

# The Orient.

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## REV. ROBERT THOMSON

As was reported in our last issue, word has just come of the death of Rev. Robert Thomson, of Samokov, which occurred in that town. Mr. Thomson had been suffering from a trouble of the back, which was suspected to be tubercular, but which an examination by specialists proved not to be such. An abscess was however discovered, apparently connected with this, blood poisoning set in which resulted fatally.

Robert Thomson was born in Constantinople in November, 1851, the son of the Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D., for more than thirty years agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in this city. He was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and in the summer of 1881 he was appointed a missionary of the American Board to the European Turkey Mission. Sailing in September from New York, he was married in October in Dundee, Scotland, to Miss Agnes C. Turner, with whom he reached Constantinople the following month, and went hence to Philippopolis. Four years later, he was transferred by his mission to Constantinople, to take up literary work in the Bulgarian language, and became the editor of the weekly *Zornitza*. He took two furloughs in the United States in 1891 and in 1902; but during his later years he was less willing to leave the work he so loved, even for a needed furlough. In 1898, he moved to Samokov, which was his station for twenty-three years. Here he not only carried on the publication of the paper, but did much in evangelistic work also, and was for a time acting Principal of the Collegiate and Theological Institute, in which he taught for many years. In 1913, he was in need of a vacation, but would not consent to go farther than to Syria and Palestine for a two-months' absence,—so brief a vacation that it really proved hardly wise. For the past eight years or so, Mr. Thomson has been engaged with the British and Foreign Bible Society in a linguistic revision of the Bulgarian Bible, the purpose and method of which was fully described by his own pen in *THE ORIENT* of January 28, 1914. As this work proceeded several lines of desirable revision in the language of the translation became apparent, to keep pace with the development of the language; and the work was not yet complete at the time of Mr. Thomson's death. He had however, had the satisfaction of completing the proof-reading up to the end of the book of Acts.

Besides his widow, Mr. Thomson leaves two son, Duncan and William, in Samokov, and a married daughter, Mrs. Katsounoff, also a daughter in Scotland and one in California.

Mr. Thomson's strong, sweet, lovable Christian character, as well as his profound knowledge of the Bulgarian language and his long experience in missionary work in that country, will make his loss keenly felt all through the evangelical community there, as well as among a large circle of friends here and in Scotland and America.

A letter just received from Rev. Paul Rowland at Samokov gives some particulars of Mr. Thomson's death. "Mr. Thomson died at midnight of the 18th to 19th, after a long, lingering and painful illness. The funeral was yesterday, the 20th, in the church here. As it so happened, a ten-days' pastors' conference (to which their wives and children also came, about 60 persons in all) opened here on the morning of the 20th. It was a singular providence which thus brought together all the Bulgarian pastors,—so many of whom had been Mr. Thomson's pupils and associates,—on the very day of the funeral. Rev. D. N. Furnajieff of the Sofia church, Rev. M. N. Popoff, representing the American Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Terzieff of Samokov church, Rev. Mr. Setchanoff, Mr. Thomson's associate in the three years' labor of revising the Bible, and Dr. Haskell, representing the Mission, all spoke. The church was packed with a very representative congregation of Samokov citizens, including several Jewish merchants who had come to appreciate the Scottish missionary. The speakers stressed Mr. Thomson's humility of spirit, faithfulness, exactness and preciseness, patience, kindness in his dealings with and advice to pupils and associates, single-mindedness and purity of motive, service to and love of Christ as the ruling motive of his life, and serenity and patience during his long illness. The manuscript of the whole Bible is complete, copied entirely by Mr. Thomson's own hand; and as an appreciation of this crowning work of his life, the British and Foreign Bible Society, a few weeks before his death made him an honorary Governor of their Society."

## ESKI SHEHIR AND BEYOND

The very day that we published the statement that the capture of Eski Shehir would be a very different matter from that of Kütahia, events showed that this forecast was mistaken. For on July 20th the Hellenic army entered Eski Shehir, and the Kemalist army retreated farther east. As for the famous fortress of In Eunü, twice before an insurmountable obstacle for the Greeks, it was found deserted on the arrival of the Greeks, having been made untenable by this flanking movement.

Thus in ten days from the beginning of the offensive,



the invaders had captured the three towns supposed to be very strongly fortified, — Afion Kara Hissar, Kütahia and Eski Shehir, and had secured an enormous amount of booty and some prisoners, though up to this date no accurate figures of these captures are available.

The Greek communiqués speak of General Papoulas's troops as having progressed forty-five kilometres east of Eski Shehir by July 22nd, and the Kemalists as trying to recover themselves in the vicinity of Sivri Hissar, which is about 100 kilometres east of Eski Shehir. But fighting has been very sharp at or near Seid Ghazi, thirty-five kilometres south of Eski Shehir, where the Nationalist reports claim they have stopped the Greeks and forced them back toward the railroad centre. There has been fighting also south and southwest of Afion Kara Hissar, around Sanduklu, Ishikli Tchivril and Tchai, where the Turks have been harassing the right flank of the Hellenic forces. In the north also, in the vicinity of Biledjik and Yeni Shehir, south of Lake Nicaea, there have been small engagements which each side claims to have won.

