

# The Orient.

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## JERUSALEM MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

The United Missionary Conference of Syria and Palestine held its third meeting in Jerusalem at St. George's Close from Wednesday, March 30, to Saturday, April 2, 1921. Bishop Mac Innes of Jerusalem presided. The following societies were represented by delegates:

American Friends' Mission, American Presbyterian Mission, American Reformed Presbyterian Mission, American University of Beirut, British Syrian Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Church Missionary Society, Danish Mission to the Orient, Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Jerusalem and the East Mission, London Society for the Promotion of Christianity Amongst the Jews, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Walker Arnott Tabetha Mission Schools, and the World's Sunday School Association.

The following were invited to send representatives to the Conference as visitors:

Jerusalem Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem Y.W.C.A., Jerusalem Branch of the Nile Mission Press, British High School for Girls (at Jerusalem), British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, and Hebrew Christian Association of America.

The following subjects were presented at the various sessions of the Conference:

*A Survey of Primary Education*, by Professor Hall of the A. U. B., for Syria, and Mr. H. Bowman, Director of Education, for Palestine.

*The Missionary Training School*, by Rev. W. G. Green-slade, of the Syria Mission.

*Cooperation in Theological Education*, by Rev. R. C. Byerly, of the Syria Mission.

*Cooperation in Missionary Journalism*, by Rev. Paul Erdman of the Syria Mission and Canon Gairdner, of Egypt.

*Medical Missions, their aim and Coordination with other forms of Missionary Activity*, by Dr. Torrance, of Tiberias.

*Higher Education for Women*, by Miss R. C. Fitzpatrick of the British Syrian Schools of Beirut and Miss Warburton, of the British High School for Girls at Jerusalem.

The previous meetings of the United Missionary Conference were held in Suk-ul-Gharb, Lebanon, July 16-18, 1919, and in Beirut, May 5-7, 1920. The Conference succeeded the Missionary Educational Union of Syria and Palestine which had met in 1911 and 1912 in Beirut, in 1913 in Jerusalem, and in 1914 in Ba'albek.

All the discussions of these subjects were interesting and

profitable, and, as is so often the case at similar conferences, it was found that the Executive Committee in making plans had overloaded the program, the result being that in a number of cases discussions had to be cut short for the lack of time. Although no epoch-making decisions were reached by the Conference on any of the subjects presented, it was felt by all that it had been a great gain and a great source of inspiration to all workers on the field to have spent three days together in deliberation upon the problems common to all the organizations.

In the course of the Conference it was announced that the Danish Mission was making arrangements, with the hearty cooperation of other organizations already working in Damascus, to establish themselves in that very inadequately occupied field. It is expected that Pastor and Mrs. Nielson will take up evangelistic work in Damascus in the fall.

One of the helpful features of the meeting was the series of devotional meetings conducted by Canon Gairdner of Egypt every day in St. George's Cathedral.

It was decided that in the future biennial conferences should be held for all the workers in Syria and Palestine and that sectional conferences for each district should be held in the alternate year for the discussion of more distinctly local questions arising out of the particular needs or the peculiar situation of the two separate regions.

E. F. N.

## SEVENTH ANNUAL PARADISE STUDENT CONFERENCE

*International College, Smyrna, May 4-8, 1921*

The Conference topic was Triumphant Personality, and the motto: "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." This victorious note was sounded through all the deep stirring calls to service in addresses, Bible groups, hymns, and in the personal testimonies and interviews.

This gathering included students and teachers from International College and American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna, with four students from Constantinople College, four from Robert College, and some Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. delegates from Constantinople. There were also present a few leaders from the Balkans, Beirut and Egypt. The visiting delegates were most hospitably entertained in the colleges and in the homes of friends. Every noon all conference members were invited to lunch together at International College.

On Wednesday evening the opening meeting was held



separately, Dr. MacLachlan speaking at International College and Mr. Forrest at Collegiate Institute, on "What I hope this Conference will mean to me," with sentence remarks on the same subject by others. This meeting set the key note for expecting great things from God, and having spirits attuned to hear and to do His will.

During the next four days the Conference gathered every morning in the Chapel at International College at a quarter before nine, for a short devotional service, with helpful talks by Miss Kambouropoulou, of Collegiate Institute, Miss Adams, of Constantinople College, Mr. Rogers, of Beirut University, and Mr. Radcliff, of Robert College, on the successive days. Then followed a Forum on Problems of the Near East, addressed by Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, of Arabia and Cairo. His first subject was "The Message of Raymond Lull to the Near East," in which he showed how that great apostle of Christ in the 14th Century, a time of war, bigotry, luxury and corruption, has a living message for the present day. His life of intellectual training, laying large plans for future work, his years of service, his courage in danger, and his motto: "He that loves not, lives not; he that lives by the Life can never die," are all a lesson to those who would serve the master in the Near East to-day.

Dr. Zwemer's second address on "Arabia and its Problems" gave a vivid picture of that land, so important in history and religion, with inhabitants who have many primitive virtues, such as hospitality and rugged endurance, but who have tremendous needs. There is great poverty, hardship, sickness and ignorance among the dwellers of the desert. There is an appalling lack of medical care and of education. The women and children are degraded and miserable; there is fear, cruelty and slavery. The missionaries with their schools and hospitals, and their message of hope, are helping these people greatly, and misunderstandings and prejudices are disappearing.

