

The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 44

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 29, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

ARMENIAN LIBERTY LOAN

Mr. Hadissian, former president of the Armenian Council, has been placed by his government in charge of the first loan ever contracted by an Armenian government. The sum to be secured is \$20,000,000 and the loan is on the security of the general revenues of the State. It bears interest at 6%, and the proceeds are to be applied in the main to the industrial and economic betterment of the country.

The subscriptions in Turkey are payable at the rate of lira for dollar, which at the present rate of exchange is equivalent to a discount of 18% nearly, and makes the shares quite attractive. As for the security offered, the history of the young republic up to this time is encouraging, for in spite of very meagre assistance from without, and notwithstanding the attacks of several foes on the borders, the Armenians have not simply maintained their newly granted independence, but have defended themselves from the Azerbaijan Tartars and from Turkish irregulars, while at the same time taking care as well as they could of half a million refugee Armenians from Turkish territory, and taking a share in the maintenance of over fifty thousand orphans. During this same period they have succeeded in opening numerous schools and in setting a score or more of factories to work; the agricultural energy has resulted in an abundant harvest, and the infant State is succeeding in keeping on an active footing its army while carrying on its internal life. With the help of the American Food Commission, a sufficient supply of flour has been secured for nearly or quite a year; and the situation is therefore hopeful.

The response thus far in the city of Constantinople, while not as flattering as had been hoped, has nevertheless amounted to over Ltq. 300,000, while the large subscriptions expected from the wealthier Armenians have not yet been handed in. The Armenian colonies in Egypt, India and America are yet to be heard from; nor has any report been given out as yet from Smyrna, where there is considerable ability, nor from Bulgaria and Roumania, whither Mr. Hadissian has now gone to promote the drive for subscriptions. There are also quite a number of wealthy merchants in Manchester and other parts of England, who will help swell the total.

One immediate result of this loan should be to stabilize the value of the Armenian paper already on the market. All the paper issues of the Caucasus governments have fallen to ridiculously low figures; for the backing they have is far from encouraging. When this loan has been put over, the value

of Armenian money ought to rise in a most hopeful manner.

Many persons other than Armenians are being attracted by this opportunity for investment, and the subscriptions of foreigners will doubtless be a material help in reaching the goal.

NEW BIBLE SOCIETY AGENT

Rev. Arthur C. Ryan, of the Constantinople Station of the American Board, has been appointed head of the Levant Agency of the American Bible Society, to succeed the late Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D. D.

Mr. Ryan came to Turkey in 1911, having graduated at Iowa College, Grinnell, and Oberlin Theological Seminary. For a time he and Mrs. Ryan resided at Talas, near Caesarea, but since 1913 have made Constantinople their home. After the war they returned here last year, Mr. Ryan having assisted in the Chicago office of the American Board while in America.

The Levant Agency of the American Bible Society was started under the administration of Rev. Dr. Isaac G. Bliss who had formerly been a missionary of the American Board, and who came back in 1856 as agent for the Bible Society. So enthusiastic was he in the work that he was able to raise while on a visit in America the funds for the erection of the American Bible House, which has since been headquarters for both societies. In 1888 he was succeeded by Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D. D., and Dr. Bliss died the following year. Like his predecessor and his successor, Dr. Bowen had also served with the American Board; and under his efficient leadership the work of the Bible Society in his wide field grew remarkably. The Levant Agency has included not only Asia Minor, Syria, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria and Albania, but also Persia, Egypt and the Soudan. Dr. Bowen visited all parts of this wide field, and during his administration over two million copies of the Scriptures were circulated in it. Dr. Bowen passed away in Vevey, Switzerland, October 3rd, 1916, so that for nearly four years the Agency has been vacant, Dr. W. W. Peet taking charge of the office with Greek and Armenian assistants.

The work of the Levant Agency involves the circulation of the Bible not only in a vast area, but in more than thirty languages. A very large share of the printing is done in Constantinople and Beirut. Since the war, the obstacles in the way of circulation have not entirely disappeared; but in response to the huge demand, a large share of the work has been resumed though under many difficulties.

