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PROPOSED SETTLEMENT FOR TURKEY

The latest telegrams from London tell of the following proposals made by the Allies to the Turkish and Greek delegations:—

As regards Thrace, the Allied Powers see no good reason for modifying the terms of the Sèvres Treaty. The clause, however, which refers to the possibility of eventually ejecting the Ottoman Government from Constantinople may be expunged. The Straits will be kept under the control of an Interallied Commission, but the Allies may consent to allowing a Turkish representative on this Commission. The military zone at the Dardanelles may be restricted, as the Allies are willing to consider limiting the occupation to the region between Gallipoli and Chanak Kale. In the matter of Smyrna, the Allies are making a proposition which will maintain Turkish sovereignty there, and have the Hellenic troops occupy merely the city of Smyrna, order being maintained in the rest of the province by a gendarmerie recruited among the local population in proportion to the numbers of the Greek and Turkish inhabitants, and under the command of Allied officers. The civil administration of the province would be under a Christian Governor nominated by the League of Nations. After five years this arrangement could be changed if this were desired by either side. The economic, financial and military clauses of the Treaty might be slightly modified, and the Turks might be allowed to participate in a commission to prepare such judicial reforms as might be substituted for the capitulations.

Further the Allies express their willingness to modify the provisions of the Sèvres Treaty concerning Kurdistan; they also reiterate their recognition of the right of the Armenians to an independent existence on the eastern confines of Asiatic Turkey. The boundaries of Armenia are to be fixed by the League of Nations.

The Hellenic delegation accepted the proposals of the Conference without comment. The Ottoman delegates said they must refer the matter to their governments. They protested against a Greek garrison in Smyrna, and called attention to their previous agreement to a commission of investigation for Thrace.

The London Conference was thereupon declared closed.

An agreement was signed between the Turkish delegates and the Italian with regard to the bettering of economic conditions in the zone reserved to Italy.

It is also stated that the French Government has come to an arrangement with the Kemalists for an immediate

cessation of hostilities in the regions north of Syria, and for a speedy evacuation of Cilicia on condition of an exchange of prisoners and with sufficient security for the protection and safety of the lives and property of the Armenians and other minorities, in the territories to be evacuated.

AMERICA AND EUROPE

Under this title, the *Bosphore* comments thus on President Harding's inaugural address:—

The last mail brings us the full text of the message of President Harding to the American people. It is a long document in high and attractive form. It shows a realization of great responsibilities, but also the courage and frankness of a spirited man.

The position of the new President is certainly not an easy one. His essential task is to bring peace and harmony among his compatriots, after the violent strife and rendings that marked the end of the Wilsonian term of office. He must conciliate the two tendencies, both very marked in America,—the suggestions of the past on the one side, and the obligations for the future on the other.

Mr. Harding has purposely avoided too great preciseness, he has left out of his message all personalities, cutting out any word that might be too direct a disavowal of the policy of his predecessor or would give his address the character of a polemic. The President wished to conduct it on the higher level of quieter regions. But if his message contains no direct information about the program of the new Government, there are certain clearly formulated ideas there in which Europe cannot but be interested.

All through this fine speech there are two alternating currents, two themes in which are in fact recapitulated the whole American policy: one the one hand the desire to guard the national independence, not to bind himself by international engagements, as President Wilson would have done; on the other, the wish to keep in contact with the other nations and to preserve in the world the great position that the United States acquired by its intervention in the European conflict.

"Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny, and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance may determine Our America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired Fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance." These are declarations that

the world was waiting to find in the Presidential message, a confession of faith which Mr. Harding was compelled to make at the start.

But the considerations that follow are no less interesting, and constitute a weighty corrective to the absolute sense of the preceding thesis. The President does not name Germany in so many words; but he nevertheless formally condemns the policy of which she is the incarnation. Without saying so implicitly, he approves of the intervention of America against Germany, and looks to eventualities in which the United States might be led to take the same attitude as in 1917:—"Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization . . . There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization; there will be no failure today or tomorrow."

The Germans will do well to meditate on these words. They will at least not find in them any encouragement as some of them hoped they should find in Mr. Wilson's successor. Further along in this address they will find a high inspiration to peace absolutely contrary to the traditional instincts of Germanism, and a significant distinction drawn between offensive and defensive wars. Those who dare to let loose a conflict unprovoked must be compelled to prove that their cause is righteous, "or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization." These words are clear. They signify that, aside from any written agreement, America will not allow without interference a plundering expedition like that of Germany in 1914.