The third Forum talk on "Egypt: What it Thinks and how it Acts," gave an interesting resumé of present conditions, and showed that in Egypt the pen has always been mightier than the sword. The press is influential, there being 96 papers and magazines in twelve languages published in Cairo, besides many Arabic books, and that city is a great center for Moslem education in El Azhar University. The Nile Mission Press is a great power for good as it sends out literature to forty countries all over the world. Moslems are cooperating with Christians in great causes, such as temperance and purity.

Dr. Zwemer's last Forum address was on "The Future of the Near East." More important than the decisions of diplomats is the will of God for the Near East. You may know His will by Christ's commands:—to preach the Gospel to the poor, to heal the sick, to give freely to those in need;—and by the lives of His messengers, those devoted men and women who have given themselves to bring about peace, love and unity in the Near East. You can either be a pessimist, a coward, and desert the Near East as you would a sinking ship, or you can be an optimist and stay and save the Near East by giving your life in service. God has a plan for you

which you can discover if you will study your talents and opportunities, then surrender yourself to Him, do not conform to worldly standards, but be humble. Take Christ's ideals for your life.

Following the Forum the delegates separated each morning into fifteen groups out under the trees to study Mr. Fosdick's book "The Meaning of Service." Four chapters were discussed by all the groups: "Service and Christianity," "The peril of Uselessness," "The Abundant Life," and "Victorious Personality." Many vital problems in the lives of the students were also presented and discussed in an informal way in these classes.

There were daily morning and afternoon platform meetings, the devotional service being led by a student each time. The addresses given at these gatherings were in order as follows:—

1. "Our Oneness in Christ," the Greek Metropolitan of Smyrna. The Armenian Archbishop was unable to speak, as was expected.

2. "Is Life Worth Living?" Mr. J. Kingsley Birge. This question is asked most often by the thousands who are suffering, not by those who have happy, easy lives. The real question is, Is suffering worth while? Christ came not to bring joy primarily, but joy through suffering. Men who have given up happiness to serve others have found joy as a by-product in their service. The apparent losers in great causes according to the world's view have been in reality the victors: "Not his accusers, but Socrates; not Pilate, but Christ." One characteristic of Christ is His power to make men willing to suffer to help others, that the world may be redeemed.

3. "Prerequisites for Service," Mr. Ernest W. Riggs. These are: motive, equipment, opportunity and objective. Love should be our motive, we should make the best of what equipment we have, and if well used God will give us all we need. Jesus seemed to have little opportunity, but He went about helping everybody and proclaiming the Gospel of love and righteousness. He used interruptions as opportunities. Our objective, like that of Jesus, should be the Kingdom of God on earth. It can only come by our working for it.

4. Short talks by Miss Crockett of Samokov, Bulgaria, Mr. J. Riggs Brewster, of Salonica, Greece, Mrs. P. B. Kennedy of Kortcha, Albania, and Miss Bertha B. Morley, of Marsovan, Asia Minor. These teachers were all interesting in the accounts they gave of service done by their students, the influence of mission schools for good in the country, and the great needs, demanding more workers.

5. "Christ's Abounding Joy," Mr. E. O. Jacob. Christ found His joy by bringing joy to the world,—good tidings to the poor, release to captives, sight to the blind, liberty to the oppressed, preaching the acceptable year of the Lord. There are the same needs to-day, and it is only by those who minister as Christ did that the needy ones can be saved. How can we carry out this five-fold program of Christ? Shall we work for money and position, or to help others; to lead men in evil, or to save them?



6. "The Undiscovered Sources of Power in Intercessory Prayer," Dr. Zwemer. The most ancient books are prayers, showing that men have always prayed. The human soul has three divisions: 1. Intellect. Gladstone said, "The highest effort of human intellect is prayer." 2. Emotion. There are prayers of emotion, such as that of John Knox, "Give me Scotland or I die!" Who will pray thus for the Near East? 3. Will, action, intercessory prayer. Project your will into another. Christ is like the wireless, He carries messages from one heart to another. Prayer calms, prevents hatred and fear, gives courage and power. The spiritual powers of the universe are working for us.

7. "The Possibilities of a Life wholly surrendered to Jesus Christ." Dr. Zwemer. Paul's vision of Christ was the greatest thing in his life. It made him blind to everything but Christ. He lived only to serve Christ. This led him through suffering and sacrifice, as spiritual vision must always lead. When we see a vision of the suffering Near East we must be willing to suffer to save it. Selfish Christianity is possible, but not if we look into Christ's face every morning and seek opportunity for service. He asks us to accept our highest spiritual birthright and to be blind to things which do not count, - to readjust our lives to Him.

8. "Triumphant Personality," Mr. Ralph Harlow. We have gathered here from all the Near East with deepest unity to praise and study Christ, and to learn better how to carry His message to others. The possibilities of this Conference are unlimited in opportunity and in the will of God. It is only in our sins and imperfections that there are limitations to what may be accomplished. Jesus can cure our sins. Have we not found Him here? "I would rather be on the cross with Christ than on the throne with Pilate; I would rather serve the poor in some lonely village than to be working for myself in a great bank. It is only by life blood that salvation comes."