ADMIRAL MARK L. BRISTOL

(Condensed from *Levant Trade Review*)

Mark L. Bristol graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in June, 1887. At that time young naval officers were required to make a two years' cruise at sea as midshipmen and then pass a final examination in order to be commissioned as Ensigns. This first cruise was made on the North Atlantic Station. His next cruise was along the Pacific coast on surveying duty; but in less than a year he was transferred to a man-of-war, which at that time was a full-rigged sailing ship, and made the trip from San Francisco to New York under sail, requiring 106 days. Then followed a cruise of three years to the China station on the gunboat "Petrel," with two summer cruises in Behring Sea. One year on shore duty, another on the "St. Mary's," an old full-rigged sailing frigate, and then three years on the battleship "Texas." She was the first modern battleship of the American navy, but has long since passed off the list, being finally used as a target for experimental gun practice. She took a prominent part in the Spanish war. A year and a half on shore duty was followed by a cruise with the North Atlantic fleet, six months of which were on the battleship "Massachusetts," and later as Aide on the staff of the Commander-in-chief of the Fleet, and several months as Gunnery Officer on the staff of Rear-Admiral Cotten in European waters. After another year of shore duty, Lieutenant Commander Bristol became Gunnery Officer on the staff of Admiral Robley D. Evans,—"Fighting Bob,"—and later Commander of Admiral Evans's flagship, the "Connecticut," serving as such for the trip around the world, 1907-1908. For the following three years he served on shore, in command of the naval torpedo station in Newport, R. I., and was promoted to the rank of Commander. Under his command a great development took place in the production of the station, and the force of employees was increased from less than 100 to over 500.

Commander Bristol next spent two years in command of ships on the China Station. The "Albany" under his command, won the pennant two years in succession for excellence in gunnery; she also fired the first salute to the Chinese Republic flag after the Chinese republic had been recognized by the United States. Twice during this cruise the ship's landing force was used ashore to protect American citizens.

In July, 1913, he was promoted to captain; he then served on shore duty till March 1916. During this period he was in charge of the development of aeronautics for the American navy. At this time our navy was ahead of all other navies in the development of aircraft for naval purposes. Three types of aircraft were being developed: the seaplane, the dirigible, and the kite balloon. Captain Bristol was a member of the first National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He commanded successively the "North Carolina," afterwards detailed for duty in convoying troop ships to Europe, and later the "Oklahoma," of the Sixth Battleship Division,

which in August, 1918, proceeded to Bere Haven, Ireland, from which base this division operated until the Armistice.

Captain Bristol was promoted to Rear-Admiral July 1st, 1918, but by special request was left in command of the "Oklahoma" when she was ordered abroad. In October 1918 he was put in command of the U.S. Naval Base at Plymouth, England, which was equipped for hunting submarines. After the armistice, Admiral Bristol served for three weeks as a member of an International Commission sent to Belgium. On January 1st, 1919, he was ordered to special duty in Turkey, and on August 12th, 1919, he was commissioned by the President as United States High Commissioner to Turkey, with duty as Commander of the U. S. naval forces in Turkish waters.

Rear-Admiral Bristol has thus had a little more than 37 years of naval service, two-thirds of which has been at sea.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BEIRUT Y.W.C.A. CENTER

After much labor spent in converting an orphanage into a Y.W.C.A. center, in lavish expenditure of paint and varnish and use of cretonnes, in collecting furniture and camouflaging would-be furniture, the Beirut center was ready to be opened to the public May 12, 1920. Miss Vossler and Miss Lack felt repaid for all their efforts when 200 girls came to the opening tea. The girls had the "time of their lives," but the secretaries found that "follow the leader" was not at all the sort of game to be played immediately before the refreshments. It was disastrous for the lemonade!

Classes started on May 17 with the following curriculum:—English; French; Embroidery; Dress-making; Home-Nursing; Short-hand; Type-writing; Gymnasium; and on special request, painting. The type-writing is the most popular course. Next to it comes tennis, which seems to owe its popularity to the fact that it is a European accomplishment.

The Sunday afternoon meetings are very informal but seem to be what the girls want. Some special music, singing of songs and hymns in English and Arabic, and tea in the garden, make up the usual program. It is a time when secretaries and girls may become acquainted in a way that is not possible during the busy week-days. The first Sunday found forty-five girls gathered in the gardens. A beautiful tribute to the work of the Y.W.C.A. was paid by Madame Noor Hamadie, a Moslem, in fact a Druze princess.

The Home-making Club is thriving and while it is not as quiet and leisurely as one might expect for a *vacation* diversion, it seems to be interesting to the members, of whom there are thirty-six. They have elected a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer and are learning something of parliamentary practice. The meetings thus far have consisted of organization, candy-making, principles of interior decoration, setting of a table and serving, arrangement of flowers, and at each meeting some time is spent in playing games which will be suitable for later entertainments.

BOOK REVIEW

Albania: The Master Key to the Near East. By Christo A. Dako, President and Representative of the Albanian National Party. Boston, E. L. Grimes Co., 1919. 290 pp. With illustrations and maps.

Not a few of the ablest administrators in the Turkish Empire, whom the world thought Turks, have been Albanians. The sturdy, trustworthy, manly qualities of this people have long been recognized. But the nation has for most of the past two thousand years been subjected to foreign rule, till the term Albania has almost lost the connotation of boundaries. Yet the Albanians have had a strong national consciousness, despite the efforts of their rulers to foster dissensions among them, and the zeal of their neighbors to claim both tribe and territory as their own. The short-lived kingdom of Mbret Wilhelm of Wied did not suit their national patriotism, and is mourned for its weakness rather than for its collapse.