The lull in fighting at the main centre of activity, between Eski Shehir and Angora, is perfectly natural after the swift moves of the previous ten days. The Turks must concentrate and re-form their armies and secure new material from their reserves before they can attack with vigor; and the invading Greeks must consolidate their lines of communication and bring up fresh supplies before another great attack. The Hellenic communiqué of the 22nd, however, speaks of a big battle resulting from a Turkish attack on their centre and left wing, where seven divisions were repulsed and a Greek counter-attack drove them in disorder north and east, with the loss of many prisoners and 40 more cannon. The Turkish general headquarters has been moved to Alpo, about thirty kilometres east of Eski Shehir.

A report from Angora says that the Kemalists government and the Nationalist Parliament have moved from that city to Sivas, 350 kilometres farther east. King Constantine has gone to Kütahia, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by his army.

There is an unconfirmed despatch from Athens to the effect that Ismet Pasha was wounded in the battle of Eski Shehir. It is also rumored that he has been superseded by Nouredin Pasha, who has left Sivas for the front.

A still wilder rumor states that Prince Andrew of Greece has arrived at Gordium.

### ESKI SHEHIR

This important railroad centre, the home of the meerschaum industry, is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, a little more than half way by rail from Constantinople to Angora. It is at the junction of the Angora and Konia sections of the railroad from Haidar Pasha, and is on the Poursak river, the ancient Tembris. The old name of the place was Dorylaeum, and it is spoken of as long ago as 302 B.C., in the war between Lysimachus and Antigonos. It lay on the great highway

southward and eastward from Constantinople, and as early as 1074, it was a part of the Seljuk domains and so recognized in a treaty of that date with the Byzantine Empire. In 1097, the Latin pilgrims of the First Crusade, having captured Nicaea, the capital city of Kilidj Arslan, followed up the Seljukian army and when it made a desperate stand at Dorylaeum, utterly defeated it. This opened the way for Godfrey of Bouillon clear to Cilicia. Dorylaeum was rebuilt and fortified by Manuel Comnenus in 1175. The city and its fortress are described at that time by Cinnamus, who says it was one of the very greatest cities of Asia, with a delightful climate and a fertile soil, plenty of fish in its river, — which is still very true, only the fish are hardly edible, — and with renowned baths. These natural warm baths have always been one of its attractions; but still more so are the meerschaum deposits in the vicinity. This strange mineral is of an opaque whitish or yellowish color in its natural state, and so light as to float in sea-water if not in fresh. It is found in nodules which are either sent in that state to Europe for manufacture or are made into pipe-bowls, beads or other commodities at Eski Shehir. Many hundred thousand liras worth is exported yearly.

The railroad east from Eski Shehir to Angora follows the course of the Poursak river and very nearly the line of the ancient Roman road from Dorylaeum to Ancyra. South of the city at some distance lie the interesting tombs of the Phrygian kings, not far from Seid Ghazi, the scene of the latest battle. Sivri Hissar, which is between Seid Ghazi and Angora, is the ancient Justinianopolis, fortified by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, and an impregnable fortress in those days.

### TURKISH FORECASTS OF ATTACK

In view of the rapid advance of the Greeks and the still more rapid retreat of the Turks, a few quotations from the Turkish papers before the offensive began may prove of real interest. The advance began on July 10th.

On June 30th, the military correspondent of the Turkish daily *İkdam* said: —

"According to appearances, the attack of the main body of the Greek army will be on the Oushak front, while one column will march toward Afion Kara Hissar. The objective of the enemy will be Kütahia and Eski Shehir. It may be surmised that the Hellenic forces from the Brousa front will also advance, to make a junction with the southern army. But the fact that the Greeks have massed their largest forces in the south is no reason for being certain that they will try to secure a decision by using all their force on the Oushak front. If the Greeks take the offensive in the south, the National forces will be in a more favorable position, for from the left flank to the centre they will have many advantages. The Greeks, on the contrary, will go farther away from their base of operations, which will complicate their lines of communication. Nor should we forget the difficulties they would have in case of retreat, for after all they are fighting in Turkish territory. All this makes it not at all impossible that they



may decide to strike from the north, with Eski Shehir as their objective. It is not impossible that the Greek general staff may have reinforced its northern army by secretly moving up some of its southern effectives. In case they attack in the north, the enemy will encounter defensive works that our army have long been preparing, which will enable our forces to win a new victory. In short, whether the Greeks attack from the north or from the south, they will not secure the object they hope for."

On July 1st, the *Terjuman* said:—"Ismet Pasha, Chief of the General Staff and commander of the western front, has gone by special train to the front and has reviewed the nationalist troops concentrated at Eski Shehir, Kütahia and Afion Kara Hissar. He harangued the troops, telling them how important was a crushing victory, since for the Turks it was a matter of life and death. Officers and soldiers took an oath that they would shed if necessary their last drop of blood for the cause."