The closing Sunset meeting was held each evening, as is the custom, out on the campus, sitting on the grass. On Thursday evening three students of Collegiate Institute told the life stories of three great women: Monica, Sister Dora and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Friday evening three International College students gave their own religious experiences, telling how they were won to Christ. One of them has decided to become a Christian physician, and another a priest in the Greek church. At the Saturday evening meeting two students of Constantinople College and two from Robert College spoke on student problems, as follows: "Forgetting the race and creed of my fellow students," "Sharing my opportunities while in College with those less fortunate," "Standing against popular frivolities and a cynical attitude in college," and "How to influence students for decency and purity."

On Sunday evening the closing meeting of the Conference gave an opportunity for all to tell what the Conference had meant to them. There were sixty-six beautiful testimonies. Some delegates had found Christ, and had begun to pray for the first time. Others had come to know Him more deeply than before. Some had felt more than ever the

needs of the Near East, and a few had surrendered their whole lives to His service. There were also those who had learned to forgive their enemies, and promised to serve them.

The spirit of devotion during the Conference was deepened by the stirring hymns sung at every meeting, by the exquisite singing of the Collegiate Institute choir and of the International College quartet. There was also a beautiful musical Vesper service on Sunday, with a trio of violin, cello and piano, and a vocal solo and duet.

A helpful addition to the Conference was the Social Service Exhibit and the Book Room, where religious books and pamphlets in several languages were on sale.

At an important meeting held by some of the leaders it was decided to organize a Student Volunteer Movement for the Near East, to unite all the Volunteer Bands, both graduate and undergraduate. Mr. Harlow was elected General Secretary, and an Executive Committee, with one member each to represent the Balkans, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut and Egypt. An open volunteer meeting was held to explain the purpose of the movement and of the newly adopted membership card to volunteers and others interested.

An interesting and charming pageant, "Women in Industry," was given Thursday afternoon by the Smyrna Y.W.C.A., 120 girls taking part. It showed, with groups and symbolic figures, the different stages of industry, and the new age when cooperation is to be the guiding spirit among all women.

On Saturday evening a soul stirring little play, "Thy Kingdom Come, A Dream for Easter Even," was beautifully given by a few teachers and students of International College out in the garden on a hillside, with the sunset across the valley. The wildness and beauty of the spot made it a fitting place for the scene at Christ's tomb. The characters are the soldiers guarding the tomb who have been greatly influenced by the wonder of Christ's patience and love when they were persecuting Him. Children, who love and believe in Him, bring flowers, and say He will rise again. The soldiers dream, about his sufferings, and angels come to roll away the stone.

Perhaps the most inspiring service of the whole Conference was the dedication in the Chapel of the bronze tablet to the memory of Savas Arghyriades, a brilliant student and a deep, earnest Christian, who was one of the first three Student Volunteers at International College. He had a remarkably strong influence for Christ among the students until he was called to military service. He was brave and true, and filled with faith till his death in battle in Palestine, September, 1918. He was a true example of a triumphant personality.

It is impossible to measure the influence of such a Conference, but there is no doubt that the fellowship with each other and with Christ, and His call to our hearts, will result in many young lives being given in earnest, courageous service for the Kingdom of God in the Near East.

E. D. H.



### DR. ZWEMER'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., of Cairo arrived in this city last Wednesday morning, and left Monday evening on his way to America. By his own consent and willing co-operation, he was kept very busy while here, meeting with many groups of people and making a number of public address. He spoke twice at the Language School in Scutari; and his own connection and long experience with the similar school in Cairo made his talks of especial value to the students there. He also addressed the students at Robert College Thursday at the regular Y.M.C.A. meeting, talked before the Community prayer-meeting that evening, preached a powerful sermon in the College chapel Sunday morning, and gave a charming talk to the Hissar community Sunday School which the children are not likely to forget. He met with the American Board representatives on Friday afternoon at the Bible House, to talk over plans for work, and on Saturday there was a gathering of the Christian workers of the city, at the invitation of the Student Volunteer Union, which listened intently to a most stirring address about missionary work in Egypt. On Monday morning the Language School and other friends gathered in Dr. Peet's house in Stamboul to hear another most informing address, on Prayer, and its Forms.

This brief catalogue does not give any idea of the helpful individual conversations he had with many, nor of the happiness of those who were privileged to entertain him in their homes while he was here.

### AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Never before have so many Beiruteans in one season gone to Jerusalem and become "pilgrims," as during this Easter vacation. Acting-President Nickoley went as a delegate to the Missionary Conference and he took his family with him. Prof. Hall was in the same category and he took his family. Mr. Bixler took with him in his car Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Bacon and Frederic Adams. Dr. Thomas and his family went by train and by boat, Prof. Day went with Mr. and Mrs. Erdman of Zahleh. Prof. Day is the secretary of the conference and was entertained by the Bishop. Mr. Dan Bliss and Mr. Kluttz and Mr. Souter accompanied Rev. Mr. Byerly of Sidon, making the journey on horseback. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Staudt made an intensive trip into Palestine, but reserved Jerusalem to another season. Indeed, it was quite an invasion. Harry Hall and Frederic Adams are puffed with pride that they had two swims in the Dead Sea and twice swam across the Jordan.