Of all the Albanians, there is not one whose patriotic spirit is stronger or more self-sacrificing than that of the author of this book, nor perhaps any one who has endured more for the good of his people. No one is therefore better entitled to speak for them.

Everything else is subordinated in this volume to its main purpose,—the rousing of sentiment in favor of independence for the whole people.

As is natural in this kind of propaganda, there is a certain tendency to overstatement of virtues and achievements, as well as an inclination to minimize the virtues of bordering peoples. For instance, it would be difficult to prove that the Albanians have preserved their language for 6,000 years, as is stated; and the proof that Albania is the master-key to the Near East, as set forth on page 132, is hardly convincing. Nor would many people be ready to accept the claim made that the Albanian population of Greece "occupy the whole of Attica, Megaris and the greater part of Boeotia, while the whole of the island of Salamis, Poros, Hydra and Spetzae are exclusively populated by a pure Albanian race." The author claims as Albanian not only Alexander the Great and Pyrrhus of Epirus, but the Ptolemies, Diocletian, and Constantine the Great, as well as Homer! He also goes to unnecessary and unjustifiable lengths in his criticisms of adjacent races. Nothing is gained by declaring that

"the old culture of the Hellenes, with whom the present Greeks have no racial affiliations whatsoever."

There are some interesting documents reproduced in the Appendices, although most of the substance of Appendix D has already been given in pp. 172-200. There are several typographical errors, and a few erroneous statements, like the

division of Moslem Albanians into "Bektashis and Softas." The illustrations are in the main excellent, and the maps clear and accurate. The volume is most appropriately dedicated to Honorable and Mrs. Charles R. Crane, than whom the Albanians have no more sincere, generous, wise, and enthusiastic friends.

"THE FAULT, DEAR BRUTUS

A writer in a recent Armenian paper tells the following tale:—

I lately ran across a booklet in Turkish printed in 1918. Its title was, *The Calendar of Good Tidings (Takvim-i-Besharet)*, and it was written by a *Münedjim Hodja*. As you know, *münedjim* means astrologer, and this means that our Hodja has turned his telescope to the stars in order to foretell the near future.

What are his predictions?

It would be tiresome to quote them all one by one. Just two of them will suffice to give a satisfactory idea of the prophetic ability of our Hodja.

Speaking about Greece, the Hodja says:—"Their government, after losing those places donated to her, like Salonica, Crete, and the other islands, will also lose very many other parts of her former territory. She will practically come to an end."

After this prediction, the astrologer turns his telescope to another corner of the celestial sphere, and utters the following prophecy about Turkey:—"Crete, Cyprus, the islands of the Archipelago, Salonica, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, all these countries usurped in days gone by or recently, and many other countries will be our inheritance. Even the Moslem Government of Morocco will be subject to the Khalifate."

Is it necessary to remark that the rest of our Hodja's predictions have failed of fulfilment, just like these two?

But could one suspect that such deceitful stars existed in the bright blue sky? Has not our Hodja true cause for a suit for damages against these deceitful stars? And yet how is it that the Hodja has gone exactly wrong in all his prophecies, and that not one of them has turned out right?

Perhaps, suggests a friend whom I asked this question,—perhaps the fault is not with the stars but with the Hodja.

"How is that?" I replied.

"It would appear," said my friend, that the poor Hodja turned his telescope the wrong end to, in examining stars."

And I believe this may be the most reasonable explanation of the matter.

SUNDAY SERVICES October 3, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. Rev. Floyd H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m. Dr. Eleanor I. Burns
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* attempts to explain the cause of the present economic and financial difficulties of the city. It says: — "Complaints are heard everywhere. Restaurants, doctors, the proprietors of cinemas and of dairies, all say the same thing. What is the cause of this general complaining? Clear-sighted people say it is because of the irregularity of payments of Government salaries. And in fact the army of officials, employes and workmen for the Government, who live in Constantinople, cost the Treasury each month Ltq. 1,300,000.00. Forty thousand families have no other source of revenue than the salary the head receives. That is, each month Ltq. 1,300,000 are poured out into the market. To get an approximate idea of the effect, you only have to go around the Grand Bazaar on the first or second of each month, or in the markets of Stamboul, and you will be astonished to see numberless groups of *hanums* shopping. But of course the irregularity in paying these salaries cannot be the only cause of economic crisis. So as to get at the real causes of the present crisis, we have but to cast a glance at the shores of the Marmora and of the Black Sea. The stagnation now seen in our harbor, and which was never to be expected in Constantinople, comes from the interruption of communications with the Anatolian and Caucasian coasts. Imports and exports usually go on between these regions and the capital; and these are now almost entirely cut off. Only the ports of Roumania and Bulgaria are open. And these are not enough for Constantinople. Add to all this the increasing financial difficulties, and the influence of all this on our daily life, and you have an idea of the real reasons for the present crisis."