And the *Ileri* said:—"In Constantine's reply there is one point to note. He says that at present he is not in a position to allow of his giving the order to evacuate Anatolia, but that if he should ever be in such a situation, he would be glad to accept the offer of the Powers. That is, Constantine has a plan half political and half military; he proposes to launch his troops once more in an attack. If he succeeds in occupying Eski Shehir and Afion Kara Hissar,—a thing he does not even himself believe,—that will be all very well and good. In that case, he will demand not only the entire application of the Treaty of Sèvres, but the Vilayet of Brousa besides. And if the offensive does not result as he hopes, then he will declare himself ready to accept the mediation of the Powers. Here is a plan so ridiculous as to make everybody laugh. But still he is preparing to carry it out."

The *Tevhid-i-Efkâr* of July 4th said:—"The rumors of a Greek offensive are spreading daily. Will the Greek high command limit itself to brandishing the scare-crow of this threat, and will it fall to the Nationalist army to actually take the initiative? Our own opinion is that after the occupation of Izmid, the Greek army cannot take the offensive with its Brousa forces. So that the probability seems to point to an attack by the Greek army on the Oushak front. Each day makes it clearer that the Greek army will give up its original plan, which was, to surround the adversary from the two wings. It is more probable that they will try to pierce the front, in the centre, very likely in the region of Kütahia. In that case, the Nationalist army will receive the shock based on three strategic points: Eski Shehir, Afion Kara Hissar and Dinar. Its plan of defence will probably be this: to oppose a desperate resistance in the region where the whole weight of the attack comes, and then attack the enemy as fiercely as possible on one of his flanks. Consequently, as soon as the Greek army tries to break the front of the Nationalists in the Kütahia region, the Nationalist army will try to envelop their foe by a turning movement in the region of Eski Shehir or Dinar-Tchivril. This plan presents great chances of success, and is wonderfully suited to the position of the Kemalist army. Indeed, it is the strength of the Na-

tionalist center that seems to us the main reason for the postponement of the Greek offensive."

The *Ikdâm* of July 5th said:—"The main body of the Greek army, or 7 divisions, are at Oushak. The whole of six divisions could not be used for attack. One part will be sent to Tchivril and Dinar to protect the railway to Oushak. At least one division is needed for this. Of the other five, one will be detached for Afion Kara Hissar, and the other four will certainly march on Kütahia. Simultaneously the group in the Brousa region will operate on the Seuyüd—In Eunu front. From the method of their concentration, this scheme appears the best for the enemy. But the Nationalist High Command has taken every measure to meet this probability and the operations of the enemy are doomed to be frustrated. Any other plan will greatly favor the defensive works of the Kemalists."

### TRADE CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

The Constantinople office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has today received a cable from the Head Office in New York indicating that there is an improvement in the conditions existing in the United States of America.

Foreign trade during the month of June was slightly better than during May.

Exports totalled \$340,000,000 as compared with \$330,000,000 in May and \$631,000,000 in June 1920. Imports during June amounted to \$198,000,000 against \$208,000,000 in May and \$553,000,000 last June. Exports are the largest since March, and the excess of exports over imports is \$142,000,000 and is the largest since February.

The total foreign trade during the fiscal year ended June 30th however declined more than \$3,000,000,000, exports being \$6,500,000,000 and imports \$3,667,000,000 as compared with \$8,111,000,000 and \$5,839,000,000 during the previous year. Excess of exports over imports was the smallest since the fiscal year 1916.

The influx of gold continues. Gold imports in June totalled \$43,000,000 against \$57,000,000 in May and \$21,000,000 in June 1920. In the fiscal year just ended the excess gold imports totalled \$513,000,000 as compared with export excess in the previous year of \$316,000,000.

Last week the United States Steel Corporation announced a second reduction in prices from the level established by the War Industries Board and adhered to by the corporation from March 1919 to April 1921. The two reductions together made the Corporation average from 8 dollars to 25 dollars per ton. Present prices average 17% below prices fixed by Secretary Redfield of the Industrial Board.

In addition the Corporation has abolished the "Time" and "Half Wage" scale for overtime and these events should have a beneficial effect on the efforts of industry to resume normal operations. Present operations however are estimated at only 20% capacity. The present total of unfilled orders is the smallest since June 1919.

Constantinople, July 21, 1921



## CHAM KOREA

We had heard of it by the hearing of the ear, but now our eyes have seen it, and the experiences of the first few days recall the remark of the young lady who recently married into the American navy at Constantinople when she was asked whether matrimony was all it is cracked up to be and answered, "Yes, it's all it's cracked up to be and then some."