Likewise, as concerning the cooperation of America with Europe in the work of civilization, Mr. Harding's words are very comforting. They do not contain any explicit adherence to the Covenant, but the President declares he is ready to associate himself with the nations of the world, little or big, "to recommend a way to relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments," and he declares himself in favor of a united study of plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and for the establishing of a world tribunal to regulate the quarrels between nations.

Here are principles which the civilized powers of Europe all are ready to adopt. Under the lead of the new President, we can be certain that America, while safeguarding the national independence of which she is very jealous, will not disown the great duties which are fitting to her traditions and her vital role in the political, moral and economic life of today.

THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL SINGING CONTEST

Four hundred students jammed the lower floor of the West Hall auditorium to stage the first inter-departmental singing contest in the history of either the Syrian Protestant College or the American University of Beirut. It was part of the week-end celebrations, on February 5th, of the change of name, and was briefly mentioned in a former letter. For

years the students have had their songs, but the singing has been casual and undisciplined.

The spirit of competition was intense. An anonymous donor had offered a prize of \$50 worth of books, to be given to the library of the department winning the prize. There was a tumultuous crowd from the Junior School, little shavers, just learning to speak English, determined, if enthusiasm and sound could do it, to win. There was an enormous mob from the Preparatory Department. Early in the year their singing had been frightful. They had no incentive to drill together. It was rumored that they had been practising every day for several weeks and would show the world some new stunts in the line of singing. And there was a dignified group from the Schools of Commerce, and Arts and Science, rather certain that their age and experience would win sure victory.

Up in the gallery sat the visitors and the committee of three judges, Miss Nixon, Mr. Henry Glockler and Mr. Kenneth Joly. Mr. Bixler explained the reason for the Contest, and described briefly the customs of college singing in America. Each competitor came forward and sang two different songs, then appeared later and sang "Alma Mater" (to the tune of Cornell's "Far Above Cayuga's Waters," the old air of "Annie Lisle"). Mr. Daniel Bliss, son of President Howard Bliss, led the Juniors without piano accompaniment. They showed remarkable ability to enunciate clearly and follow implicitly the beat of their leader. Mr. Ralph Rogers, Fifth Form teacher, led the Preps. Theirs was the largest group. The blending of their voices and the care with which they controlled the volume of their singing in response to their leader were the notable features of their singing. They threw in gratis a whistling number and a cheer. The third group was led by Mr. Seelye. They had been the longest in the University, and their practice and discipline were evident in their first two songs.

But the Preps won.

L. A. S.

THE SITUATION IN ARMENIA

The Armenian paper *Djagadamard* hears from persons who have arrived from Batoum that the anti-Bolshevik Government in Armenia, which turned out the Bolsheviks on Feb. 18th, was still in power on the 7th inst. It has completely cleared the country of the Bolsheviks, according to telegrams received in Batoum at that date. It is taking the severest measures against Bolshevik agitators. At present the Premier is M. Vratsian, and negotiations are going on with the different parties for the formation of a Coalition Cabinet. The news spread about a supposed revolt against it, is simply due to the fact that it was pursuing the debris of the Bolshevik forces still in Armenia. An Armenian officer who has arrived from Batoum confirms this information, saying that the Vratsian Government enjoys the confidence of the people and that the position at Erivan, the Capital, is unchanged.

—Orient News

UNIVERSITY CLUB LUNCHEON

About forty members of the University Club of Constantinople met at the monthly luncheon at the Tokatli Restaurant on Wednesday, March 9th, with the President, Dr. Watson, in the chair. These gatherings furnish an excellent opportunity for men of similar scholastic and literary tastes and antecedents to enjoy with a very good luncheon the opportunity for quiet conversation about topics of mutual interest. Not only so, but committees have been formed and are at work, looking toward some practical form of community service which the University Club may undertake in the near future. Perhaps by another month or two, some announcement may be made as to the work to be undertaken.

After the repast, and at the close of sundry small items of business, Professor Watson introduced as the speaker of the day, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Harrington, D.C.O., K.C.B., who has for some time been connected with educational work in the British army, and was before the war for four years an instructor in the Military College at Sandhurst. He spoke on education, therefore, from an abundant knowledge. During the last two and one-half years he has been Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and in close touch with the reconstruction of the present British army, which he vividly contrasted with the army of 1914. General Harrington gave some especially interesting facts about the problem before the education department in connection with the period of demobilization after the armistice. When the fighting was over, the men had in many cases not enough to occupy them; and it was found a great help to get them interested in reading. The difficulty was clearly shown of continuing the educational scheme during the demobilization of 46,000 men per day and the enlisting of a new army; yet considerable success was attained in this. General Harrington referred to the three essentials aimed at in the new army;—of better pay, better education, and consequently a happier and more contented army; he said that the recruit, as he became a qualified soldier, received higher pay if he could pass certain educational tests. The maxim of the army educational system, he said, was to feel a responsibility for men who enlist, and put them back finally into civil life better men for having been in the army. He emphasized the benefits of games, saying that the profits of the canteen funds at the end of the war had been devoted to the establishing of facilities for such, and that nearly eight hundred grounds for games were being made. He spoke of the testimonies of such successful commanders as Lord Byng, Lord Plumer, and Sir Henry Wilson, as to the value of outdoor sports for the soldiers; and he said the closer relations with schools brought about through the Old Comrades' Associations had been beneficial, and that the trades unions also recognized the value of games, as did the big employers of labor, who were asking for ex-officers, keen for games, to be their health officers.