Ali Kemal Bey, in the *Peyam-Sabah*, had something to say about the liberty that the Press now enjoys. His contemporaries are taking him up on this. Thus the Armenian daily *Zhoghvourti Tsain*: — "We have often seen false apostles of liberty, who by their eloquence and their wondrous promises gained our admiration, but who, as soon as they came into power, have always made us long for the tyrants they were opposing. It was the constitution that brought in the rule of the committee of Union and Progress, and yet there has not been in all Ottoman history a period of barbarism to compare with that of Unionism. Even the Janizaries did not heap up so many victims in so short a time. Without the least scruple, the liberal unionists of 1908 and the red assassins of 1915 today put on the mantle of Bolshevism and, forgetful of the principles of the Mohammedan religion, pan-Turkism and the Ottoman Empire, they hope by a new comedy to sufficiently recuperate their authority to be able to go on with their crimes. What matters it to an Enver, a Talaat or a Djemal that the Turkish Empire is tottering, or the Turkish people being decimated? They still lust for glory. If they have not succeeded in keeping in power as Unionist *comitadjis*, or as agents of Germany, they try to attain their end as representatives of the Reds. All roads lead to Rome. Such are the apostles of liberty that we

see today in Turkey. When we hear Ali Kemal Bey talking of liberty of the press, or simply of liberty in general, we involuntarily think of the Arab who searches desperately in the burning desert for water. Besides, if Ali Kemal ever finds the spring he is looking for, is he certain it will not have been poisoned?"

And the Turkish daily *Alemdar* calls the editor of the *Peyam-Sabah* to task for his impractical record as Minister of Interior. It says: — "Persons who have occupied high public offices ought to have confidence in themselves so as to succeed. If they feel the least like fainting, they ought to retire immediately. Talk of liberty of speech: — only those can use it who have never held public office, or who have never in the slightest degree curtailed that liberty. Supposing a journalist, who, having long acted as mentor and posed as a guide to those in the government, should finally be favored by some wind of fortune and in turn come into power himself. If such a person acts utterly against his own convictions, and if after a pitiful failure he feels forced to resign, would he have the right to speak like an authority when he again takes up the pen of a simple journalist? And if such a person begins to criticise and advise right and left, would not public opinion be justified in saying to him, 'That's all very good, advice my dear sir, but why didn't you yourself act that way when you were at the head of things?' Such has been the ministerial record of Ali Kemal Bey. He has always been complaining of the lack of liberty and of the restrictions put on the press. He took every chance to revile the severity and the abuses of the gang. And so, when he became Minister of Interior, he might have taken one of two positions. He might have rightly suppressed all the Unionist newspapers and ordered the enlightened party of the nation not to fight for anything but freedom of public opinion(!); or, he might have gathered all the members of the press association and have addressed them thus: — 'Gentlemen, I believe as you do that the press is a power. Your chief task must be to preserve its liberties. I suppress the censorship. Write whatever you like; make any criticism you wish, on condition that you do not overstep logic or moderation. In my capacity of journalist, I accept the honorary presidency of your association. Our government is not that of Talaat. You are free. Let equity and justice be your guides.' But Ali Kemal Bey did neither the one nor the other. On the contrary he expelled Djelal Nouri Bey from the bounds of the country on a personal matter, and Emin Bey was sent to Kütahia, where he lived in a state that was neither exile nor liberty."

We would suggest to our American subscribers, some of whom have been at a loss to know how to send us the amount of their subscriptions, that any such sums sent to the Treasurer of the American Board, Frederick A. Gaskins, Esq., 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., will be promptly forwarded by him. Checks on American Banks can also be negotiated on the Constantinople market, and may be sent if preferred, direct to the Editor. The international postal money order system has not yet been restored to service here.

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, philanthropic, educational political, economic and other interests of the Near East.

Subscription Price:—

In Turkey, Ltq. 2 00 paper.

In other countries, \$2 50 or 12s.

Single copies 5 plastics or 7 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE SEPTEMBER 29, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

It is always well for the wishes and determinations of nationalities to be openly expressed, rather than secretly fostered. When everybody is perfectly frank in saying what he wants, there can be few misunderstandings, and there will be far less heartaches. All may not agree on what is desirable, but at least all can discuss with a clear knowledge of the standpoint of each.