After all these pilgrimages, etc., the Staff thought that the community needed to laugh, lest perchance they should forget how, and so they presented on April 23d in the auditorium of West Hall, "The Private Secretary," a three-act farce by Charles Hawtrey.

Everyone who has seen this play knows that it is a farce indeed, one rollicking roar from start to finish, with just breathing spells for the audience to give time for the actors

to say their lines. Many did not believe that Mrs. Smead was really Mr. Mac Neal. Mr. Hutchinson was most admirable as the spiritualistic old maid, and both Mr. Fuller and Mr. Pauly were irresistible as young girls. Mr. Souter was admirable as the irascible India colonel and Mr. Rogers, in the title part, was perfect. Some of us saw this play back in our College days when it ran for months and months on Broadway, and, - well, Mr. Rogers was more natural and better than Dixie was. I can't say more. The profits went to the Day Nursery.

W. B. A.

### ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The Easter vacation ended on the evening of Monday, May 9th. On Tuesday morning the College started on the the last lap of the year, which is to be a very short one, owing to the fact that the spring vacation was unusually late.

On the first Sunday after the return to work, the Community was favored with a very delightful Vesper service conducted by Mrs. H. H. Barnum, who was assisted by Mr. M. Dounias (violin) and Mr. D. Zirken (violinello). Mrs. Barnum sang a number of beautiful songs which were as interesting as they were varied. The two by MacDowell and the last, *Le Nil* by Xavier Leroux for which Mr. Dounias played the obligato, are especially worthy of mention. The last named was an ambitious selection to which Mrs. Barnum did admirable justice. Her voice throughout was uniformly sweet and full. Mr. Zirken's solo, *Melodie* by Gluck with organ accompaniment, was unusually fine and merits high praise. The last vesper service of the year will be given by Professor Estes on Sunday, May 29th.

The College is fortunate in having had a visit from Dr. Samuel Zwemer of Cairo. Although he has lived near by for a long time, and is an authority on Moslem life and law, he has never visited this city before. We are exceedingly grateful that he was able to give some of his valuable time to addressing the students and community of Robert College. He led the Prayer meeting on Thursday evening and gave an inspiring sermon on "Courage" on Sunday morning in the Chapel. His vigorous and terse language and his emphatic manner of delivery as well as the demonstration of his scholarly knowledge of his subject, all contributed towards making his sermon particularly stimulating.

The College is enjoying at present a series of interesting lectures on The Relations of Western and Eastern Civilizations by Professor Arnold Toynbee of the University of London. Professor Toynbee is distinguished for his scholarship and erudition and his lectures are evidence of his profound knowledge of both eastern and western history. Two of the lectures have already taken place on May 9th and 13th, on the following sub-topics: Common Characteristics of Civilization; and Interaction of Civilizations. Two more are to follow on May 16th and 18th on Interaction of Western (Catholic and Protestant) and Near Eastern (Orthodox) Civilization; and Interaction of Western and Modern Middle Eastern (Islamic) Civilization.

E. T. S.



## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

It is the hope of the ladies in charge of the Stamboul Service Center of the Y.W.C.A. that this building, the formal opening of which is announced for Friday, May 27th, will become a sort of headquarters for all American ladies who may be doing their shopping in the Bazaars or may have time to drop in while in Stamboul. It is conveniently located not far from the Grand Bazaar, rather near the Persian Embassy and the Near East Relief headquarters and within easy walk from the American Hospital; and there is a cordial welcome awaiting any who come in at any time.

"On the Adana and Mesopotamia fronts, calm." What is the significance of this appendage to the Kemalist communiqués of the past weeks? Do they imagine themselves at war with the whole world? Is this a challenge to the forces now in military occupation of those districts? Are the Nationalists anxious for more trouble? We will not attempt to explain their attitude, but merely quote their oft-repeated assertion, and add that as far as our information goes, it is in substance correct. It might be added that nobody on those "fronts" has any desire to have it otherwise; and that it is hardly to the interests of the Kemalists themselves to disturb this calm.

One very important problem that always comes up after a successful Conference like the Student Conference at Paradise, Smyrna, is how to conserve results. When delegates go back to their homes full of the fervor of a new resolve, high with hopes and aspirations, they invariably find conditions amid the humdrum of life vastly different from the hours of inspiration they have just spent together; and only by a most careful conservation of the new uplift gained, can

such inspiration and aspiration be transformed into life. The season of examinations is almost upon the student world; energies are bent in that direction; and after that comes the scattering for the summer. A definite program of summer activities may well be urged upon each one who has felt these new impulses, so that in the various homes to which they go, they all may give out for the benefit of others what they have themselves received. And even sooner, the testing time of examinations can be a time for the practical application of these new principles.

## UNITED STATES TAXES AND PASSPORTS

The following particulars regarding payment of income tax have been received by the American Consulate-General from the Department of State, Washington, D. C.:-

"An alien who has resided within the United States at various times during the last fifteen years but who since the outbreak of the war has resided outside the jurisdiction of the United States is, for income tax purposes, a nonresident alien and as such taxable only on income received within the territorial limits of the United States. The salary received by such alien for services rendered in an American relief organization outside the territorial limits of the United States is not taxable.