General Harrington is now in command of all the British forces in Constantinople and vicinity; and he spoke of the need there is here for just such emphasis on games, and of

the efforts which are being put forth now to give more attention to these. He paid a tribute to the work the Americans are doing in educational lines here, and also to the value of the Boy Scouts as a force for right and order.

It was indeed a pleasure to hear from one in so high a position the emphasis placed on constructive forces for righteousness, and we anticipate everything good from the influence on this city of such a Commander of the Army of Occupation.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The U.S.S. "Scorpion," "Tracy" and Subchasers have had the U.S.S. "Smith-Thompson," "Barker" and "Whipple" for company the past week. The men of the U.S.S. "Whipple" were completely worn out from bringing in the refugees. They were so tired that they slept the minute they were not moving. Even Sunday sing and movies did not wake them.

The dance given by the crew of the U.S.S. "Tracy" was a very pretty party, well planned and carefully carried out. A varied and interesting program gave pleasure to the dancers as well to those who did not dance (for whose entertainment it had been planned). The supper was a triumph for the ship's galley, and proves conclusively that U.S.S. "Tracy" is the "best feeding ship of the 35th Division." The American girls appreciate the courtesies extending to them.

The movies continue to play to "standing room only," and the wisdom of running them late Sunday evening has been clearly demonstrated. The change of hour for the service from 8:30 to 8 o'clock has also been wise. The Sunday program keeps a boy so busy that he cannot truthfully say he "has nothing to do" or "no place to go,"—even if he is "dressed up."

Wednesday afternoon the children of Armenian refugees were again served with a full meal, through generous donations via the Sailors' Club. The satisfaction and pleasure of the children more than made up for any inconvenience. Funds are in hand for a least one more dinner of fifty children. Forty piastres pays for one child. Who wants to help?

The personnel of the Y.W.C.A. took charge of the program for the Sailors Friday evening, and you can rest assured that there were no dull moments and that the boys had to hurry to keep up with the girls, for they are wonderful pace makers! They began by making themselves hats out of colored papers, ran the gauntlet of Virginia Reel, shadow pictures, charades and trick stunts, ending up with popping corn and roasting "Wieners" over a brasier, and they fried cakes all the time. It was a most successful party in every particular.

The Pathé Man is again arranging sight seeing trips with a view, of course, to taking pictures. They all depend up the sun. Americans are as usual invited to participate in all the events scheduled.

Program for the week:

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th.

2-4 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."

8:30 American movies.

FRIDAY

11:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes (start from Tophané.)

8:00 Lecture by Mr. Luther Fowle. (Assist. Treas. of American Board). Subject: "Gossipy Talk on old Turkey."

SATURDAY

2:00 Pathé Man with "Tracy" boys.

8:30 Special dance in honor of U.S.S. "Trinity."

SUNDAY

10:45 and 6 Church parties.

1:30 Hike with Pathé Movie Man and Tea party.

8:00 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker Mr. Merrill N. Isely (of American Board Language School.)

9:00 American movies.

MONDAY

2-4 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."

8:30 American Movies.

TUESDAY

8:30 Usual dance.

WEDNESDAY

1:00 With Pathé Man, "Up the Golden Horn."

8:00 Athletic night in charge of a Sailors' Committee.

THE NEW AMERICAN CABINET

President Harding went before the Senate on his inauguration day and personally presented the names of his proposed Cabinet, and the Senate confirmed all the nominations. The list is as follows:—Secretary of State: Charles E. Hughes, LL.D., twice Governor of New York State, former Justice of the Supreme Court. Secretary of the Treasury: Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, director of several banks and iron and coal companies in Pittsburgh. Secretary of War: John W. Weeks, Senator from Massachusetts, graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy. Attorney-General: Harry K. Daugherty, Pennsylvania lawyer, was Deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Postmaster-General: Will H. Hays, Indiana lawyer, chairman of Republican National Committee since 1918. Secretary of the Navy: Edwin Denby, Congressman from Michigan from 1905-1911, son of former Minister to China. Secretary of the Interior: Albert B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico since 1912, rancher and miner. Secretary of Agriculture: Henry C. Wallace, of Iowa, editor of farm papers, has been a practical farmer. Secretary of Commerce: Herbert C. Hoover, LL.D., U.S. Food Administrator during the war, Commander of Legion of Honor, trustee of Stanford University, California. Secretary of Labor: James C. Davis, Iowa lawyer, one time Mayor of Keokuk, Iowa.