The speech of the Hellenic High Commissioner, Mr. Canellopoulos, quoted in our issue of last week, was perfectly clear in its statement of the Greek feeling on the cession of Thrace and Ionia to Greece. They regard these steps as a part of the great system of redemption that for generations has been known as the "Megali Idea," or Great Goal of Hellenic thought. His Excellency was equally outspoken in his hopes for the future. He says:—"We have come near, very near, to the gate of the bloodstained Queen of cities. A work of justice is being accomplished . . . There at the end of the road shines the goal. It is the Hellenic Idea, that eternal Idea, . . . which was crystallized in marble in the Temple of the goddess of Wisdom and in the Church of the Wisdom of God." The Hellenic Idea will never be realized until the Queen of cities, on the enchanting shores of the Bosphorus, is under the protection of the blue-and-white flag, and until the Church of the Wisdom of God once more resounds to the music of Christian hymns. Until that joyful day, the "still closed gate" at the Phanar Patriarchate will remain closed, as it was after that fateful April day in 1821 when the venerable Patriarch Gregorius was hanged in reprisal for the Greek revolution. It is refreshing to have such an outspoken utterance. However one may sympathize or otherwise with Greek ambitions, it clears the air to have them put down in concrete form.

Perhaps it is scarcely necessary to add that the great es-

sential is, that everything be done "decently and in order." All these great questions belong to the international councils of the world to solve and determine. We have already indicated, some five months ago, the disposition of Constantinople which seems to THE ORIENT the best for everybody. It should be made the Capital of the League of Nations. The two cities over which more blood has been spilt than over any others are Jerusalem and Constantinople; and as the one is being in an effective way made the centre for religious veneration for all the religions involved, so the other ought, it appears to us, to be taken out of the realm of petty strife and given the international dignity it deserves.

An interesting complication has arisen in the application of the clauses of the peace treaty at home by Bulgaria. It is stipulated that the army shall be limited to 33,000 volunteers, to serve for twelve years. The Bulgarian government offers for such volunteers a salary of 500 leva per month, which is pretty good pay today, despite the depreciated lev. But this country, so heralded by its enemies as the Prussia of the Balkans, and dangerously militaristic, cannot get but a handful of recruits in this way, even by offering them a pension after their twelve years' steady job is over. While business firms are offering them sixty and eighty leva per day, the army languishes. Bulgaria is preeminently a nation of agriculturists, and the men, released from compulsory military service, are prospering on their farms or in industry, and do not care to enter the service of the State as soldiers. In fact, the question has been raised whether the terms of the Treaty may not be modified so as to enable Bulgaria to secure her allowed maximum army by some sort of draft, for she feels that the limits set must be approached. The Bulgarian general staff believes that the force authorized by the Entente will suffice to maintain order within the country; but how shall she secure even this reduced number?

We look hopefully toward the time when it may be equally impossible to secure volunteer armies in all the countries of the world,

But this will be a possibility only when some sort of an international agreement reduces to a minimum the chance of war with one's neighbors. This is of course the basis of the League of Nations; and certainly the one logical way to treat this is for all the nations to jump in with a will and give the thing a fair trial, honestly attempting to make it a success, rather than trying hard to prove it a failure while standing outside. The terrible weight of compulsory military service is being forcibly lifted from the shoulders of the conquered nations by the victors,

It has been emphatically pointed out by more than one American statesman that the alternative to membership in the League of Nations is a larger military and naval program than ever before. In which direction has a presidential campaign issue of greater importance been raised?

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

TURKISH FRUIT CROPS

Messrs. C. J. Giraud and Co., Smyrna, report as follows, under date August 20 to the *Near East*

Sultanas.—With the cessation of hostilities during the past few weeks it is now possible to communicate more freely with the fruit-growing districts and to obtain comprehensive information about the general prospects of the vineyards. Owing to the unsettled conditions which have prevailed throughout the province since last autumn, it is now becoming evident that the vines in many districts did not receive the attention which was necessary to assure the bearing of a full yield. Reports reaching us from our agents in the principal growing districts are to the effect that the yield is likely to prove below earlier estimates, and it is anticipated that the final result will not exceed 20-22,000 tons. On the other hand, the grapes are in sound condition and of exceptionally good development. Weather prevailing is favorable and if no rains fall during the next month, the fruit will be cut under satisfactory conditions, and the run of qualities should in such case prove superior to last season. The supply of inferior grades is likely to be small. Arrivals of new fruit to date amount to about 500 sacks, say 70 tons, which have been promptly taken up day by day at prices ranging from 105s. to 125s. cost and freight, mainly for sample purposes. Arrivals from all districts will not become general for at least another fortnight. The small lots of fruit that have so far come forward show exceedingly well as regards quality.

Red Raisins.—Prospects are unchanged and point to a reduced production. No prices have yet been named for forward delivery. This fruit will only be available for shipment towards end September or early October.

Black Raisins.—We have nothing to add to the forecast made in our previous report. As in the case of red raisins, this fruit will not be available for shipment before the early part of October.