"An American business house operating a branch outside the jurisdiction of the United States and employing nonresident aliens in the operation of this branch, is not required to withhold tax from the compensation paid such aliens, since such compensation is not derived from sources within the United States."

Information has been received by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York from Washington to the effect that passport control affecting Americans leaving or returning to the United States, and outgoing aliens, has been terminated, as a result of War Legislation Repeal, and all that is necessary in the passport line is for aliens to have passports upon entering the United States.

The United States Government has ruled that it is not necessary for an American citizen entering the United States to have a passport - all that is required is proof of American citizenship. Passports which have expired are proof of American Citizenship.

However, it is still necessary for all Americans leaving the United States to obtain an American passport, because all foreign countries in the world require passports, except the following:-Canada, Nova Scotia, New Foundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, Santo Domingo and Cuba.

Therefore, while it is true that passports are not required by the United States Government of American citizens leaving or entering the United States, all Americans intending to visit foreign countries, except those mentioned above, must be provided with an American passport, in accordance with the regulations of such countries.



## NATIONAL WOMAN'S CONGRESS IN ATHENS

A notable Woman's Congress was held in Athens from April 10th to the 18th. It was called a National Woman's Congress and was held under the auspices of the National Woman's Club in Athens, also called the Lyceum Club.

It was the first Woman's Congress ever held in Greece and a great effort was made to make it international. Dr. Emily Balch, who is the Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Geneva, expected to be there but in the end sent a delegate in her place. There were many cables and letters from women leaders in the United States and England, who were unable to come, but the writer was the only foreign delegate actually present, appreciation of whose interest was shown by making her Honorary Vice President and inviting her to speak on two occasions.

This Congress was held under the especial patronage of Queen Sophie, Princess Elene, Princess Alice and Princess Anastasia.

It was non-political in character with the exception that the Lyceum Woman's Club, the leading woman's club in Athens, is understood to be royalist in sympathy. There are certain other women's clubs in Athens which are Venizelist in sympathy, but they are smaller and less prominent.

The Lyceum Woman's Club has quite a remarkable history. About 30 years ago a young woman journalist, Sigano Parren, started a paper. It was long ago, at the time when people questioned whether a woman could edit a paper. Mrs. Parren proved a very successful editor and succeeded in building up a great deal of public opinion in sympathy with women's work. About ten years ago she saw in some paper a description of Lyceum clubs, either in England or France, founded for general progress among women. She modified somewhat the plan as described in the article and immediately opened the Lyceum Club for Women in Athens, which at the present time has five hundred members, and branches in many leading cities in Greece. There were twelve of these branches represented in this Congress, Salonica, Volo, Patras, Larissa and others, from all of which reports were read.

The opening session of the Club took place in the hall of the University on Sunday, April 10th, with over 1,000 people present, under the royal presidency of the Queen although Mrs. Parren presided. Thirty five members of the Royal Family were present, as also deputies representing the present government and the Governor of Athens by whom greetings on behalf of the Government were given to the Congress. Meetings of the Congress in general included the most cultured men and women of the City and members of the Royal Family were present during many of the different sessions.

The relation of the Royal Family to the people of Athens seems to be one of great affection and yet there is apparently in the minds of all a tentative aspect which formerly did not exist because the future is politically so uncertain and there are so many friends everywhere of Venizelos. The Royal Family, however, are extremely happy to have returned to

their home in Athens, and the Queen and other members have re-opened their philanthropic activities with great vigor.

The meetings of the Congress were absolutely unpolitical and no political references were allowed. One Professor from the University made a slight political reference in an address, which was sufficient to set the whole audience on fire. He was, however, immediately stopped by Mrs. Parren, the presiding officer, who said that no political allusions were allowed in the meetings of the Congress.

The Lyceum Club consists of different sections working in different lines, such as sociological, economic, legal, medical, philanthropic, educational, a section for Woman's Suffrage and a musical section. The meetings of these different sections were not held separately but all together in the different sessions of the Congress. Most of the speakers were women and members of the Club.

The Philanthropic Section took the lead and the first three addresses described the philanthropic activities of the Queen, Princess Elene and Princess Anastasia. Other subjects discussed under philanthropy were the history of Philanthropy in Greece for the last fifty years, the World's Work in the Red Cross, Philanthropy in the branch clubs in different parts of Greece, Homes for the Blind, Work for Prisoners, and Privileges for Working Women, and Care of Orphans.

Greek women seem much interested in the study of law. Last year there were 70 women in the Law Department of the Greek University and one of them carried off the honors in the high grades. A number of different legal questions were discussed in the Congress, such as Changes necessary in Labor Laws, Women Barristers, Protective Laws for Women and Children, Women's Courts, Children's Courts, Equal Political Rights for Women, and Reform of Penal Justice.