Of these ten men, two each were born in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa, and one each in New Hampshire, New York, Illinois and Kentucky.

Inauguration Day was an ideal cloudless and moderately warm day, and the ceremony in the east portico of the Capitol was simple, according to the wish of the President. President Wilson was present at the taking of the oath, but on the advice of his physician did not stay to hear the inaugural address.

President Harding has announced that the special session of Congress will not be called before April 4th.

NOON BUSINESS MEN'S GYM. CLASS

AT STAMBOUL Y.M.C.A.

"Get into the game for health and success" is the call of the Physical Section of the Stamboul Y.M.C.A. "The game" is literal, for too many men are so deep in the game of business that they are neglecting games even more fundamental in life and thereby jeopardizing their own futures and that of those whom they seek to serve. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" applies with even more serious force to men, of whatever age.

In an attempt to help provide snappy recreation for busy business men, the Stamboul Y.M.C.A. is organizing a special class in its covered gym. and play court, meeting Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 led by Physical Director E. C. Stevens. Ten minutes of calisthenics to loosen up the muscles and speed up the circulation and respiration, then a few varied group games, and a turn of volley ball, basket ball or fast handball—on the only handball court in the Near East, and finally a hot and cold shower—all in forty-five minutes, or longer if desired—is the program. It ought to increase any man's revenues—in money, health and happy usefulness, and the investment is relatively very little.

All interested are cordially invited to come and see, any of the days mentioned, the sooner the better. Other classes for younger men are held the same days at five o'clock, a special class in boxing on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5:30, and leaders' training class Fridays at 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., followed by an important health talk at 5:00. At the next session of this last, March 18th, Mr. William J. Rapp, of Pera Y.M.C.A. and an ex-army bacteriologist, will speak on "Bacteria in Every-Day Life."

Climbing up a Constantinople hill on business or homeward bound isn't enough exercise for a man: it's too much like discipline for it doesn't allow one to forget oneself and really recreate. Ergo, "get into the game" at Stamboul Y-Tcharshu Kapou, between the American Hospital and the War Department at Bayazid, by trams number 12, 31, 32 or 33.

The feast of Leilet-el-Reghaib, or the conception of the Prophet, was celebrated by the Mohammedans on Friday last, all the mosques being illuminated the evening before,—which was Friday evening, as reckoned by the Turks.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MARCH 9, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

The presence in Constantinople of a large number of Russian musicians has given the music-loving public of the city a better opportunity of hearing good music, both vocal and instrumental, than they have ever had before. We only wish there were more of a demand for first-class concerts in a great city like this. It appears that these struggling musicians can hardly pay their way, work as they may. There is something very appealing in the quality of Russian choral singing, as all can testify who have been to the churches in that country, or have heard the Russian choirs sing here. If only the persons in charge of the ecclesiastical music of the Orthodox and Gregorian churches were willing to take example from the Russian branch of the Orthodox Church, and benefit by the presence here of these singers to train their own along similar lines, what a wonderful enrichment to the liturgy of those bodies would result. The efforts of such religious musicians as Gomidas Vartabed, with his well-trained choir which has continued training even during his regretted absence, show that there is an element in the Armenian Church that appreciates the value of part-singing; but whether they would be able to introduce it into the church service, is another question. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that if these leaders in the local churches can be induced to make this addition to their ecclesiastical singing, they would thereby cultivate the devotional spirit of their congregations and induce very many more persons to attend. It would probably lead to more congregational singing, too. At all events, there is nothing probably in the regulations of either Orthodox or Gregorian Church to forbid singing in harmony. Now is the opportunity to secure the very best training in this respect, through these refugee musicians.

ANGORA TODAY

(The *Bosphore* prints a letter from Angora, dated Feb. 14, which is of interest, and we give herewith a translation of it.)

The appearance of Angora today is certainly not that of two years ago. It may truly be said that the city of Angora never has known the liveliness that it has since the *Medjlis* established itself there. As far as municipal management goes, the present state is just what it used to be. The streets are as narrow and as dirty as when Angora was the capital of a second-rate vilayet. From this point of view, the town is even more gloomy; for certain quarters wear a look of great desolation, in consequence of the Armenian deportation.

