens branch to the Constantinople office, and has arrived with Mrs. Way. Mr. and Mrs. Way formerly taught in Robert College and Constantinople College respectively.

Mr. Clarence R. Johnson, Director of the Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople, left here on May 25th for America, expecting to spend the summer in Maine. He returns to Constantinople in the fall as Professor of Sociology in Robert College.

Miss Inez Lied, of Marash, who has been studying at the Language School since November, left on Thursday last by steamer "Acropolis" for New York, for rest and change. With her went also Miss Easton, and Mr. Beach of the Caesarea Near East Relief Unit, returning to America.

Miss Annie Phelps of Marsovan has arrived in Constantinople after a brief stay in Samsoun.

Dr. R. R. Reeder, Director of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America, was in Constantinople on a short visit last week, returning to Serbia on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. W. B. Day, sister of Professor Watson of Robert College, has come to spend the summer with her brother and family. Mrs. Day is the wife of a Unitarian clergyman in Tokio, Japan.

Dr. Heiser, Medical Director for the Far East for the Rockefeller Foundation, has been spending a few days in Constantinople on his return from China to the United States.

Dr. A. R. Hoover of Constantinople College, Director of the American Hospital, has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. His duties as such consist in superintending, under the auspices of the American Consulate General, the enforcement of U. S. Quarantine Regulations as far as they affect passengers and vessels leaving Constantinople for ports in America.

George Wadsworth, II., for some months Vice Consul in Constantinople, was married in the United States on the 21st of May to Miss Dorothy Lasell of Troy, N.Y. The happy couple left three days after the wedding for Cherbourg where they hope to find an automobile to take them through France and Switzerland to Trieste from which port they would then leave for Constantinople. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth are due here about July 10th.

Laurence Shaw Moore, Executive Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, after more than a year's loyal and efficient service, is returning to the United States. The Chamber has accepted Mr. Moore's resignation with regret and chosen Theron J. Damon as his successor.

Peter Augustus Jay, well and favorably known in this community for his service at the Embassy as Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, has been appointed Minister to Roumania. Since leaving Constantinople, Mr. Jay has served in Egypt, Italy and Central America.

Hugh S. Bird, Assistant Treasurer of the American National Red Cross, has spent two weeks in Constantinople in conference with Mr. C. Claflin Davis, Director of Red Cross relief operations in South Eastern Europe.

NOTICE

The Hissar Players will give William Vaughn Moody's "The Great Divide" under the auspices of the American Sailors' Club on Tuesday, June 7th, at the Lesser Riding School, British G. H. Q., Harbié. The hour is 8:30 p.m., and tickets at Ltq 1.50 may be obtained from Miss Slaw at the Sailors' Club. The proceeds will go toward the work under the care of Mrs. Mark L. Bristol and Mrs. Areson at the Russian Babies' Hospital and at the Yedi Koulé Children's Hospital, toward which institutions the sailors have been giving liberally themselves.

SUNDAY SERVICES June 5, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. and 6 p.m.	Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m.	Rev. R. F. Markham
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m.	Baccalaureate sermon, President Patrick
MEMORIALCHURCH	10.30 a.m.	Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, May 31st

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.32	20 leva	0.31 ³ / ₄
Pound sterling	5 18	20 marks	0.43
20 francs	2.18	20 kronen	0.04 ¹ / ₂
20 lire	1.47	Gold lira	5.33
20 drachmas	1.41		

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