The name "Cham Korea" is part of the Turkish legacy in Bulgaria and means "Pine Preserve," preserve, that is, in the sense in which we speak of a fish preserve or a game preserve. So far as my observation in Turkey goes a "Korea" is regularly a forest under government or communal control, forbidden to individual poachers or exploiters. Cham Korea is a magnificent forest of pine, 70 kilometers from Sofia and 10 from Samokov, and is said to cover an area of 50 square miles. Once upon a time the king built a country palace here to accommodate his shooting parties, then a family palace was built for the queen and the household, and so a good road was constructed into the heart of the forest. Then a score of scattered villas went up, closed in winter, but inviting owners and paying guests in summer from the hot plains and crowded towns to rest and recuperate out of doors. Auto busses run daily to and from Sofia via Samokov, while half a dozen little restaurants and coffee shops offer their rustic hospitality at the bus terminal. This landing stage is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. The wooded slopes hereabouts with rocky peaks above rising to 8,000 feet or more in altitude, the forest walks with pine needles underfoot and light breezes sighing overhead, the babbling trout brooks that thread the valleys, even the people with their sturdy peasant independence, honesty and courtesy, are more suggestive of Switzerland to many tourists than any other spot in half a continent. Others indicate points of comparison with New England, the Anatolian uplands, or the Caucasus. But if you are dependent on swell society or Pera Palace fare it is wiser to give Cham Korea a wide berth.

One may reach Sofia from Constantinople at a cost of twenty to fifty liras, according as he spends 30 hours or more in a second class car on the conventional train without sleeper or some 20 hours in a first class compartment sleeper on the Orient Express. The traveller is surer of a comfortable lodging in the Bulgarian capital if he cultivates his friends in advance and has his hotel accommodations engaged before arriving. From Sofia the auto trip is exhilarating, and moderate in expense. Rooms at the Korea cost around two dollars per week per person. Food is cheap: milk about a nickel a quart, bread 6 cents a loaf, Turkish coffee 2 cents a cup, chicken, pork or brook trout with a garniture of potatoes and salad comes at 20 to 25 cents per serving. Rates of exchange are strongly in favor of American money and the Bulgarians seem to agree in according to Americans the advantages of "most favored nation" treatment.

O. E. W.

[NOTE: "Korea" seems to be the local form of the construct case "korouyou," from the Turkish korou (کوروی), a forest or meadow allowed to lie fallow. — Ed.]

## AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The members of the personnel and the sailors are exceedingly sorry that the International College is located at Smyrna instead of Constantinople, for they would like to "annex" Mr. J. K. Birge who has spoken so acceptably at the Sunday evening services. However Dr. Robert Frew has been good enough to take over the next two Sunday services and he is one of our most popular speakers. Sergeant Clements will also be the soloist.

The Camp had 48 men for the past week, in other words every cot taken. Several civilian parties have special tents. Record attendance is registered at the restaurant, at the Club, since the men are getting 9 a.m. liberty on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Extra large sightseeing and shopping parties have ventured out in spite of the heat; and the dances and social affairs have been well attended. A motor sailor load of boys enjoyed the moonlight Concert at Robert College. The afternoon concerts and lemonade continue popular.

One of the girls in the Americanization class sails for America the coming week and more are to follow soon. The girls are making excellent progress and the class is most interesting. The U.S.S. "Sturtevant" left for the south, and U.S. supply ship "Sapelo" arrived Monday morning. The "Sapelo" brought much needed supplies and 60 sailors to take the place of the 60 "short times" who are to return on her to the United States, the latter part of the week.

Program for the week:

## THURSDAY, JULY 28th

- 2-3 p.m. English Class
- 8:30 Movies and Music

## FRIDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes

## SATURDAY

- 8:30 Dance

## SUNDAY

- 10:30 Service on U.S.S. "St. Louis"
- 1:00 Picnic
- 4-5 Concert and Lemonade
- 8-9 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker, Dr. Robert Frew. Soloist, Mr. Clements, B.G.H.Q.
- 9:00 Movies and Music

## MONDAY

- 2-3 English class
- 8:30 Movies and music.

According to a Greek paper, King Constantine and Moustafa Kemal were classmates at the Military Academy at Potsdam, Germany.



## THE ORIENT

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All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

JULY 27, 1921

## EDITORIAL SECTION

To keep one's natural feelings within strict bounds during a war is no easy matter; but the population of Constantinople is learning this lesson daily. By far the largest elements in this cosmopolitan city are the Turkish and the Greek, and these two are living together in peace while brothers in blood, language and religion are fighting to the bitter end in Anatolia. It is really a remarkable fact that such quiet is possible under these circumstances. Thanks to the efficiency of the authorities under whose care the city now is, there has been no serious manifestation of bitterness on any side, and business is equally dull for both parties, and each side is allowed to express its joy or chagrin in its newspapers over a victory or a defeat. It all goes to show how quiet ordinary people are, if not stirred up by agitators. The world after all does not wish war and tumult, and will usually be glad to live in harmony if allowed. Of course there are hot-headed individuals who must be restrained; and such persons have to remember the rights of other peaceable civilians to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is well for every man to think twice before he stirs up his neighbor by any extreme expressions of his own, or by acts that may be provocative. Under the delicate conditions of these days, let us all try rather to allay ill feeling than to rouse it, and to establish brotherly bonds in place of so-called ethnic barriers.