Figs.—Outlook is in all ways satisfactory. Practically the whole of the Meander Valley, which is the centre of the fig production, is now under control of the Greek military authorities, and arrangements have been made by the Ottoman Railway Company for the quick transport of the fruit to market. First arrivals are expected in the early part of next week. The crop is estimated at anything between 80 and 85,000 loads, and the fruit, owing to the favorable and dry weather which has prevailed, gives promise of exceptional soundness.

As regards prices, buyers abroad are exercising considerable prudence, and have displayed little anxiety so far to operate for forward shipment either on sultanas or figs. If this policy is persevered in, our market will have to conform to the ideas of consumers abroad. Last year both sultanas and figs were under control, and owing to the heavy purchases effected by the British Ministry of Food, about 20,000 tons of sultanas and 10,000 tons of figs were rushed forward between September 2 and the end of October. Control was removed on the 2nd of this month, and it is unlikely that such heavy shipments as were effected last season in the course of two months can possibly go forward in the present campaign. Shippers will doubtless exercise some caution in the extent of their consignments, and unless encouraged by satisfactory and prompt sales abroad, will have little inducement to force large consignments on unresponsive markets.

So far as figs are concerned, American buyers, as a rule, were accustomed to operate on a large scale in advance of the season, but owing to the disastrous results of their purchases last year, are working very cautiously this season. Owing to their reserve they have been successful in forcing down prices to an unexpectedly low level. The extent of orders, moreover, which they have placed on our market is very much smaller than usual, and in view of the promising crop it is certain that prices will have to rule at a low and attractive level to stimulate consumption abroad, and to permit of the disposal of our crop on foreign markets.

First shipments of the season were advertised for steamers to sail in September.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER

The preliminary meeting of the World Conference on Christian Faith and Order, which met in Geneva, on August 12th, ended August 20th. It represented eighty churches and forty nations. A Continuation Committee was appointed of Anglicans, Armenians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, Eastern Orthodox, German Evangelicals, Lutherans, Methodists, Old Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Reformed.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution presented by the American delegates: "The Conference earnestly desires that those nations not yet within the League of Nations will soon become or be admitted members of it."

The meeting developed a new method of friendly conference replacing fruitless controversy on the differences between Christian churches. All were eager for organic union in the face of unparalleled world conditions and hopeful of the ultimate attainment of it.

ROBERT H. GARDINER,
Secretary

PROHIBITION AND LICENSE

A writer in the *Journal d' Orient* says:—

The arguments of drinkers are unanswerable. The rich toper tells you: 'I drink to increase the measure of my happiness.' The poor drunkard tells you: 'I drink to forget my sorrows.' A physician having forbidden a friend of mine on pain of death,—a natural death,—to drink "douzico," the man proceeded to swallow down "stafilina." Only the label was different; the drink was all the same. And note that in using this subterfuge my friend was sincere. Drinkers have fearful courage; they brave death itself, though they know he is going to strike them.

Here amidst laxness and remissness of all sorts, nobody listens to the prohibitions of the authorities. But in a country like America, where people do not trifle with the law, how does it happen that the prohibition of the sale and use of spirituous liquors has had only a negative result? I have before me a statement that leaves no doubt as to this. The chief of the bureau whose duty it is to see that the law is obeyed declares that during the past seven months, or since the prohibition law went into effect, his staff of 200 agents has made 2,500 arrests. In almost every case those arrested were fined, but in small amounts. Fifteen million gallons of whiskey, gin and brandy were taken out of the warehouses for consumption, not counting the thousands of gallons of drink that came over from Canada. In the State of New York alone it is calculated that 1,500,000 gallons were offered for sale. The population of New York State is ten millions, which means $\frac{3}{20}$ of a gallon for each man, woman and child. The chief asserts that alcoholic beverages are sold openly. In New York alone ten to twelve arrests per day occur. Among the persons arrested, many had been condemned three and even four times before. Contraband trade along the frontier goes on on a vast scale. The dealers in contraband use high-power automobiles. Five million gallons of liquor were seized, which the police department has had distributed to hospitals. We do not wish to encourage local Silenuses, but when people drench themselves like that in New York, Constantinople has the right to turn up its nose in pride, with all its might.

AN APPEAL FOR RUSSIAN EVANGELIZATION

"And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." Dan. 12:3.

In Constantinople and on the Princes' Islands are tens of thousands of the Russian refugees. Very few of these wanderers have started up in business or secured employment since their arrival. These people all need the help of God.

About these poor refugees I can say in the words of the Gospel: "But when he (Jesus) saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." Matt.

6:36. These refugees have need not only of bread and clothes but also of the bread of life and the water of life.

The Russian harvest in Constantinople is plenteous, but the labourers are very few.