But in the absence of gaiety, there is, as I have just said, liveliness. The Angorans have been seeing things that they never had dreamed of, — nor their ancestors either. With a curious eye they watch the *Stambollous* pass by, dressed like fops with their moustaches shaved à l'Americaine, walking at an easy gait to the *Medjlis*, — the Great Assembly. Sometimes the Commissaires or the Deputies talk in French to each other.

A month ago I passed in the street leading toward the Assembly, Younous Nadi Bey, director of the *Yeni Gün*, in company with Dr. Adnan, husband of Halidé Edib. They were talking French, probably so that their conversation might not be understood by passers-by who always have their ears pricked up. Younous Nadi Bey was expressing himself in so inelegant and incorrect terms that I can hardly give an idea of the effect. I almost indulged in a loud burst of laughter.

Two *Hodjas* were standing not far off. "Where are we?" asked one of them. "Bourasu Frengistan mi?" (Is this the country of the Franks?) His friend replied: "Don't you know that Angora is Little Paris?" (—an allusion to the capture of old Ancyra by the Gauls.)

But what shocked most of all the people of Angora was to see Halidé Edib Hanum one day on horseback, with unveiled face, wearing a belt with a brace of pistols and a *yataghan*, — in the exact costume of a *chété* (brigand). I must explain, however, that what shocked the ancient conservatives was not the *yataghan* or cutlass she carried, but her unveiled face. In company with the principal chiefs of the Nationalist movement, she made the tour of the town. But this parade had by no means the effect its organizers had had in mind, but rather the contrary. The demonstration was characterised by a term that may be rendered in English by "shocking." Halidé Edib Hanum will not soon forget it: nor will she again be seen in public with her face open.

You may often see a woman going into the Assembly, in an invariable black *charshaf*, or sheet, with her veil drawn down clear to her chin. Her gait is well known, so that even without seeing her features, one knows it is Halidé Edib. The loungers say; "That is an *okoumouch hanum*," — an educated woman.

At one time it was a question whether she would be a

member of the delegation to be sent to London; but this was abandoned. Did the Government give it up, or did Halidé Edib decline? I know not. Anyhow, the educated woman has not gone. There was also a suggestion that she be sent to London to give some addresses in English, which she speaks perfectly. But this plan also must have been given up, for Halidé Edib Hanum is still in Anatolia. But for a few days she has not been in Angora.

It may be said of this woman that she has stirred. And yet no *Hanum* has perhaps ever struggled as she has. Nor can we deny that she has talent; only she has placed this talent at the service of a bad cause,—in behalf of those who have done Turkey harm, and whose rough-rider policy is in danger of completing its ruin.

The final lot of the Empire will be decided at this Conference. What will be the outcome of this meeting? Shrewd indeed is the man who may predict. Yesterday I met a friend who had just had an interview with one of the most influential members of the Assembly, who had just come out from the presence of Moustafa Kemal. My friend asked for information as to the attitude that the Kemalist delegates would adopt. "Kim bilir?" (Who knows?) replied the gentleman. "Do you know what is being said?" "What?" "That all this exchange of despatches and the battle going on in the press, and all that, are only camouflage, and that the delegations will end up by joining." "Kim bilir?" repeated the deputy with a quizzical smile. Then after a pause, in a tone half serious, half amused, he added: "But why these questions? Your curiosity seems suspicious to me."

Despite his long and cordial relations with the deputy, my friend felt a shudder go through him. The great man noticed it. "Oh, don't be afraid," said he, in patronizing tones and tapping him on the chest,— "I'm not the one to give you up to the Independence tribunal." But this assurance was by no means reassuring to my friend. In fact the very next day, packing his valise, he left for Adalia, and by the time this reaches you, he will probably have left there for the Piræus.

THREE CHILDREN DISMISSED CURED OF TRACHOMA FROM THE NEAR EAST TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

(From *Near East Relief*)

The Near East Relief Trachoma hospital, though organized and ready for work in November, 1920, was not used for this purpose until January of this year. This delay was due to the fact that during the time mentioned the building was used for refugee Russians from the Crimea.

On January 18th, we admitted ten Greek boys as patients. Two days later, January 20th, ten Armenian boys were received. Thus in alternate groups of ten, we have received these afflicted children until at the present date, March 1st, there are two hundred children being treated twice daily for trachoma. From the second group of ten Armenian boys, admitted January 20th, we take our first cured patient, a little lad of ten years, named Aram.