From the quotations given today from Turkish papers before the Hellenic offensive began, it is perfectly clear that the attack of the Greeks on Kütahia and Eski Shehir was anticipated at least ten days or two weeks before it took place. Doubtless it was all in the mind of the Turkish General Staff long before that. How then did it take place with such overwhelming success, and meet with so little real opposition? Had it been a part of the original plan of Ismet Pasha to

give up Kütahia and Eski Shehir without a battle, he would hardly have stored in those cities such enormous war supplies as appear to have been captured there by the Greeks, and then fail to remove them. And while we may discount to a considerable degree the numbers of the prisoners alleged to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, it nevertheless appears that considerable fighting did take place, and that it was not merely a withdrawal according to plan by the Turks.

When the full story is known, we shall probably find out that the Greek plan of attack was a very bold one, and carried out with consummate skill. Three main columns were to attack in three different directions, converging on Kütahia, and while the northern column started first, and struck in on the lines formerly followed unsuccessfully, it was merely intended to divert the Turks toward the north while the frontal attack on Kütahia developed as expected, and a totally unexpected turning movement on a very large scale appeared with the sudden attack on Alton Kara Hissar and beyond. Once the Hellenic forces were well to the north of that city, going for the east of Kütahia, the latter was untenable, and even Eski Shehir had to be suddenly abandoned,—so suddenly that the retreat became well-nigh a rout.

Meanwhile the Turkish unofficial news agencies have not been helping to secure the confidence of the people. One daily published a despatch said to come from the Kaïmakam of Karamoussal, saying:—"The news of the occupation of Kütahia by the Greeks is absolutely false. Telegraphic communications are still intact from our town to Eski Shehir. By the help of Providence Constantine will this time get a good lesson from Moustafa Kemal. Inegeul and Yeni Shehir are in our hands. Do not believe the Hellenic boasts. In two days I shall have important news for you." Unfortunately this was dated a day after the official communiqué had acknowledged the loss of Kütahia.

And on Thursday evening all the police stations of the capital were ordered to spread the "news" that 48 hours after the fall of Eski Shehir the Kemalist army had risen from subterranean trenches built after the German fashion, and had cut off the retreat of the Greeks and made 45,000 prisoners!

## CHINA FAMINE FUND

THE ORIENT further acknowledges the receipt of \$1.67 from an anonymous friend, and \$11.04 from the Tripoli Girls' School, both sent through the American Press, Beirut, for the China Famine Relief. In our solicitude for nearer causes, let us not forget those who in China are still in danger of their lives, and who must be carried along for a time longer by the generosity of friends.

A son, Ernest Ingersoll, was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pritchard of Robert College on Friday of last week.



## ATTENDANCE AT AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA, 1920-1921

	Total Attendance	High School Department	Intermediate	Primary Department	Kindergarten	Other Departments	Boarders	Day Scholars	Armenians	Greeks	Turks	Jews	Syrians	Other Nationalities	Protestants	Gregorians	Orthodox	Roman Catholics	Moslems	Hebrews	Other Faiths
Adabazar Girls' School . . . . .	416	97	148	99	72	0	136	280	409	5	2	0	0	0	119	290	5	0	2	0	0
Adana . . . . .	192	78	114	0	0	0	20	172	183	7	2	0	0	0	65	121	4	0	2	0	0
American Collegiate Institute . . . . .	336	143	91	41	0	60d	36	300	140	97	68	30	0	0	57	96	84	1	68	30	0
Anatolia Girls' School . . . . .	201	18	150	25	0	8	70	131	145	45	10	0	0	1	50	103	38	0	10	0	0
Brousa . . . . .	145a	14	118	8	5	0	50	95	57	35	28	24	0	1	23	38	28	1	28	24	3h
Gedik Pasha (Boys and Girls) . . . . .	260	0	115b	120c	25	0	0	260	84	58	99	0	2	17f	47	41	55	1	116	0	0
Suk-el-Qharb Boys' School . . . . .	97	61	36	0	0	0	42	55	1	0	0	0	96	0	24	0	45	14	6	0	8i
Beirut Girls' School . . . . .	170	47	76	47	0	0	52	118	0	0	0	9	161	0	38	0	44	20g	52	9	8i
Tripoli Boys' School . . . . .	14i	39	60	29	12	0	32	108	2e	1	0	1	139	0	29	0	82	0	28	1	0
TOTAL . . . . .	1957	497	908	369	114	68	438	1519	1021	248	209	64	398	19	452	689	385	37	312	64	19

(a)=Also 209 refugees, Armenians, of whom 72 intermediate, 83 primary, 54 kindergarten. b=Grades 5-8  
 c=Grades 1-4. d=Turkish Department. e=Part German. f=Persians 16, Albanian 1. g=Orthodox and Roman Catholic 64. h=Sabbatarians. i=Druzes.

### THE ORPHANAGE TEACHERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

July 18th - August 26th, 1921.

