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MURDER OF TALAAT, EX-GRAND VIZIER

The infamous Talaat (Pasha), formerly Grand Vizier of Turkey, and the evil genius of the days of deportation and massacre, has been shot dead in Berlin by an Armenian from Salmas, Persia, who declared that he had done the deed in revenge for the killing of his parents by order of Talaat. The big Turk was living incognito in Berlin under the name of Ali Bey, and the German authorities declare that they did not know who he was.

Ambassador Morgenthau, in his reminiscences, says of this man:—"Talaat, the leading man in this band of usurpers, really had remarkable personal qualities. He had started life as a letter-carrier; from this occupation he had risen to be a telegraph operator at Adrianople; and of these humble beginnings he was extremely proud. Talaat one night told me that he had that day received his salary as Minister of Interior; after paying his debts, he said, he had just one hundred dollars left in the world. He liked to spend his spare time with the roughshod crew that made up the Committee of Union and Progress; in the interims when he was out of the Cabinet he used to occupy the desk daily at party headquarters, personally managing the party machine. His powerful frame, his huge sweeping back and his rocky biceps emphasized that natural mental strength and forcefulness which made possible his career. In discussing matters, Talaat liked to sit at his desk, with his shoulders drawn up, his head thrown back, and his wrists, twice the size of an ordinary man's, planted fiercely on the table. It always seemed to me that it would take a crowbar to pry these wrists from the board, once Talaat had laid them down. Whenever I think of Talaat now I do not primarily recall his rollicking laugh, his uproarious enjoyment of a good story, the mighty stride with which he crossed the room, his fierceness, his determination, his remorselessness,—the whole life and nature of the man takes form in those gigantic wrists Of all Turkish politicians I met I regarded Talaat as the only one who really had extraordinary native ability; and he shewed this in the measures he took, after the murder of Nazim, to gain the upper hand in this distracted empire. He did not seize the government all at once; he went at it gradually, feeling his way. He realized the weaknesses of his position; he had several forces to deal with, the revolutionary committee which had backed him, the army, the foreign governments, and the several factions that made up what then passed for public opinion in Turkey. Any of these elements might destroy him, politically and physically. He always antici-

pated a violent death. 'I do not expect to die in my bed,' he told me. By becoming Minister of the Interior Talaat gained control of the police and the administration of the provinces, or Vilayets; this gave him a great amount of patronage, which he used to strengthen his position with the Committee. He attempted to gain the support of all the influential factions by gradually placing their representatives in the other cabinet posts. Though he afterwards became the man who was chiefly responsible for the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Armenians, at this time Talaat maintained the pretense that the Committee stood for the unionization of all the races in the empire."

Talaat fled the country in September, 1918, when things seemed hopeless for his cabinet and influence here.

HOSPITAL COOPERATION AT AINTAB

A statement has just been issued from the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital at Aintab regarding the work of that institution for the French military forces in the city, from February, 1920, to the end of January, 1921. At the request of the French commander, the Hospital was opened to military cases, both medical and surgical, the first of the latter being received March 7th, with a larger number during the last week in March. In April there was considerable fighting in Aintab and more wounded were admitted. Toward the end of May, an armistice was concluded between the French forces and the Nationalists, so that in June only three soldiers were admitted. It was decided to close the hospital for the months of July and August, in order to give the staff a much needed rest. Only two or three cases remained who could not be transported.

A second Nationalist offensive began on July 27th, but owing to the fact that the hospital was at that time cut off from the French garrison by the Nationalists, the wounded could not be brought there. However, on August 11th the arrival of Col. Andrea's column compelled the Turks to withdraw from the intervening positions, and wounded were again brought in. On August 26th the Director, Dr. Lorrin Shepard, left Aintab for a short vacation in the Lebanon. This was made possible by the kind arrangement of Dr. Chartres, Divisional Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, who sent a French surgeon, Dr. Mazier, to Aintab to relieve him. Dr. Shepard did not return to Aintab till the first week in October. During this period the hospital was kept very busy with both medical and surgical cases. An epidemic of dysentery among the troops brought the number of medical cases in September up to 54 and in October to 69,

The latter was the only month in which the medical cases exceeded the surgical. Records were not kept of the number of operations between August 27th and October 15th, but during this period an important amount of surgical work was done by Dr. Mazier.

The heaviest surgical work was in November and January, partly due to the heavier fighting in these months, and partly to the number of frozen feet resulting from the extreme winter weather.

Among the more serious handicaps to the work were the lack of radiographic and heating plants. Owing to the lack of a radiograph, projectiles had to remain in wounds many times when they should have been removed immediately. Further, the winters of Aintab are severe and trying, and with only stoves and wet wood it was impossible to keep the patients comfortably warm or to make the operating and dressing rooms really safe for patient and staff.