A very interesting paper was read by a lawyer on the subject of divorce, which has become very common in Greece. He advocated the old laws which were strict in regard to divorce. Mrs. Parren, at the end of the paper, asked for a vote of all those who would like the old laws re-introduced in Athens, but such a hubbub arose in the room that she was unable to put the question to vote, and a young man came forward with an argument in favor of free divorce laws, namely, that they would in the end decrease the number of divorces. He claimed that if the marriage law is not very binding, husbands and wives behave much better, as they are anxious to please each other and to preserve the family intact. There was so much discussion on the subject that all decisions were referred to a later period.

In the Sociological Section there was an interesting paper by an American woman who is married to a Greek Poet in Athens. She has introduced the ancient dress by wearing it herself and weaves all the cloth from which her clothes are made. This cloth was light brown with white stripes and ornaments woven in, and was draped according to the costume of the Fifth Century B. C. This woman addressed the Congress on the subject of decreasing luxury and extravagant expenses in social life.

Other subjects in the Sociological Section were Improve-



ment in Manners, two or three aspects of the White Slave Trade, Lack of Servants and Demands of Fatherhood.

Under the Economic Section were discussed questions relating to Women Laborers, Women Clerks and the conditions of Women Merchants and in other Professions in relation to the Law, Household Budgets and Taxation of Luxuries.

In the Educational Section a professor from the University spoke on Ancient Greek Philology, modern Philology, Greek Editors and Poets, The School as the Center of Society, Evening Schools, Sunday Schools, Gymnasias and Sports.

A number of women doctors were present at the Congress, educated in the Medical Department of the Greek University, and in the Medical Section were taken up such subjects as the International Association against Alcohol, Inherited Diseases in general, and Inherited Diseases of Mothers, Different Aspects of the Problems of Hygiene and Infant Mortality.

There was a Musical Section which dealt with national and Byzantine music. This Section gave a concert in the Royal Theatre the last night of the Congress in which Greek dancing was a part of the program, both ancient and modern.

In the Suffrage Section the work of women in the League of Nations was discussed and the establishment of the League of Nations in Greece and the question of universal Woman's Suffrage. Most of the work of this section was done in private under the officers of the Congress, which resulted in an appeal to the government to immediately grant suffrage to women. A few days after the Congress the Greek government announced that this request had been granted, and proclaimed universal suffrage for women. In the present rather changing character of the Greek government one hardly knows how much this may mean as a permanent policy.

Quite a number of the Alumnae of Constantinople College live in Athens, and are all of them engaged more or less in public activities, but belong to other clubs for the most part and not to the one under whose auspices the Congress was held. Mrs. Pano Comandarou, however, an Alumna of the College, read a complete and carefully prepared address on Constantinople College. Miss Alexandra Ioannides, another Alumna, who is expecting soon to take her doctor's degree in the University of Geneva in the Department of Economics, was the representative for the League for Peace and Freedom. She spoke on the subject of Biology and Feminism. Miss Ioannides represents a modern movement in regard to the Greek language, which claims that all language is an evolution and the colloquial forms at present used should be adopted as correct. She gave her address in this colloquial language, which was a great contrast to that used in the other addresses, and though some prominent speakers defend its use it strikes the ear in general as crude and incorrect.

There was a strong undercurrent of influence through the whole of the Congress from the International League for Peace and Freedom, which is gaining ground with amazing rapidity in the Near East. This league will hold its third International Congress in Vienna the last part of July. The first was held in the Hague during the war and the second at Zurich. The President is Jane Addams, the Vice President

is H. M. Swanwick from Great Britain, the Secretary and Treasurer, who is in charge of the Geneva office, is Dr. Emily Balch, former professor at Wellesley. At the time the first Congress was held by the League for Peace and Freedom, the attitude of the world was far more warlike than at present and it was in some quarters considered rather too pacific. Ideas are, however, rapidly changing, and there are few who believe that the method of war has proved extremely successful in settling the world's difficulties. This society accordingly is gaining members among thoughtful people. Some of the letters sent by Dr. Balch to the Congress in Athens were written with great enthusiasm and sympathy for all the national development of the peoples of the Near East.

One cannot give too strong a commendation to Mrs. Parren, the presiding officer of the Congress in Athens. She herself introduced many of the subjects, often with great eloquence, and she never failed in skilful mastership when the control of the large audience was difficult.

One can only hope that Congresses similar to the one lately held in Athens may take place in other parts of the Near East.

It is most certainly not, however, the idea in general among women's leagues and societies to exclude men. All realize that the most effective work in the world is done by men and women together. After the citizenship of women has been everywhere established, all public congresses such as that described above will probably be gradually organized equally for men and women.

MARY MILLS PATRICK

### UNIVERSITY CLUB LADIES' NIGHT

Two hundred people sat down to dinner together at the Tokatlian Hotel, Pera, for the second annual dinner of the University Club of Constantinople on May 11th in the evening. Apparently every member had made use of his privilege to bring a lady with him; and the scene was charming. The tables were laid in three long rows, and tastefully decorated with spring flowers; and the dinner served was plentiful and good. But the best parts of the evening were the fellowship around the festal board, and the intellectual hour that followed it. Among the guests of honor were the High Commissioners of Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States; and probably never in the history of Constantinople have so distinguished a galaxy of guests honored a civilian dinner.