Never was the success of cooperation between the Americans and the native organizations in Constantinople better demonstrated than in the Summer Course for Orphanage Teachers now in session in Galata. The lecturers are Americans and Armenians; the language is Armenian, the spirit is American in its progressiveness; the building in which the lectures are conducted is one of the most important of the Armenian educational centers, and the students are Armenian teachers from the twenty-odd orphanages of the city, the administration is by a joint committee of Armenians and Americans, and each day at noon lecturers and students sit down together to partake of the basket lunch which each brings for himself or herself, and American and Armenian stories are exchanged.

Since practically all the teachers are even in the summer burdened with full duties in the orphanages, it is found necessary to have only half-day sessions. The course is planned for six weeks, thus giving ninety lectures in the whole course.

The subjects cover a broad range, but are intended to inspire high ideals of service and to suggest methods of thoroughness. Among them are the following:

- Distinctive Requirements of Orphanage Training.
- Civics and Patriotism.
- Kindergarten and Story Telling.
- Hygiene, Sanitation and First Aid.
- Pedagogy.

- Moral Training.
- Teaching of Religion.
- Sex Morality.
- Manual Arts.
- Domestic Science.

Besides these more general courses are specific courses in the methods of teaching the elementary branches, such as Armenian, Geography, Arithmetic, etc.

Among the lecturers we may name

Prof. Adrouni, Prof. of Mathematics in the Ottoman University.

Prof. Fisher, Prof. of History in Robert College.

Dr. Der Stepanian, director of the largest Armenian Orphanage of Constantinople.

Miss Kinney, Principal of the American Girls' High School in Constantinople.

Prof. Khachadourian, Author and Editor, and formerly Prof. of Armenian and History in Constantinople.

Mr. Henry Riggs, formerly Director of the Near East Relief Unit at Harpout,

Mr. Geuzubeuyükian, Director of the Armenian National Relief Committee.

The expense has been reduced to a minimum through the voluntary services of many, and is being met directly by the Near East Relief. It is hoped to conserve the results by printing syllabi of the lectures which may be used by the teachers as handbooks in their work in the orphanages.

E. W. R.

Mr. Paxton Hibben, of the Near East Relief publicity department, has arrived in Constantinople.



## CAMP JOHNSON, ADANA

Last winter the Y.M.C.A. and the N.E.R. personnels discussed a boys' summer camp, similar to the one run by the Y.M.C.A. last summer, in which the N.E.R. orphan boys could spend a healthful summer away from the hot, dusty streets of Adana. The authorities in Constantinople placed the stamp of their approval on the idea and after bringing about the appropriation of funds, left the carrying out of details to the heads of the organizations in Adana, Mr. Lee, Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Appelbee, Director of the N.E.R. The running of the camp was left to me and my assistants, Mr. Goldsbury of Marsovan and Messrs. Humeston and Murray of Smyrna, who are to be here about the first of July. The Y.M.C.A. was to furnish the American personnel, and the equipment, and was to arrange to carry out the camp program. The N. E. R. was to furnish the native personnel, to pay for the construction of the camp, and continue the maintenance of the boys as in the orphanages.

It was thought at first that our camp would open the first of May at Deurt Yol, an orange town about 70 miles east and south of Adana. I gave up the idea with much regret. Alexandretta, a port about twelve hours' journey down the coast from Mersin, was next considered, but only for a short time. We could not have the site in the immediate vicinity of the town because of malaria. The heavy fogs and rains of that region and other causes made it fade from our consideration as a possible place for the camp. We then considered Tarsus and Mersin, but soon concluded that the vicinity of Adana was the only possible place to choose under existing circumstances.

At the beginning of May, with the tension and unrest of last year in mind, we went ahead, as then, planning and looking for possible sites. One, an ideal site on a bluff overlooking the Sihoun river, was felt to be too far away for safety even though only about a mile from the northern rim of the city. There was no other place closer to the city and near the river that could be used. Hence we began to search in the neighborhood of our last year's site. We finally found a place that we felt to be a good location. It is more than a mile from the central Y.M.C.A. building and about four hundred yards directly north of the railway station. It is ideal in every way except one, namely, its distance from a swimming hole. The river is from three quarters of a mile to a mile away. There are seven deep wells in the immediate neighborhood. There are many shade trees. There is country quiet all about; only here and there a few vineyards are being cultivated by people coming out from Adana in the morning and returning in the evening. There are very few people living anywhere near the site. More shade trees and the several wells give this new place a big advantage over last year's site.

Permission for the use of the land came from the owner and the French authorities so that we began construction work on May 17. By now we are rapidly nearing completion. The wells are cleaned out. The sanitary system is well nigh finished. Four of the six large tents are up and many of the

smaller ones that are to house the personnel are also up or going up at once. The office and store-room building is ready. Another week, if rainy weather does not interfere, ought to see all but odd jobs completed.