Special mention is made in the report of the way in which the personnel of the hospital rendered service through the trying period covered by the report. The American nurses, Miss Clark and Miss Eddy, worked with untiring devotion in the midst of innumerable trials, difficulties and dangers, and the Armenian young women under them showed the same spirit to a remarkable degree. Miss Eddy's fine spirit in coming back to Aintab from the comfort and safety of Beirut while fighting was still in progress cannot be forgotten by the hospital; nor can the solicitude of Miss Clark for the welfare and comfort of all her patients, before duty called her to Constantinople. The Armenian associate physician, Dr. Hovsep Bezjian, a veteran in the service of the hospital, in spite of arduous outside duties and unstable health, was always ready to help and to lighten the burdens of the Director.

The report also records the deep gratitude of the hospital for the helpfulness of the French officers of all ranks both in working in the hospital and in forwarding supplies and in otherwise cooperating with the management.

The statistical table attached shows a total of military medical admissions during the ten months as 708, surgical admissions, 553; surgical operations 178, and a total of deaths of 50,—a very low rate of mortality considering the circumstances.

SCHOOL LIFE IN IZMID

Surely so far as situation is concerned no two places could be more unlike than Adabazar and Izmid, for while the former is in the centre of a large fertile plain with mountains in the far distance, the latter is built on the hills which face the south shore of the Gulf of Izmid at its easternmost end. After being shut up in school premises where our only outlook was upon the green trees in our own garden, it is a welcome change to look out upon the sparkling sea and snow clad hills across the bay.

Izmid is a busy, crowded town, these days. Aside from the thousands of *real* refugees who have flocked in here during the last year, from numberless villages where Nationalist

troops have laid waste the land, there are hundreds from places like Adabazar and Bardizag who have come because of the threatened danger to all Christians who live in Nationalist territory.

When the Adabazar Orphanage was moved from that place, it was decided to transfer the girls of the orphanage there to that of Miss Holt here in Izmid. An arrangement was made by which the educational work was given to my oversight and we immediately began to get in touch with the Protestant Community which had not yet begun its school work for the year. We found the church committee willing to co-operate with us, and help in any way in their power. They offered us the use of their church building—which at that time was only the basement of the building, since completely finished. For four months this basement and a house rented near the church served to house the 400 pupils who came to us in reply to our announcement of a new school. Since the completion of the church we have expanded quite a little and now have four class-rooms in the upper floor of the church—made by temporary, movable partitions which are removed for church services every Sunday.

It has been a great joy to see the enthusiasm and executive ability of the Protestant Community here. There is no doubt that they have taken on new life and hope since the school has come into their midst and from the beginning we have felt the strength of their loyal, warm-hearted co-operation. They have already begun to talk about putting up a school building on property they own adjoining that of the present church; and in case it seems wise to continue our work here, they will doubtless carry out this plan and thus continue their co-operation and help to us.

Our school has a total attendance of 416—of whom 134 are orphans supported by the N. E. R. Of the whole number there are only 5 Greeks and 2 Turks—all the rest being Armenians. It is interesting to note that of the 409 Armenians about 100 are children whose homes were in Adabazar but who are now here because of the unsettled condition of the country.

We feel that a beginning has been made toward giving the children of this town a good education and our hope is that the next few months will prove to us the wisdom or un-wisdom of establishing a school of this type here on a permanent basis. There is no doubt what the vote would be if a plebiscite were taken on this question, but until the political situation is more stable we cannot make any permanent plans.

Izmid is a place "where every prospect pleases," but unfortunately the latter part of the quotation is too likely to prove true so that we must simply plod along from day to day until we are shown the way in which we should go.

M. E. KINNEY

Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes has resigned to accept an appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His place as Secretary of State will be taken by Mr. Fall, Secretary of Interior.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Mr. Randolph, American Consul from Tiflis, favored the College with two interesting addresses this last week, - one to the student body, when he gave us a vivid picture of present conditions in the Caucasus, and the other more in detail before the Academic Forum.

To the latter he brought a relief map of the Caucasus showing not only its mountains and lakes and valleys, but also the perplexing variety of peoples and races that intermingle in that tumultuous corner of the world. Mr. Randolph's talk was witty and illuminating and the Faculty of the College were most grateful for it.

Professor and Mrs. Arnold Toynbee are guests of the College. Professor Toynbee holds the chair of Modern and Byzantine History in the University of London and is also correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, and is in Constantinople for the purpose of becoming acquainted at first hand with the conditions and opinions of the Near East.

Charter Day was celebrated on Saturday, March 19th, the exercises beginning at three o'clock with the long and distinguished academic procession of faculty and seniors in cap and gown. For the first time this procession marched to the music of the College's own orchestra. This orchestra of ten pieces, trained by Miss Wallace, not only played for the procession but gave the first number on the program, in such a manner as fully to justify the College pride in its performance.

Then President Patrick made announcements of special interest in regard to the present and future status of the College. The medical department has become since last Charter Day an actual reality and is working with sixteen regular students of six nationalities.