When Aram came to our hospital, his eyes were in a bad condition, they were badly inflamed and had some discharge. An examination showed that the disease was of recent origin, and therefore more hopeful of a speedy result. For nine days, Aram, in company with a long line of afflicted companions, received a treatment twice each day. Although his eyes were red and running, his was a favorable case in comparison to some of the others. Many other little chaps had already lost the sight of one eye, in some cases the partial sight of both eyes, while many had eyes so inflamed and diseased, they presented a loathsome sight. At the end of nine days, Aram underwent an operation and for a week was in the infirmary. This was followed by an additional two weeks of treatment, and on February 23rd he was discharged cured.

Experts in eye diseases tell us that trachoma is curable in anywhere from four weeks to two years. Aram, therefore, was one of the lucky ones. There were, however, factors in his favor. He was a healthy well-nourished lad and responded accordingly to treatment. He was also an exceptionally nice boy, very quiet and obedient. These factors in conjunction with the very careful treatment given him by the nurses, and an operation which by its very nature hastened his recovery, make us proud to report that our first cured case was a great success—not only in the short period of time required but also in the completeness of the cure.

Since this boy left us a week ago, we have discharged two more patients, companions of Aram. These cures are very encouraging and stimulate us to greater endeavor in trying to rid the land of this dreadful disease—a disease so common, so prevalent, that by the majority of the people it is looked upon like the flea, as a sort of necessary evil. Unlike the flea, however, it leaves its dreadful mark in ruined and disfigured eyes, and, in numerous cases, blindness.

EMMA D. CUSHMAN

[NOTE: Since the above was written, seven more cases have been discharged cured.]

LONG-DISTANCE PRACTICE

Princess Anastasia, wife of Prince Christopher of Greece, lay critically ill last week at Athens, with seven doctors, four of them University professors, and two nurses in attendance. Her physicians were not certain of the diagnosis of her trouble, and she herself expressed a wish for an American doctor. The nearest one available was Dr. A. R. Hoover, of the American Hospital in Constantinople; and a Greek destroyer in this harbor was at once placed at his disposal, which took him across the Marmora and the Aegean in about ten hours. His consultation with the other physicians was very comforting to the patient, and at his advice an operation was performed immediately, which has apparently been quite successful.

Princess Anastasia was formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, an American heiress, and married Prince Christopher on February 1st of last year, at Vevey, Switzerland.

Dr. Hoover returned to Constantinople last Sunday.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

Instead of a Shakespeare drama, Dr. Watson read on Tuesday evening, March 8th, a modern play, Galsworthy's "Strife," which was in striking contrast to the older and more classical plays to which he has treated his audiences so far. It was exceedingly interesting to listen to Dr. Watson's interpretation of a comparatively new play like "Strife" after hearing but recently "Othello" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Galsworthy's play is full of energy and sinister prophecy. It was written in the earlier days of struggle between capital and labor. It deals with this, to us, very old story and makes a strong appeal for the working man. Like all of the plays of this modern dramatist, it carries with it a lesson and a message which are unmistakable. It could not have a better title, for the atmosphere of bitter warfare permeates every scene. Dr. Watson gave full force to each act and made every character live.

At College Assembly on March 11th Miss Kennedy and Miss Walker of Constantinople College gave a charming concert. Miss Kennedy has long held an excellent reputation as a pianist and Miss Walker's well trained soprano voice has won for her much praise.

A great musical event, worthy of very special mention was a concert given at Albert Long Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 12th, by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ivan Boutnikoff. Professor Estes is to be congratulated on having arranged so fine a concert. This is the first time a symphony orchestra has ever played at Robert College and probably anywhere on the upper Bosphorus. The Orchestra has already established an enviable reputation in town, where it has given fortnightly concerts all winter. It is now on the eve of departing on a tour, which will include the important cities of Europe and America. On Saturday the numbers included three selections from Tschaikowsky, one each from Sibelius, Hasselmanns and Arensky. The first number on the program, Tschaikowsky's serenade for strings, Op. 48, was played exceedingly well. The Valse Triste Op. 44 by Sibelius received much applause and was repeated. An interesting feature of the program was a solo by the famous harpist, Dimitri Andreoff, - a truly remarkable performance. He was obliged to give two encores before the enthusiastic audience allowed him to retire. From every point of view the concert was a great success and a most enjoyable occasion.

At the College Club on Saturday evening, March 12th, Professor Barnum read a very careful and instructive paper on "The Principle of Duality."