On the first of June we shall get our first consignment of boys. We hope to have seventy two boys in the camp for two weeks before we take over the rest of the three hundred and fifty that are to come. It is our desire to train them into the ways of camp life so that they can act as boy-leaders of small groups and thus help us to maintain a higher standard of efficiency in discipline. They, carefully selected and carefully guided, will, we hope, prompt right action on the part of the boys under them. In order to get a proper hold upon their imaginations and to keep them constantly on the alert and inspired, we shall call them *the Boy Scouts* of the camp, a name to conjure with among these orphan boys. They will hourly come in contact with the four Americans who will teach them the rudiments of Boy Scout work, and will be the main factors in trying to bring about a clear understanding of what it really means to be a Boy Scout. As these boys "carry on" so will the entire camp "carry on." All the boys will range in age from six to sixteen years of age. They will be divided into groups of ten, each group including a boy-leader and his assistant chosen from the select group of seventy two. Over each five ten-boy groups there will be a native teacher and over the native personnel will be the native superintendent of the N. E. R. boys' orphanages. So much goes toward the disciplining of the camp life. If a competitive spirit can be roused among the native teachers and the boy-leaders, so that each strives to make his unit and group the best in camp, there will be every likelihood of good results.

At mess, in the sleeping tents, in all matters of daily life that require supervision and also in the work hour and the off-for-a-swim hikes, the boys will act in the group capacity. In recreational and instructional activities, however, they will be grouped according to their ability to "carry on." The seventy two boys will, as I mentioned, be the ones under the direct guidance of the American personnel. The native teachers will meet for an hour each day in an English class with the Boy Scout Manual as a text book. All matters pertaining to the welfare of the camp will come up in a daily teachers' meeting. The class will offer an opportunity to the teachers for improvement in their English and the teachers' meeting an opportunity to discuss their problems, and a better understanding of boy Scout work as it is carried on in England and France and America should result.

Respectfully submitted.

BYRON M. NOONE  
Camp Director

Adana May 31, 1921

Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, Heir Apparent to the throne, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Turkish Anti-Alcohol League, of which Dr. Mazhar Osman is the president.



### PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

The Society for the Protection of Animals is in a quiet way doing good work in Constantinople.

The Society was founded by Lady Lowther in 1912, and many distinguished Turks, Greeks, Armenians and foreigners were on the Executive Committee. Owing to the war, little could be accomplished during the last few years, but recently the Society has taken a new lease of life. The British High Commissioner has accepted the post of Honorary President, and Mr. Harold Thompson, Director of the National Bank of Turkey, is the Treasurer.

The Society is working in connection with the Civic Welfare League, with which it is affiliated.

An Inspector has been appointed by the Chief of the Allied Police, and he will devote his entire time to this city and environs, going about to see that the existing laws are enforced. Already several parties have been fined for cruelty to animals.

The law limits the load for a horse to 120 okes, and for a donkey to 60 okes, and forbids the use of sick or lame animals.

The Society begs for the cooperation of the public in securing the enforcement of these laws. Anyone witnessing a violation of the laws, or a case of cruelty, is asked to communicate the same, giving name and address of the offender and the number of the wagon or carriage, to the Inspector, Mr. John Johnson, 35 Rue Mezarlik, Taxim. Telephone, Pera 2218.

A. W. M.

### STAMBOUL BRANCH, Y.M.C.A.

A recent circular addressed to the members of the Stamboul Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association contains the following:—

It is doubtful whether any Association of similar size anywhere in the world is so genuinely international as ours. Eleven nationalities are represented in our membership of two hundred and five. If you have a friend whom you would like to invite to become a member, he can be sure of finding congenial friends among us both of his own nationality and of other nationalities. International friendliness and mutual understanding are necessary to sustain genuine civilization. We hope each one of our members will help to realize this ideal.

Perhaps you do not know that the shower baths at the building are in good working order. A cool, clean shower on a hot summer day makes one feel happier and healthier.

From the first of July members have been permitted to draw books from the Library to read at home. Our Library is not large but it will be steadily increased if it proves useful. The Librarian would be glad to have you give him the names of books which you would like to see added to the library.

Several of our members have been enjoying the Y.M.C.A. Camp at Kilios on the Black Sea. Over ninety young

men have been there for a month and report a fine time. Kilios is famous for its lovely beach, good weather and bathing facilities. A visit to Kilios is well worth while.

We would remind you that classes in the Educational Department are continuing through the summer. English classes are most in demand. We have an excellent instructor, Mr. Woodman.

The Monday Evening Lecture has become an established feature. Mr. Van Bommel recently spoke on the subject of "Thinking and Action." Dr. Franklin Gaylord gave us a very illuminating lecture on "Russian Characteristics." Professor Birge took up the subject of "Sex Life." Another subject recently presented was "Thrift." These lectures are open to all. They are given in both English and Turkish.

Friday is Excursion Day. A trip to some convenient point of interest under good leadership is usually planned for the day. Ask Mr. Stevens for more information and join the party some Friday if you can.

Yours cordially and sincerely,

F. F. GOODSSELL

Executive Secretary

### MR. E. A. YARROW IN VARNA

(Extract from *Zhoghovourti Tsain*, July 15th, 1921)

"The Italian S. S. 'Costantinopoli' reached our port on the 5th inst., having on board Mr. E. A. Yarrow, the untiring Director of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief.