As the Trustees desire to carry a high standard from the very beginning, these are all doing pre-medical work now. President Patrick also spoke of the object and meaning of Charter Day to each part of the College, - of its joyous character, and that it should engender loyalty and devotion in all. She spoke of the fact that the Fensham Memorial Organ given by the Alumnae Association was already in the College and soon to be installed, and thanked the alumnae for their generous gift.

She then introduced Professor Toynbee, who spoke on Labor Troubles, giving a little history of the growth of Trade Unions and the Labor Party in England and the differences between the labor movement in England and Socialism on the Continent. As Professor Toynbee is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Labor Party, he could speak with especial knowledge and his address was full of interest. The Russian choir of the College, composed of Russian students and Russian men working on the grounds, and led by General Maximovitch, then sang a number of Russian folk songs with heart-thrilling power and sweetness; the audience were sad or merry as the songs dictated and all the time enthusiastic.

Major Davis, the constant and helpful friend of the Col-

lege, then gave a few earnest words on the Affiliation of the Red Cross with Educational Aims in the Near East. He spoke of the advantages of education and how it would soon, he hoped, make relief work unnecessary in this part of the world. There are two essentials in education, self control and industry, - not overwork, but efficient work, the necessity to find self, and use self.

The students then sang several College songs, enthusiastically led by Miss Kennedy; and two excellent Alumnae addresses followed. Miss Middleton Edwards, president of the Alumnae Association, spoke of the feelings of old students as they return to their Alma Mater, of the tendency to think the old times better than any that follow, and to deplore change, but how progress entails change and all should rejoice in progress. She also expressed the love and devotion of the Alumnae and their good wishes for the future of their Alma Mater.

Miss Vasilka Dimitrieff followed with the greetings of the Sofia Alumnae. She told how the love of the College drew together people of all nationalities in all parts of the world, how she met a woman she did not know in Geneva, but seeing the Constantinople College pin on her, they became friends immediately, and soon gathered about them seven other graduates of the College and formed an Alumnae Association there. Then she spoke of the especial meetings of the Alumnae Association in Sofia.

More Russian songs followed, and after singing the College hymn, the audience adjourned to the Marble Hall for the reception.

In the evening the Self Government Association gave in the Gymnasium Anatole France's play "The Man with the Dumb Wife," and gave it in a finished style that delighted the audience, who rocked and wept with laughter. There was no dependence on stage setting, but just on good acting, and where all did so well it is almost invidious to mention any names; but Miss Assim and Miss Tewfik as the two lawyers and Miss Tsilka as the dumb wife and Miss Handjian as the page and Miss Emjanji as the famous doctor were especially excellent. The happy Charter Day closed with a dance in the Marble Hall.

I. F. D.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The base ball session opened with a rush on Saturday last with a match between the U.S.S. "Tracy" and U.S.S. "Barker" at Taxim Gardens. Score, 12-2 in favor of the latter. An inter-ship league is being organized and scheduled games will be played each Saturday, beginning early in April. The new gymnasium is almost ready for use. Equipment fresh from the States is being installed and it promises to be up to date in every particular. Classes will be arranged for members of the American Colony as well as for men in uniform.

The exchange counter again demonstrated the wisdom of its installation when it exchanged over \$4000 on Saturday last for men of the U.S.S. "Trinity" and the other ships in from the Black Sea. The exchange for the past week not

including the \$4000 of Saturday was \$3,620.00 American dollars, \$174.00 in silver, 48 Turkish gold liras and 17 pounds sterling. In two days \$736.00 was sent back home in Boston drafts.

The usual program has been carried out. The dance on Saturday was in honor of the crew of the oil tanker and supply ship, U.S.S. "Trinity." It was a lively dance and a crowded floor. The sun has at last shone on the Pathé man and several pictures have been taken.

The personnel of the American Red Cross have very generously offered to entertain the sailors and members of the American Colony with a Concert of Russians talent at the American Sailors' Club from three to five on Easter Sunday. Tea will be served also. We hoped all who can will feel free to come. It seems so much more like home when there are civilians about and is much more interesting for the men in uniform. The "Barker," "Borie," "Tracy," "Fox," "Scorpion," two sub-chasers, 96 and 338, and the "Humphries" have been in port.

Program for the week :

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th.

- 2-4 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."
- 4:00 Special tea at home of Madame Eliasco.
- 8:30 American movies.

FRIDAY

- 10:45 Sight seeing, to Selamlık and Dervishes
- 8:30 "Gossipy Talks about Turkey." Lecture by Mr. Luther Fowle. (Assist. Treas. of American Board).

SATURDAY

- 1:30 Hike and Picnic for Easter Greens.
- 8:30 Concert.

EASTER SUNDAY

- 10:45 Church party for Dutch Chapel. (Leaves from Club.)
- 3-5 The Personnel of American Red Cross will entertain the sailors and members of the American Colony at Sailors' Club. Russian Concert.
- 8-9 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker, Mr. Finney Markham. Subject—The Spirit of Easter. Mrs. Markham will sing.
- 9:00 American movies.