Therefore pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labourers in his harvest. Jesus said: "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit." John 15:8.

My appeal is to all children of God: please pray for the Russian refugees in Constantinople who are in great need of the salvation of Jesus Christ and of His light. Pray for our little Russian Evangelical Mission in Constantinople.

J. E. VARONAEFF

Constantinople, Sept. 21, 1920

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The Club broke all records last week as to meals served and attendance. All activities are full to overflowing. The increased attendance has been due to the presence of the U.S. S. "Panther," "Fox," "Whipple," "Hovey" and several subchasers as well as the "Chattanooga" and "Scorpion." The "Chattanooga" goes into dry dock and the "Whipple" takes her station for a few days.

The program for the week follows.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th

8:30 Card party, — Prizes.

THURSDAY

8:30 Stories of Turkish life — the last of Dr. McNaughton's talks.

FRIDAY

12:30 Trip to see the Sultan and Dervishes.

8:30 American Movies.

SATURDAY

8:45 Dance in honor of the U.S.S. "Whipple."

SUNDAY

1:30 Hike and bacon-fry. Meet at the Club.

8:30 "Sing": Mr. Luther Fowle will speak and the Y.M. C.A. Quartet will sing. Hot Chocolate served up stairs afterwards.

MONDAY

1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.

8:30 Movies.

TUESDAY

8:30 Movies.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE,

On the first Sunday of the year, President Patrick led the morning service and gave an address on the text "As a man thinketh, so is he," with Henley's brave words "I am the captain of my soul, the master of my fate." It was a talk that helped students and teachers, new and old, to feel that the opening year was a splendid opportunity, — a golden beginning, — and that instead of this being a bad old world going to destruction, we may find it a place for soul adventure and glad service more than ever before.

On Tuesday Professor Hall arrived from America with Miss Adams and Miss King, the latter for special work in the Medical Department. That same evening the College gave a reception to Dr. Riza Tevfik Bey, President of the Council of State, and member of the College Faculty, who is just leaving for America on important state business.

Sept. 26th, President Patrick and some members of the Faculty of Constantinople College, with Admiral and Mrs. Bristol and Dr. Peet and Dr. Riza Tevfik, had the honor and pleasure of dining with his Highness Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier.

THE MASTER AND THE SERVANT

"They who tread the path of labor
follow where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining
do the holy will of God.
Where the many toil together,
there am I among my own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth,
there am I with him alone.
I, the peace that passeth knowledge,
dwell amid the daily strife;
I, the bread of heaven, am broken
in the sacrament of life.
Every task, however simple,
sets the soul that does it free;
Every deed of love and mercy,
done to man, is done to me."

HENRY VAN DYKE

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

By Imperial iradé, the former Cadi of Egypt, Kazasker Nouri Effendi, has been appointed Sheikh-ul-Islam in place of Moustafa Sabri Effendi, who resigned.

Senator Dr. Riza Tevfik, President of the Council of State, left on Monday for America, going via Paris and London.

Last Friday occurred the annual ceremony of the Persians in memory of Hassan and Hüssein, it being the tenth day of Mouharrem.

THE NEAR EAST

A severe earthquake is reported from the region of Florina, in Greek Macedonia, south of Monastir, with destruction of villages and some loss of life.

The new elections in Greece have been fixed for November 7th, and the Chamber of Deputies is to meet December 15th.

Osman Agha, the cruel monster who did such vile work among the Christian population of Kerasoun, is reported now at Trebizond, where he is attempting to extort large sums of money from Greeks and Armenians.

The Hellenic Government has made a grant of a million drachmas for a university to be established in Smyrna.

Professor Garstang of Liverpool University, who is Director of the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, is preparing to excavate the famous Crusader city of Askelon, one of the five cities of the Philistines, and birthplace of Herod the Great. In 1827 Rev. Eli Smith of the American Board made a trip from Egypt to Syria by land, passing through this place. He then wrote: — "Of the proud city of Askelon, little now remains except its walls. They are in the form of a semicircle having on the opposite side the sea. I climbed to the top of them and looked over among the scattered fragments of granite pillars, which were lying in every direction. I would gladly have examined the remains of this ancient city, but weakness and great fatigue rendered it impossible; and I lay down among the ruins to try to get some rest."

The celebration of victory at Athens, which took place yesterday and the day before, was to include a solemn mass in the presence of all the prelates of Greece, a reception to the visiting mayors by the Athens municipality, a grand pa-

rade in the Stadium, a great illumination Monday night, a luncheon by the Holy Synod to the prelates, a state dinner at the Zappeion in honor of Premier Venizelos, at which a laurel-crown of gold was to be presented to him, in the presence of 1,400 diners, and a presentation of Aeschylus's "Persians" in the Theatre of Herodes Atticus.