E. T. S.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Terdjuman* gives the following interesting particulars about Bekir Sami Bey, who is Moustafa Kemal's chief representative at the London Conference:—"Bekir Sami Bey is of a Daghestan family, son of a general

in the Russian army, Mousa Kiazim Pasha, who migrated to Turkey in consequence of the war of 1877-78 and died at Erzroum, of which city he had been made commandant. Bekir Sami Bey began his studies under the supervision of his father, later entering the Galata Serai Lyceum, and then taking the higher courses. He went to Paris where he remained for some time completing his education. On returning here, he secured a position in the ministry of foreign affairs, and shortly after went to Petrograd as secretary to Marshal Shakir Pasha, who was sent there on a special mission. After the return of this mission, Bekir Sami Bey was appointed in succession to several consular posts, one of them being at Malta. Then he was given the position of *mektoubji* (corresponding secretary) for the Adrianople Vilayet, during the time when Marshal Redjeb Pasha was Governor-general of that province. On the proclamation of the Constitution, Bekir Sami Bey came to Constantinople Redjeb Pasha having been nominated Minister of War. After the death of the Marshal, Bekir Sami Bey was appointed to various vilayets, last of all to Beirut, which he left to retire to his farm in Amasia, an inheritance from his father. It was there that he was when he received the invitation of Moustafa Kemal to be Commissioner of Foreign Affairs."

The *Peyam-Sabah* says:—"Everything points to the fact that we must stop as quickly as possible the Greek invasion. The whole policy of our delegates ought to be such as to convince the Conference of the necessity of this. If they wish to succeed, they must avoid all excessive demands, as well as any attitude of apparent abdication. Neither threats nor cannon will win us our rights from the Conference and Supreme Council. So that we must give up all proceedings of this nature, including budgets of 40 or 45 million liras for army and navy. When a real agreement is reached between ourselves and the great Powers, there will remain no more Greek troops in Anatolia, and we shall therefore not have to fight against them."

The *Ikdam* says:—"The demands of our delegates in reference to the territories that we claim were most specific. Since these demands were based both on the principle of nationalities and also on the war aims of the great Allied Powers (*sic*), we immediately accepted the proposal to send a commission of inquiry into Smyrna and Thrace. Inasmuch as the Mohammedan majority in the population of these territories does not wish to be detached from Turkey, we demanded that these regions be unconditionally and unreservedly restored to us. If in the settlement of the question of territory the principle we have referred to is neglected, and if conditions and reservations are made, our legitimate aspirations will not be in any way satisfied."

The marriage of Crown Prince George of Greece and Princess Elizabeth of Roumania took place with great pomp in Bucharest on Sunday, Feb. 27th. The bridal couple passed through the Bosphorus a few days later on their way to Athens. On Thursday last, March 10th, was celebrated at Athens with equal pomp the marriage of Crown Prince Carol of Roumania and Princess Helen of Greece.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The bulletin issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on March 4th shows that the money market during the previous week was quiet with small supplies and light transactions. The week-end statement of the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed [a less favorable reserve position. The gold reserve declined about \$12,500,000 and the total cash reserve \$14,000,000. In the Federal Reserve Bank system as a whole the gold reserve increased more than \$7,500,000.

The steel situation continues in the same unstable position, and the Steel Corporation and independents are operating at an increasingly reduced capacity. The Steel Corporation, nevertheless, is maintaining its price level, but price reduction has been carried on by independents.

Last week the price for spot cotton reached the lowest mark since November, 1915.

January exports reached \$655,000,000, a total never exceeded in the corresponding month of any previous year except 1920. The imports for January were \$209,000,000, which is the smallest amount since February, 1917, and \$57,000,000 below the imports for December. The excess of exports over imports for January is thus \$446,000,000, the largest excess recorded for January of any year, and is greater than for any month in 1920 except December, in which month the excess recorded was \$512,000,000.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The contest between the chess clubs of Robert College and the Pera Y.M.C.A. is thus far a draw, each team having won one round, and a third resulting in a tie. The deciding match will be played soon.

Forms for the return of income tax for 1920 have now been received and may be procured at the American Consulate.

The February number of the *Levant Trade Review* contains a full account of the Annual Meeting and dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, with portraits of Admiral Bristol, Consul-General Ravndal, Mr. Oscar Gunkel, Mr. Allen Dulles, and General Marlborough Churchill.

Next Monday is the Persian feast of Nevrouz, or New Year, which comes at the vernal equinox, and is a time of out-of-doors rejoicing for the Persians.

Last Wednesday was the birthday of Sultan Mehmed VI., according to the Turkish chronology, being the 29th day of

Djemazi-ul-Akhir. According to the Moslem lunar year, he is sixty-two years old, but as he was born Jan. 12, 1861, he is only sixty from our standpoint.