MONDAY

- 2-4 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."
- 8:00 American Movies.

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Easter dance.

WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Pathé Man, and Sight Seeing Party.
- 8:00 Interesting "Whys" in Chemistry. Mr. H. A. Flint.

PRESS OPINIONS OF TALAAT

The *Peyam-Sabah* says of Talaat:—"If the news given us by the American wireless is correct, Talaat, in conformity to the law by which every guilty man must suffer as he deserves, has said farewell to this passing world. It does not seem to us that we can even say 'Peace to his ashes,' for he is one of those guilty ones for whom one can have no pity. Intimate friends of Talaat like Djavid, Djahid, etc., were not wrong in saying openly that the man lacked sincerity; that he did not know how to keep his word, that he was ignorant and did not even have an ordinary education. Morgenthau in his famous memoirs even considers him extremely coarse. But these are faults that one might excuse, and for which he would not deserve the maledictions of history. Talaat had other crimes to his account. But it is not so much he on whom the terrible responsibility rests as it is the persons who put in so important a position a man so incapable."

The *Vakit* says:—"Talaat was a *comitadji* in every sense of the word, and this prevented his being a real statesman. During the armistice which followed the first part of the Balkan war, I happened to be talking, in the room assigned to the aides-de-camp at the Grand Vizierate, with the unfortunate Nafiz. Suddenly the door opened. A cavalry sergeant cried out: 'They are coming with flags.' Nafiz, who was nearer the door, ran toward the court. Hardly had he set foot outside when we heard revolver shots. I had followed Nafiz. Before the steps I saw Enver Bey, who was dismounting from his horse. He was pale, and wore a cloak over his shoulders. Why should I conceal it? At that moment his every proportion reminded me of Napoleon and of the 18th Brumaire. Several men holding revolvers rushed upon me, pushing me toward the Grand Vizierate. Just at that instant I saw Talaat Pasha. He wore a black overcoat and carried an umbrella. With the calmest air, as if nothing had happened, he went about among his armed companions."

The *Ileri* gives some biographical details:—"Talaat was born in 1874 at Adrianople. After getting his primary instruction, he entered the school of the Alliance Israélite. Before the proclamation of the Constitution, he had taken two years in the Salonica law school. The first official position he held was that of second clerk in the office of posts and telegraphs in Adrianople. In 1893 he was under-director of posts and telegraphs at Salonica. From that date begins his political career. After the revolution, he came here as deputy from Adrianople. In 1909 he was elected vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, and later he was appointed minister of the interior and afterwards minister of posts and telegraphs. In the cabinet of Said Halim Pasha, who launched the country in the great war, he held the portfolio of the interior. On the resignation of Said Halim, he assumed the position of Grand Vizier. During the negotiations for the conclusion of the armistice, he fled to Germany."

The Bolshevik Georgian forces have entered Batoum after bombarding the town.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MARCH 23, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

Occidental and Oriental Easters come five weeks apart this year; but the former occurs next Sunday, and the spirit of the day is beginning to be felt in all hearts. Jesus said: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

The Y.W.C.A. is to be congratulated on moving into such improved quarters and enlarging to such an extent the scope of its work in Constantinople. This series of steps calls renewed attention to the wide opportunity there is in this metropolis for social service of all sorts, among every class of the population. There is almost no limit to the good that may be done in cooperation with workers of various nationalities here, and work that will in large measure pay for itself. At the start, the educational and physical and social sides of both Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. work have been emphasized, although the religious element has not been left out. The word Christian in the name is felt by all to have real significance; and the authorities of the different churches also recognize that the Associations have a positive and constructive purpose, and are neither narrow nor divisive in their work. There is therefore no opposition to their work from ecclesiastical quarters. And nobody can estimate the amount of good that has already been done and is being done by them in this city. The same might be said for each centre where Y. work has been begun. We hope the constituency of these organizations at home realizes fully what a wide-open door there is over here, and will make it possible for their representatives to enter and occupy to the full extent.

Today is observed at Robert College as Founder's Day, and once again the virtues of the pioneers in the history of

that institution will be emphasized, and the place it should occupy in the moral uplift of the Near East will be pointed out. This year commemorates also the semi-centennial of the occupation of its present site. Many of our readers have been stirred by the thrilling tale of Cyrus Hamlin's struggle for that coveted spot, and of how at last the expedient of getting a visiting American Commodore to ask a series of questions was successful in putting through the much-desired deed of sale. The superb site on which Robert College stands, overlooking two continents and the lovely strait that rather unites than separates them, is symbolic of its wide range of activity and usefulness. And its more than half-century of service is a constant inspiration to each generation of instructors coming out from America, as well as of students coming from the many corners of the Orient, to make their lives tell also for good on their generation. It should also be a matter of devout gratitude at this celebration that all through the dark period of the war, as through all the previous wars it has witnessed, the College has been enabled to stay open and continue its work. The first institution in the country of its rank, it has had an unbroken period of nearly sixty years of blessing. And with its main purpose the training of strong Christian character rather than the mere attainment of a certain degree of scholarship, it will still continue, we trust, for many generations to bless the youth of the land. Its scholarly aims are high,—unsurpassed by any other such institution in the Near East,—but it would rather send its graduates out strong in character and weak in learning than strong in learning and weak in character. And while both sides are emphasized, and in the right order, its future is assured.