The deficits actually resulting from the Turkish budgets in recent years were as follows:—1914, Ltq. 6,128,085. 1915, Ltq. 33,102,175. 1916, Ltq. 43,219,312. 1917, Ltq. 57,781,127. 1918 (est.), Ltq. 85,226,362. 1919 (est.), Ltq. 94,509,235.

Word comes from Teheran that the Persian forces have driven the Bolsheviks out of Resht, on the Caspian, and have reoccupied that town, the foe retiring to Enzeli.

Mr. Pappas, Hellenic chargé d'affaires at Bucharest, has been appointed Greek Minister to Armenia and proceeds immediately to Erivan.

General Wrangell's army has had another notable success, capturing the town of Alexandrovsk, with 10,000 prisoners, 50 cannon, eight armored trains, and other booty.

OTHER LANDS

An international athletic contest was held in England on Sept. 4, when the United States and the British Empire each took five of the ten events. Earl Thompson of Canada won the 120 yards hurdles in 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds, a world's record on grass. Each side won three of the relay or team races, and one jumping contest and one hurdle race; but in the long jump and the 440 yards hurdles the United States won all three places, and in the high hurdles they won second and third, and second in the high jump. The exhibition javelin throw, which did not count, also resulted in first, second and third going to the United States.

Among recent deaths are those of Professor Wilhelm Wundt the famous German psychologist, and Rev. Walter F. Adéney, D.D., chairman of the British Congregational Union.

M. Millerand has been elected President of the French Republic in succession to M. Deschanel, whose health compelled his resignation. M. Millerand received 695 votes out of 892. There were 106 blank ballots.

Governor Cox had a narrow escape from injury when the train on which he was traveling near Phoenix, Arizona, left the track and plunged into a ditch. The engineer and several of the crew were badly injured; but the Democratic candidate and his party escaped with simply a severe shock.

The final results of the Olympic Games at Antwerp were

correctly given in our issue of September 1st. Sweden came in fourth and England third, whereas the information given out locally was that Switzerland finished third and England fourth. The points as corrected were:—America 218 $\frac{1}{2}$; Finland 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; England 94; Sweden 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; France 33; South Africa and Italy 29 each; Canada 10; Norway 10; Denmark 9; Esthonia 8; Belgium 7; New Zealand 5; Holland 4; Czecho-Slovakia 2; Luxemburg 1. Six world's records were broken.

By November 1st the League of Nations secretariat and headquarters will have been moved from London to its new home at Geneva, the National Hotel, which was purchased at a cost of 5,500,000 francs, and is being put in thoroughly good condition. It stands back from the Quai de Léman, about half a mile from the Pont de Mont Blanc, and commands a superb view of Mont Blanc and Lake Geneva.

On Sept. 6, 1620, the "Mayflower" sailed with the Pilgrim Fathers from Plymouth, England, for America. The tercentenary of this historic event has just been celebrated at Plymouth with most interesting exercises, including a historical pageant. Delegates from America and Holland attended. Mr. Harold Gulliver of Robert College was there.

The threatened coal strike in England has been at least postponed, and the negotiations are progressing between the miners and the government.

The Lord Mayor of Cork, who has been on a hunger strike in jail for more than forty days, still lives, but absolutely refuses all nourishment. A month ago his death was expected hourly, but his vitality exceeds expectations. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment for complicity in rioting.

Latest despatches from the Polish-Bolshevik conference at Riga indicate hopefulness that a positive result may be reached.

The International Financial Conference has begun at Brussels, with 30 nations represented. M. Gustave Ador, former President of Switzerland, is chairman.

Mr. Boghos Nubar, president of the national Armenian delegation in Paris, gave a dinner last week to Mr. C. V. Vickrey of the Near East Relief and General Antranig. Colonel Haskell, who was also invited, had already left for America.

PERSONAL

Dr. William S. Dodd left Constantinople on Monday last for Samsoun, expecting to go on thence to Marsovan, Sivas and Harpout on a tour of inspection of Near East hospitals.

George Sherwood Eddy, who is now in Egypt conducting a series of evangelistic meetings, is expecting to come to Constantinople for similar work the last of November or the first of December. He will visit Smyrna and Athens in the mean time.

The latest letters from Harpout, dated Sept. 8 and 9, tell of the arrival there of Miss Carrie V. P. Young of the Y.W. C.A., and Misses Bailey, Small and Woodis of the Near East Relief; also of a visit from Miss Fenenga, Miss Kershner, Dr. Stuart and Mr. Wallace, all of the Mardin N.E.R. Unit.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, September 28th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.18	20 leva	0.35
Pound sterling . .	4.20	20 marks	0.40
20 francs	1.66	20 kronen	0.09
20 lire	1.05	Gold lira	5.07
20 drachmas . . .	2.48		

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