During the month Feb. 5th to March 5th, the records of the Constantinople Sanitary service show a total of 1882 deaths in the city, as compared with 2173 in the corresponding four weeks of 1920. Of these, 370 were from pneumonia, 289 from organic diseases of the heart; 236 from tuberculosis; 153 from congenital malformation or weakness; 130 from bronchitis; 101 from cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy. During this same period there were no cases of either plague or cholera, and only five of small-pox, two fatal; 17 cases of typhus, 3 fatal also 46 cases among the Russian refugees; 40 cases of recurrent fever, 1 fatal, with 102 cases among the Russian refugees.

THE NEAR EAST

Batoum has been occupied by the Kemalist troops, under an agreement with the Georgian government by which the civil administration remains Georgian, and the Angora government recognizes the sovereignty of Georgia over Batoum and the district.

A severe storm is reported on the southwest coast of Asia Minor, doing damage to the port of Adalia to the extent of Ltq. 100,000.

A despatch from Athens states that the Greek Metropolitan of Bourdour has died in the Bourdour prison from the cruel treatment he received at the hands of the Kemalists.

OTHER LANDS

Former President Kerensky of Russia has arrived in London. A despatch from Paris states that the Russian colony there thinks he may go back to Russia for further service.

The Spanish Premier, Senor Dato, was shot and killed by three unknown soldiers in Madrid while returning home from the Senate on Wednesday last.

While the revolution against the Bolsheviks in Moscow has been put down, Petrograd appears to be still partially in the hands of the revolutionists, and the movement is spreading in other parts of Russia, especially in the Don valley and at Odessa. The price put on the head of General Kozlovski, leader of the insurgents at Kronstadt, is quoted at 5,000,000 Romanoff roubles.

Before the London Conference adjourned, Dr. Mayer, Austrian Chancellor, was heard as he stated his country's financial and economic plight and begged for Allied assis-

tance for several years to come. The matter is being studied sympathetically.

A contract has been entered into by the Polish Government and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, providing a method in the joint interests of the Polish Government and the Banks of Poland on the one hand, and all banks in America on the other, whereby remittances of Polish citizens in America may be easily transferred to Poland. Negotiations are under way for the extension of this service to other countries where a similar need exists.

The German delegates to the London Conference not having accepted the conditions imposed by the Allies, Allied troops have gone into Dusseldorf and other towns east of the Rhine, including Oberhausen, seven miles west of Essen.

PERSONAL

Rev. A. C. Ryan, Agent of the American Bible Society, and Dr. W. A. Kennedy of the Lord Mayor's Fund, arrived on Wednesday last, coming from Syria.

Rev. John E. Merrill, Ph. D., President of Central Turkey College, is delivering this month the Lectures on Moham-medanism at Oberlin College.

Dr. W. S. Dodd writes from Konia that on his way thither he had a rather severe illness in Afion Kara Hissar which still prevented his taking up full work by the end of January. In his letter, dated Jan. 24th, he tells of much more relief work than he had expected to find there, including a newly opened shelter home for children of all nationalities, where here were 80 boys and 38 girls.

Miss Esther Green, of the "Leviathan" party, left Constantinople on March 9th, after just two years of service with the N.E.R., and will spend a month in France on her way to America.

Professor Golder of Stanford University left Constantinople last Saturday on his way to Sofia and Bucharest.

LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

March 17, 2.30 P.M. at Y.W.C.A. Personnel House. Taxim,
Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College :
"The Financial Side of the Mohammedan Religion"

March 22, 2.30 P.M. at Y.W.C.A. Personnel House Taxim.
Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College :
"Greek Cultural Influences in Turkish Religious

and Civil Life."

March 23, 10 A.M. at Scutari.

Professor Jenab Shehabeddin Bey:
"Turkish Literature, III."

March 23, 1 P.M. at Scutari.

Rev. C. T. Riggs : "Missions in the Near East, II.
The Work of the American Board."

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. Fishcr, of Robert College :
Illustrated Lecture "The Walls of Constantttnople."

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CONSTANTINOPLE

Citation For Probate.

I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the Consular Court of the United States of America at Constantinople on the nineteenth day of March A D. 1921 at three o'clock in the afternoon and show cause, if any they have, why the last will and testament of Meredith Hart, deceased, should not be proved, approved and registered, and letters executorial thereof granted unto Arthur S. Bedell, named therein, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

G. BIE RAVNDAL,
Consul General of the United States
of America
Judge of the United States
Consular Court.

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SUNDAY SERVICES March 20, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Cap. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. Mr. Laurence Moore
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m. Rev. Ernest W. Riggs
MEMORIALCHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 15th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.46 1/2	20 leva	0.34 3/4
Pound sterling . .	5.77	20 marks	0.47
20 francs	2.15	20 kronen	0.05
20 lire	1.10	Gold lira	5.92
20 drachmas . . .	2.20		

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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