When punishment is meted out to a criminal who richly deserves it, the community is all the better, and should be congratulated, because justice is not a mere word and should never be so regarded. But sometimes punishment is reserved for the next world, and a notorious criminal may not get his deserts here. Talaat, the monster who was guilty of the blood of perhaps more innocent victims than even Nero, has met the violent end he anticipated, and is no more. Yet, while we may well feel relieved that there is no further chance of his doing harm to anyone, and while we may believe he richly deserved the death penalty, yet murder is never justifiable, and we regret that it took place. There are thousands who probably have the same provocation as did the young man who shot Talaat,—who have suffered at his hand in just the same way. But no individual has the right to take into his own hand the punishing of such a butcher. Neither lynching nor murder is ever right. Two wrongs never makes a right. Very likely, if the murderer is brought to trial, extenuating circumstances will be pleaded and he may get off even scot-free. But it is written: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." As far as crime was concerned there was a faint foreshadowing of the ex-Grand Vizier in the red Sultan, Abdul Hamid; but who will say that because the latter died in his bed, a natural death, he there-

fore went unpunished? To such a fugitive from justice as Talaat, a sudden end by a bullet in the head may have been far preferable to life, so that it may not have come to him as a punishment at all. And while the extraditing of guilty persons from Germany may not be an easy matter, a trial and condemnation and the execution of a regular sentence would have had far greater deterring effect on others of like criminal tendencies than assassination.

DEATH OF METROPOLITAN DOROTHEOS

Saturday Morning a telegram from London announced to the Ecumenical Patriarchate at Phanar the death of the *locum tenens*, Archbishop Dorotheos, Metropolitan of Brousa. The messages previously sent reached Constantinople later, telling of his severe attack of bronchitis, complicated by asthma and weakness of the heart, so that he was unable to stand the strain. The end came on Friday evening.

The *locum tenens* of the Patriarchal throne had gone to London in the interests of the Greeks of Turkey, carrying with him a sacred *eikon* of the Virgin Mary as a present to King George V., who graciously received the aged ecclesiastic and accepted the gift. The Patriarchal delegation was well received by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and had apparently made a favorable impression all around. This sudden death will but deepen the impression produced.

This was the second journey of the Metropolitan in the interests of his flock, the first having been the trip to Paris before the drawing up of the Treaty of Sèvres. As far as can be ascertained, he was the first Patriarchal representative to leave Constantinople during his tenure of office, since 1441.

On receiving word of the death of the *locum tenens*, the two Patriarchal bodies, the ecclesiastical and lay councils, met in extraordinary session and decided that the remains of the late Archbishop should be brought to Constantinople for interment. They also made the necessary arrangements to prepare for this service. The election of a new *locum tenens* followed, resulting in the choice of the Metropolitan Nicholas of Caesarea.

Dorotheos Mammelis, Metropolitan of Brousa and *locum tenens* of the Patriarchal throne, was born at Sigè on the south shore of the Sea of Marmora, in 1859, and after studying in the local schools, went to the Theological School of Halki, graduating in 1885. He served as principal of the Greek school in Couzoundjouk for a year and was then made archdeacon of the see of Chalcedon. In 1892 he was chosen Bishop of Gallipoli, and in 1897 Metropolitan of Grevena, whence he went in 1901 to the see of Preveza, and in 1908 he became Metropolitan of Brousa. He was a member of the Holy Synod for four terms, and on the removal of the Patriarch Germanos V., in October of 1918, he was selected as *locum tenens* of the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

The steamer "Melpomene" is reported to have struck a mine in the Aegean Archipelago and sunk. Twenty-two of the sailors were saved.

ADDRESSES ON EDUCATIONAL WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE AT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Fifth Session, March 16, 1921

The Educational Ideal of the Young Men's
Christian Association

MR. F. D. STEOER

The answer to the question, What is education?, involves a system of thought, and knowledge of the experiences of the race. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, gives this account of how he came to study education. He says, "I was a junior in Columbia College when one day, as I was passing President Barnard's door, he called me into his office and said, 'Butler, what do you mean to do when you get out of College?' I replied 'Mr. President, I have not decided, but I shall probably study law.' Then President Barnard replied, 'Butler, do not do it. There are plenty of lawyers already. Study education. There is no subject which so much merits study or which will give a larger return in opportunities for service to him who makes himself an authority in it than this.' Then he admonished me to study philosophy in order to have a basis upon which to build genuine knowledge of educational theory and practice." The advice which President Barnard gave to his students is sound. There is no subject which so much deserves study or which offers larger opportunities for service to mankind. Education is one of the major concerns of the race. What was formerly the privilege of the few ought now to become compulsory for all. Other occupations work with things or with human interests singly. This occupation assumes a guardianship over the generations.