President Gates of Robert College invoked the Divine blessing on the meal; of which a distinguishing feature, rather too strange in this city, was the fact that nothing stronger than water was served to drink. The Braun Orchestra furnished high-class music during the dinner; and at its close Professor E. B. Watson, President of the Club, called for the minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting, which showed that the number present a year ago was not one-half of that of this evening. The chairman of the Nominating Committee, Professor Huntington, then reported the recommendation of that committee that the entire list of officers of the past year should be reelected; and this was done, *nem. con.*



In speaking of the Club, which he likened to the small boy who claimed not to be as small as he looked from outside, Dr. Watson emphasized the international character and purpose of the organization, and spoke of its three commissions, all at work:—that on Community Concord, headed by Dr. Gates, that on Public Library, headed by Mr. F. D. Steger, and that on Conservation of Historical Monuments, headed by Dr. Fisher.

Professor E. Thomas, of the Galata Serai Lycée, followed with an address in French, in which he outlined the objects and work of the Club, and suggested that an educational Review might be started by the University Club.

Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., headed the list of distinguished speakers, and gave a sketch of the new President and Cabinet of the United States, quoting from the recent statements of Pres. Harding and Secretary Hughes to show the attitude of the new Government on the matter of foreign relations. The Admiral has known three of the members of the Cabinet personally, and so was able to speak of them from more or less intimate knowledge.

Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, K.C.M., M.V.O., followed with a brief speech in which he compared the heroes of the University life to the boy heroes of the Public School and the admiration they commanded, and spoke of the importance of University men in such a city as this.

The next speaker was General Pellé, the new French High Commissioner, who arrived three months ago after very successful work in Czecho-Slovakia. He referred to the idealism of the war and to the fact that the victory was that of civilization, law, justice and order. He said the University Club should succeed in its career, for its aims in peace were these same ideals. His address was in French, and he spoke with remarkable vigor and clearness.

Baron S. Ushida, the newly arrived Japanese High Commissioner, who had just been received in audience by the Sultan that same day, spoke briefly. He has been for some years and during the war Japanese consul in New York, and spoke of it with affection as his second home, expressing his admiration for American ideals.

Mr. Walter S. Hiatt, of the Associated Press, was then called upon, but excused himself, and the last speaker on the program was Mr. Franklin A. Gaylord, for many years connected with Y.M.C.A. work in Russia. His topic was The University Man and the World of Today. The new world was, he said, a badly shaken, deeply embittered, saddened and suffering world; but the attitude of the university men and women who would lead it would be courageous and hopeful. Their training which fitted them for this work gave them a symmetrical and well-rounded development, a training in idealism, so that they looked on the world as one to be served, not mastered. The two principles that he recommended as basic were: The State exists for the benefit of the individual, not the individual for that of the State; and, Right makes Might.

The assembly had a pleasant surprise in a few words from Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., of Cairo, who had just arrived; he made no speech, but told the story of the mis-

sionary doctor in Egypt who got the reputation of being able to cure two kinds of lockjaw,—the female variety where the jaws could not be opened, and the male variety, where the jaws could not be closed. This hit on the exclusively masculine character of the University Club was immensely appreciated by all.

## AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

Each week brings its big event and carries its thrill and this week has been no exception, only there have been several thrills. One of the most interesting event was the entertainment on board the U.S.S. "St. Louis" on Wednesday evening last. The Sailors' Club put on a fine boxing and wrestling program, the "St. Louis" furnished the "eats" and the movies.

Dr. Frew was in his happiest vein when he addressed the sailors Friday evening on "Turkish Prison Experiences during the War."

However, the event for which every one has been in training for the past two months was the opening of the summer rest camp "Mark L. Bristol," and that event reached the highest point of even Mr. Poe's expectations. A perfect day, the camp in almost complete appointment, twenty-five boys already in quarters, the kitchen well under way, and a record breaking crowd, could not but satisfy the expectations of the most critical. Admiral Bristol and his entire staff with their wives were in attendance. Mr. Steger of the Y.M. C.A. made the presentation speech and Admiral Bristol the speech of acceptance. He took this occasion to thank the sailors for their generous gifts to the various orphanages and charitable organizations in which Mrs. Bristol is interested. Capt. Cotton, Chief of Staff, made a very telling speech in which he promised cooperation in every particular with the plans for the summer's activities. Memorial Day will be another big day, as well as Fourth of July. It is hoped to make this camp a rendezvous for all of the American Colony as well as for the sailors. It is an excellent place for picnics and outings for the end of a motor ride, and even a place to stay over night. Boats make frequent stops at Benyükdere, and carriages are always at the landing if one does not care to walk. It may be of interest to those who went out on the little subchaser on Sunday to know that there were 187 passengers on board.

For a time at least if not all Summer the activities of the Club will center about the Camp. Ball games will be played there; tennis matches as well will be put on, and later movies. Sight seeing trips will go out in the surrounding country, and special all day Picnics will be planned. Vespers will be a part of the camp life just as they have been at the Sailors' Club; so it was most appropriate that the day's exercises for the dedication of the camp to "re-creation" should close with a short service of song and prayer. The music was led by Mr. George White and the orchestra of the U.S.S. "St. Louis." Mr. Jaquith of the Near East Relief, gave a message which fitted completely into the spirit of the day and made a perfect closing for a perfect day.



# INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

Many happenings of interest were crowded into the closing days of the winter term. The chaplain makes it a practice to preach at least once a year on the subject "Immortality." His address on April 17 was full of interest, helpful suggestion and conviction. During the week the matches in football and basket-ball for the championship cups were played. The Boarders turned the tables on the Day Students and carried off both cups in triumph. Prof. Harlow and Prof. Caldwell gave entertaining and encouraging talks on the 21st about working one's way through College. As there are some twenty beneficiaries in the International College, the speakers were listened to with marked attention. The substance of the addresses was that any man can work his way through College if he has sufficient energy, patience and pluck; that the effort and experience afford one nearly as much advantage as the education; that the young man who does this not only does not lose standing among the best people of the community but, on the other hand, is much more respected and admired. Prof. Caldwell told some amusing stories of his experiences at Carleton, where "Skinny" Riggs, "Fatty" Getchell, and "Mary Ann" Burton were his college mates. Judging by what Prof. Caldwell performed in the way of work the boys of our College are basking on "flowery beds of ease."

A Nigger Minstrel Show delighted the campus people Thursday evening. The costumes were extraordinary, some of the jokes were original, the singing was fine, the horseplay was kept within the bounds of safety and the general effect was splendid. But the truth of the adage, "it never rains but it pours," was proved by an original, daring and delightful show which followed the darkies. Mrs. Birge's keen sense of humor and her literary gift enabled her to coach some of the students to "take off" the professors and teachers. The result was simply killing. From the President down to the instructors the salient characteristics and idiosyncracies were mimicked to a "t," withal, with dignity and respect. It quite surprised the members of the Faculty that their eccentricities were so marked, and that the students possessed such histrionic ability. The show was very valuable as showing the splendid spirit of the College, where teacher and student are friends in the fullest sense of the word.

On Friday the annual College Picnic was held. All the students and teachers walked through the lovely Paradise plain to Koza Gachi. In this delightful spot, on the side of a high hill overlooking the plain, with the College building, in the distance, the day was passed. Many games were played, vast quantities of flowers were collected, little side excursions were made, lunches were cooked and eaten and a tired but happy party returned to the campus in the evening.

*Smyrna, April 27th, 1921*

C. W. L.

It is announced that there has been started a weekly train service between Angora and Konia, via Eski Shehir and Afion Kara Hissar, the train running also beyond as far as Bozanti.

# NOTES

Miss Jean McGregor Turnbull, of Pittsfield, Mass., was married on April 19th at Pittsfield to Rev. George B. Marsh, pastor of the Congregational Church of Guildhall, Vermont. Miss Turnbull was graduated from the Bishop Memorial Training School for Nurses at Pittsfield in 1916, and in 1919 was appointed by the American Board a missionary nurse for Harpout. She arrived in Constantinople in November and reached Harpout December 15th, but was unable to remain longer than eight months, owing to a breakdown in health. Mr. Marsh had expected to come out to Turkey and be married here, but this changed their plans. Miss Turnbull was much benefited by the journey home, and has completely recovered.

Miss Esther White, who for the past year has been acting as stenographer to her father, President George E. White of Anatolia College, sailed on the "Megali Ellas" on Wednesday last for America. With her went also Mr. and Mrs. Paul Airgood and Miss Emily Passmore.

The Hissar Players will present William Vaughn Moody's "The Great Divide" at Robert College on Saturday evening, May 21st, at 8.30, and again on Monday afternoon, May 23rd, at 4 precisely. Tickets for either performance are 1½ liras, and may be secured from Mr. C. S. Mills, Treasurer, Robert College. Seats will be assigned in order of application, so that it is desirable to make early arrangements. This is the most ambitious undertaking of the Hissar Players till now, and will be well worth seeing. The scenery is being painted by a Russian who has been connected with the Imperial theatre at Moscow.

On Saturday last, Colonel J. P. Coombs, who has been Managing Director of the Near East Relief since the departure of Major Arnold in March of last year, left by the Italian steamer "Remo" on his way to America via Paris. With him went Miss Esther Baugh, who has been in the Constantinople office, and Mr. George Burdick, accountant, and Dr. James Hawthorne, who has been with the N.E.R. in the Caucasus.

The German Government has by vote of the Reichstag accepted the demands of the Allied Powers with regard to the payment of the war indemnity. In connection with this, on the resignation of the Fehrenbach Cabinet, Dr. Wirth, of the Centre party, has been appointed Chancellor and is busy forming his cabinet.

The Sheikh Senoussi has just made a long trip through many parts of Anatolia, urging all Moslems to united action.

Ltq. 50,000 has been voted by the Angora Assembly for the construction of a carriage road from Ordou to Sivas.



**SUNDAY SERVICES May 22, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. and 6 p.m.	Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m.	Rev. F. H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m.	Rev. Ernest W. Riggs
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.30 a.m.	Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, May 17th**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.31	20 leva . . . . .	0.33
Pound sterling . .	5.27	20 marks . . . . .	0.45 $\frac{3}{4}$
20 francs . . . . .	2.20	20 kronen . . . . .	0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 lire . . . . .	1.40	Gold lira . . . . .	5.37
20 drachmas . . .	1.58		

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