The Laic Council of Varna sent a special delegation on board in order to transmit the gratefulness of the Armenian Colony for the work the Near East Relief was rendering the orphans and people in need. The Armenian Ladies' Club sent their own delegate, and presented a bouquet of flowers to Mr. Yarrow.

Mrs. N. Papazian made a speech, emphasizing the valuable services Mr. Yarrow had rendered during recent events in the Caucasus, and thanking the American people for the help they had given.

Mr. Yarrow offered his thanks for the sentiments expressed, and gave a short talk, outlining the present conditions in the Caucasus Area. The Armenian ladies then notified Mr. Yarrow of the 9000 levas which had been collected to be sent to the needy people of Armenia. Mr. Yarrow advised the sending of food supplies to the value of the gift, thus avoiding the loss through exchange.

In reply to the question as to what kind of food supplies, Mr. Yarrow replied: 'Anything is acceptable from beans to cabbages. Send anything that can possibly be sent.' Taking advantage of the present low market prices in Varna, it has been decided to ship beans to Batoum. Efforts are now being made to diminish the difficulties and costs of exportation."

Of the newly appointed Commission on Education of the Armenian Lay Council of the Patriarchate, four out of seven members are graduates of Robert College.



## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. C. V. Vickrey and his party of twenty-five Near East Relief representatives reached Constantinople on Saturday last, and with hardly an hour's respite started in visiting and inspecting N.E.R. work. Most of them go on to Batoum Saturday by an Italian steamer carrying Relief supplies.

The date when the increase to one piastre in bridge toll takes place is August first, or Monday next.

### THE NEAR EAST

*Le Courrier d'Adana* of July 9th contains an appreciative account of the Fourth of July reception held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Chambers, at which General Dufieux and many of his staff were present.

Admiral De Bon, Commandant of the French Mediterranean fleet, left Constantinople on Tuesday evening, July 19, on board the cruiser "Ernest Renan." General Pellé, French High Commissioner, and Mme. Pellé, and General Charpy, commanding the army of occupation, and Mme. Charpy, and others went on board to bid him adieu.

Rear-Admiral Dumesnil has succeeded Vice-Admiral De Bon as Commander of the French naval forces in the Levant. He was in charge of the evacuation of the Crimea after the defeat of General Wrangel.

Preparations are being made to transfer the Industrial Orphanage School under the care of Miss E. S. Webb from Adana to Euzerli, near Deurt Yol, on the Gulf of Alexandretta. A wall is being built around the premises, and the children will probably be moved there by the middle of November.

The catalogue of the American University of Beirut for the year 1920-1921, being the 55th year of the Syrian Protestant College, has just arrived. It is an attractive book of 140 pages, printed at the American Press, Beirut.

A large number of Turkish refugees from Nicomedia region have returned to that city. The Red Crescent has sent several representatives to help get them settled.

### OTHER LANDS

A prolonged drought in Russia menaces twenty millions of people with famine. In the wake of this, cholera has broken out in Moscow, where it is reported that as many as 2,000 cases per day are occurring.

The usually well-informed *Congregationalist* of June 23rd, in an advertisement of the usually well-informed American Bible Society, contained a picture entitled "Dr. Eli Smith and two of his fellow translators." The likenesses, however, were those of Dr. Elias Riggs, Dr. William G. Schauffler and Dr. William Goodell, who worked on the Turkish translation of the Bible.

### PERSONAL

Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett of London, who is rendering such valued aid at the Mission in Adana, is expecting to remain there till the return of Dr. Haas from America, and then continue his trip in Palestine before returning to England.

Miss Edith Cold has gone from Adana to Beirut, to spend the summer with Miss Frearson at Aintab in Shemlan, in the Lebanon. Dr. and Mrs. Chambers have also gone to the Lebanon, to recuperate in Brummana.

Miss Dorothea Chambers reached Adana July 10th on her return from a brief visit in Constantinople.

Mr. Caleb Gates, youngest son of President and Mrs. Gates, arrived last week from America, where he is studying in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., to spend the rest of the summer with his parents and brothers.

Rev. Henry S. Huntington, brother of Professor Huntington of Robert College, reached Constantinople for a brief visit on Thursday last; but he was met here by the sad news of the sudden death of his little three-year-old daughter in America, and he therefore cut short his visit and returned direct to America, starting the very next day.

Miss MacCallum and Miss Greene left Constantinople Saturday, returning to Smyrna, whence Miss Greene goes to the Lebanon Mountains for a vacation.

Rev. J. K. Birge left Constantinople yesterday on his return to Smyrna.

Professor Tubini of Robert College has returned thither after a month's trip to England.

Rev. L. F. Ostrander and family, of Samokov, have left Bulgaria for a year's furlough in America.



**SUNDAY SERVICES July 31, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. Ernest W. Riggs  
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, July 26th**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.53	20 leva . . . . .	0.27 1/4
Pound sterling . . . . .	5.52	20 marks . . . . .	0.39 1/4
20 francs . . . . .	2.36	20 kronen . . . . .	0.03 1/2
20 lire . . . . .	1.41 1/2	Gold lira . . . . .	6.30
20 drachmas . . . . .	1.52		

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