There are a great many definitions of education. One definition states that it is the imparting of knowledge. But while education has something to do with knowledge, it is hardly its function to impart it. It is not good form to say, "I learned him geometry." The verb "to learn" will not bear that meaning. I may teach a person, but he must do his learning for himself. I may keep a confectioner's shop and hand out candy to you when you come to buy, or a coal yard and shovel coal into your cellar when you give me an order. But I cannot hand out knowledge or shovel it in that fashion. And whatever schools may be, they are not knowledge shops. Now there is another type of definition which attempts to escape the difficulties of the one just mentioned. The reasoning is something like this. Minds are very imperfect things at birth. If left to themselves they grow up quite incomplete. It is not the business of education to supply knowledge to them, for that it cannot do; but it must discipline them, exercise them, and build them up. It is the business of education to perfect the mind. But this also is a wrong view of the function of education.

A prominent educator says that a teacher is never called upon to get inside the mind and do any burnishing or repair

work there. We use a misleading figure of speech when we speak of education as the process of sharpening, forming, or perfecting minds. We have no such creative power. In the Harvard Club medical room in Boston there is a motto, which states in a sentence the philosophy of the medical profession. It reads: "We dress the wound, God heals it." If a devoted student of education should attempt to construct a similar motto of his profession, it would probably be stated something like this: "We feed the mind, God makes it." The wise teacher gives a student a chance to use his mind, not to exercise it merely; and not to take knowledge, but to make it. From the standpoint of the school education is the process of providing the conditions which necessitate the student's using his own mind in socially profitable ways in the making of knowledge. With this conception of education let us examine the educational work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

More than two thirds of the boys in America leave school before the end of the eighth grade. They say they must help earn a living for the family, they want to make money, or they dislike school. The average length of schooling is therefore very short, but boys under fourteen do not realize their loss. It is the young men of eighteen to twenty-one that begin to feel the commercial and social competition which makes or mars their future. And since there is a large army of boys and young men who will not or cannot accept what the secondary schools and colleges offer them there is a great need for specific, timely, adapted supplementary training in commercial, industrial, and many other vocational lines of work. It is in this field that the Young Men's Christian Association carries on its educational work.

Its value to employees, employers and the public.

- (1) It enables men to use their leisure time wisely.
- (2) It helps them to discover their inclination or bent.
- (3) It develops a larger and more adaptable capacity for service.
- (4) It fits young men for promotion and increase in salary.
- (5) Employers are helped because trained employees render an intelligent and interested service.
- (6) The Young Men's Christian Association strengthens and supplements schools and colleges. When rightly conducted it raises educational standards and helps to create a thirst for education.
- (7) The Association has done much experimental work and in its methods of discovering the real needs of men and attempting to meet them, more than twenty practical subjects have been introduced and later adopted in public and private schools.

Finally the Association has directed its educational work along very definite lines.

- (1) Reading Rooms. Systematic reading of standard periodicals is encouraged.
- (2) Books and Library. Systematic reading of good books is encouraged through reading clubs, volunteer service and talks by interesting leaders.

(3) Formal lectures. High grade lectures are promoted in theatres or public halls.

(4) Practical talks. These are given in industrial plants at the noon hour, or in places in or outside the building at convenient hours.

(5) Educational trips. Such trips promote interest in historical places, industrial life and community welfare.

(6) Class lectures. These lectures are conducted for mature and experienced business or college men in professional, semi-professional or vocational subjects.

(7) Education Clubs. Literature, science, music, debate, current topics, civics, art, and technical and vocational subjects provide material for this type of educational work.

(8) Day and night classes are held in commercial subjects, such as stenography and arithmetic. College, preparatory, technical, vocational and apprentice courses are also given.

The educational field is so vast and the needs of young men and boys so great that every educational institution will find more than it can do. The Young Men's Christian Association covets the opportunity to assist the Churches, Schools and Colleges of the Near East to make possible the right kind of education for its young men and boys.

JEWISH SCHOOLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

(Mr. A. ALCHALEL)

Although Jews constitute about four per cent. of the population of Constantinople, the Jewish school children constitute a much larger per cent. of the number of children attending the schools of the city. For the Jews have, from the earliest times, been devoted to education, and more especially since the dispersion of the race; so that during the middle ages the general level of culture among them was higher than that of the nations among whom they lived. But the purpose of this education was to preserve the nationality and religious beliefs of the race, so that purely secular and scientific instruction was excluded, and what education there was was very conservative. From this obscurity the Alliance Israélite Universelle has sought to liberate Jewish education.

The Alliance was founded in Paris in 1860, and has sought to bring Jews into touch with modern civilization by means of education. It operates principally in lands where the Jew is socially backward. It took over schools already in existence and also founded new schools, adding to the purely Jewish subjects of the curriculum all those subjects which constitute the basis of an up to date, practical education.

The Alliance retained the teaching personnel of the old schools; but it had to supply new teachers also, who should be equipped with a modern education and at the same time be familiar with the customs and ideals of the people. In other words, the Alliance had to find its teachers in its own membership, and then train them. For this purpose the Normal School of the Alliance was founded in Paris and the ablest students in the schools of the Alliance are selected an-

nally by competitive examination and sent to Paris, where they spend four years in the Normal School. On their return they take charge of the higher classes and eventually become directors of the schools. The lower classes are taught by the students of the advanced classes.

Owing to the variety of languages spoken by Jews the world over, French was selected as the medium of instruction. But Hebrew (the religious language of the Jew) is taught, as also the official language of the country in which the school is situated, and often English, German or Italian. For the teaching of languages except French or Hebrew, teachers are found in the locality of the school, without consideration of race or religion.

The methods and programmes of the Alliance schools are patterned after those of France, but with the modifications demanded by local circumstances. The first consideration of these schools is necessarily the teaching of French, which is to be the language of instruction. But in order that the students in the lower classes may not be debarred from learning other subjects also, the method has been adopted of giving instruction in the various subjects in French even to beginners, the same lessons being repeated over and over again until the student grasps both the meaning of the French words and also the content of the subject taught. In successive years the same ground is covered, but more thoroughly and in more detail as the grade advances.

There are generally four grades—infant, elementary, middle, and upper. The studies are in general those of the primary schools of France, though in some of the schools the work of the lower grades of secondary schools is offered. The fewest number of subjects compatible with general culture is taught, the emphasis being placed upon thoroughness rather than extent. Jewish national history and local geography are emphasized.

At Constantinople the Alliance has eleven schools—five for boys, four for girls, and two mixed. Instruction is not free, but poor students are helped and in many cases meals are given. There are also seven Jewish communal and private schools, having 1,000 pupils and 25 teachers, and giving instruction of a more elementary character. The German speaking Jews have four schools with 900 pupils. There is one secondary school, the Lycée Juif, established by the Beni-Berith, which has a lower school course of six years and an upper school course of five years, and which prepares for the baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire. The examinations are conducted at the French embassy, and the diplomas are delivered by the French government. In the Lycée the Hebrew language and Jewish history are emphasized. The Lycée has 320 pupils and 24 teachers.

The total number of Jewish students in Constantinople is about 6,000 and the teachers 160. There are, however, 12,000 Jewish children of school age, and as there are not enough Jewish schools to accommodate these many have to attend non-Jewish schools, where they attract attention by their studiousness and intelligence. The lack of accommodation in Jewish schools is due partly to technical difficulties due to the conservative organization of the Jewish communi-

ties, and partly to the absence of wealthy donors among the Jews to the cause of education. Another lack in the Jewish school system of the city is the absence of a training school for teachers, very few of whom have had the privilege of the normal training in Paris. Most of them are students who begin to teach as soon as they have completed their schooling.

NOTICE

The next session of this series will be held on Wednesday, April 20th, when papers will be read on four topics, to be followed by discussion. Three speakers will be assigned to each topic, and the addresses will be in English and French. The persons who have been asked to speak include American, Armenian, English, French, Greek, Jewish and Turkish educators. Everybody who is interested in the cause of education in Constantinople is cordially invited to be present. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of this opportunity, especially teachers and older students.

The programme is as follows: 11 a.m. The Place of Physical Culture in Education.—12 m. Co-education and Self-Government as Means of Developing Character.—1 p.m. Lunch.—2:30 p.m. The Elective System as a Means of Attaining a High Standard of Scholarship.—3:30 p.m. What the Colleges can do for the School Teacher of the City.

Speakers will be announced later.

Lunch will be served at the College to all who send in their names by April 15th. Address all communications to Prof. L. P. Chambers, Constantinople College, Arnaoutkeuy.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Stamboul* says.—“The news of the violent end of the former Grand Vizier of Turkey does not seem to have excited any extraordinary emotion in the Turkish press. The Turkish papers print his portrait, but in general accompany it with only brief notices. Strangely enough, some of them find in him only one quality,—that of keeping his word; while others seem to reproach him as having for his chief fault that he never kept his word. Talaat Pasha took part in every coup-de-main that strengthened the power of the Union and Progress party, until the war made him civil dictator of Turkey, as Enver was the military dictator. As minister of interior, he seemed to try to overbalance the military power, and apparently for a while successfully. In fact, he took things in hand so that he could throw out the ballast when it appeared that the war was lost for the central powers. He sometimes opposed the extraordinary demands of the German general staff which were passed on to him by the too docile Enver, but in general he obeyed the instructions from Berlin. The Armenians, whose friend he at first appeared to be, accuse him of many things, especially of hypocrisy and of failing to keep his word.”

The Turkish daily *Paitakht* says:—“Analyze the causes of all our disasters, miseries and weakness, and you will find

them in each case to consist in the indifference of past generations, their ignorance, their folly and their neglect. The enervating climate of the East softens our brains and produces in us an indescribable torpor. The Government has again in these last days adopted some half-measures which exhibit the unvarying principle of our policy, namely, to live from day to day. It has allowed the salaries of both professors and postal clerks to go unpaid for three months, and only when it found itself threatened with a strike did it decide to pay a part of the back salaries. Since this shows that it is not impossible to pay, why did not the Government decide sooner to make the payment? and why did it allow the schools to be closed for such a cause, even though for only a few days?"

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Three paragraphs from the same morning paper:

Mehmed Ali Bey, Prefect of the City, yesterday inspected the Djerrah Pasha Hospital.

Dr. Emin Bey, chief surgeon of the Djerrah Pasha Hospital, has been removed from the office, and replaced by Dr. Burhaneddin Bey.

The Committee of the Red Crescent has decided to send a sanitary mission to Aintab. This mission will help the needy at Aintab, just as the one sent to Adana helped those of that city. The mission will be under the direction of Dr. Emin Bey, of the Djerrah Pasha Hospital.

Tewfik Pasha, head of the Constantinople delegation to the London Conference, left there Thursday for France, intending to make a short stay at Paris before coming back to Constantinople.

Izzet Pasha, Minister of Interior, and Salih Pasha, Minister of Marine, with Hodja Fatin Effendi, members of the delegation sent some time since from Constantinople to Angora, returned by steamer from Eregli on the Black Sea last Saturday. The Minister of Commerce, Hüssein Kiazim Bey, also of the delegation, has remained in Angora on account of illness.

The Turkish delegation that accompanied Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, to the London Conference returned last Saturday by rail; but Tewfik Pasha himself will stay for some time in Paris and Roule, arriving here next month with Osman Nizami Pasha.

THE NEAR EAST

The Greek steamer "Kios" with 3,000 Greek refugees from Batoum reached here Friday last and has proceeded for Salonica. Another Greek steamer from Batoum loaded with refugees was compelled by a storm to take refuge in Trebi-

zond harbor, and all the men of military age were seized and drafted into the Kemalist army, while the aged, with the women and children, were sent on here by Italian steamer.

It is reported that the Allied representatives will meet the Greek and Turkish delegations again in about a month, at Stresa, on Lake Maggiore, Italy.

In taking over the city of Batoum, the Kemalists took possession also of the Georgian arms and ammunition, including 24 light guns and 8 heavy guns, and in addition, two destroyers of the "Bistri" type that had been in the harbor since the evacuation of the Crimea. These seizures have caused considerable tension with Moscow for the Angora government.

OTHER LANDS

Mr. Bonar Law has resigned his position as leader of the British Unionist Party. This move was made, it is stated, on grounds of health.

A commercial agreement between England and the Bolshevik government was signed on Wednesday last at London by Sir Robert Horne, President of the Board of Trade, and Krassin, the Bolshevik representative.

The "Meteor," formerly the property of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, has been brought to Barcelona, Spain, under the name of the "Nordstern," and is offered for sale.

PERSONAL

Rev. and Mrs. John H. Kingsbury of Bardizag came to Constantinople last Thursday for a brief stay.

The King of Greece intends visiting Bucharest in April, and the Heir Apparent, Prince George, will be regent in his absence. In certain circles in Athens it is said that there is a feeling that this absence will be of considerable length and may result in an abdication in favor of Prince George.

Dr. and Mrs. James H. Talbot, Miss Chickering, Miss Johnston, and Mr. Murphy, all of the Near East Relief, arrived from New York on the "Re d'Italia" on Monday. With them came Miss Pauline Allen, who expects to work temporarily with the same organization.

LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

- March 24, 2.30 P.M. at Y.W.C.A. Personnel House, Taxim,
Dr. C. F. Gates, of Robert College:
"Ottoman Turkish Influence in Islam."
March 24, 8 P.M., at Scutari,
Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, of Robert College:
Illustrated Lecture "The Walls of Constantinople."

SUNDAY SERVICES March 27, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Cap. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. Prof. F. H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m. (Vacation)
MEMORIALCHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 22nd

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.45	20 leva	0.35 1/4
Pound sterling	5.77	20 marks	0.48 3/4
20 francs	2.1	20 kronen	0.05 1/2
20 lire	1.17 1/2	Gold lira	5 88
20 drachmas	2.22		

LATEST NEWS

To meet the demand which our customers have placed on our *Tailoring Department* we have had to move the same to the 4th floor.

The floor which our late Tailoring Department occupied has been taken over by our *Manchester Cottons and Irish Linen Department*, which is now on a large airy floor and certainly the largest one in Constantinople.

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