

The Orient.

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CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Friday, June 11th, was the day of the thirtieth annual Commencement of the American College for Girls, and a large number of friends made the pilgrimage to Arnaoutkeuy to attend the exercises. The Assembly Hall was tastefully decorated with green and white, the class numerals conspicuous back of the platform. Promptly at five o'clock the orchestra of H. M. S. "Renown," kindly sent for the occasion by permission of Admiral Sir John de Robeck, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., struck up a march, and the twenty-four Seniors filed in, followed by the President, the speaker of the day, and the Faculty and corps of instruction, all in academic garb.

President Patrick, in a few well-chosen words, introduced as the Commencement orator the American High Commissioner, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, LL. D., who said in part:—

It was always intended in the scheme of humanity that man and woman should work together for mutual benefit, they must form a partnership. It follows that the development of the woman, as well as that of the man, should be with this end in view. Therefore, beginning with the child, education and training should be with that end always in mind. Any influence throughout life that violates this principle of human life is wrong.

There are conventionalities of the present day which do not recognize the true partnership of man and woman, that should exist. Such conventionalities are found among those races conceded to be the most highly civilized and educated. They also exist among the less civilized. The conventionality which bows to the man as the lord of the manor and sole arbiter of all questions of the family is only a continuation, in another form, of the conditions in those countries where woman does all the work and is the drudge or virtual servant of the man. The idea, finding support in more civilized countries, that man is the sole breadwinner, while woman is a weaker being in mind and body, and unable to share his work, is due to the selfish egotism of man who would continue the domination found in the less civilized lands. There are instances where a man and a woman have collaborated in literary work or together have attacked scientific problems. But by all general indications men and women are not alike physically or mentally; likewise there is nothing to indicate that either one mentally or physically is of superior quality to the other for the work of life required of each in his or her own sphere. Man and woman are supplementary to each other. The one provides what is lacking in the other. In deciding the future sphere of effort of woman this principle must be applied.

Books on the lives of women usually record deeds which are unusual or beyond the conventional life work of woman, whereas the history of a man's work is a record of greater achievement in his regular work; or sometimes extraordinary achievement, such as discoveries or inventions; or of men who have developed as great civil or military leaders. There are cases, of course, where women have made discoveries and inventions and have assisted men in such work; occasionally also they have become leaders of their own sex as well as of men. To my mind there is no reason why there should not be many records of the lives of women who have accomplished great things in connection with their work in life. That such is not the case is simply due to the existing conventionalities which I have referred to; to the lack of proper education and development of woman for the life work that she should perform; as well as to the rather general idea that home work is drudgery to be left to the direction and effort of servants while the women of the family go to labor in the sphere of man. It is time that women decide what shall be their life's work, and then undertake to carry it out with all their energies. It should supplement the life work of man and not encroach upon it. There is enough to do in the world, for both men and women, and together they will accomplish more than by working independently. There should not be competition but co-ordination between men and women. Then we shall see more lives of women recorded in history.

As children, boys and girls require the same education and training, morally and physically. Their mental education, up to the time of college, should be same. It is only as the child grows older that the natural differences become apparent. We should recognize these differences and not try to destroy them. There should be a great pride in them, and no feeling of shame. We do not want to destroy the womanly qualities of the woman nor the manly qualities of the man. No woman should strive to overcome her womanliness any more than a man should strive to become effeminate.

The education and training of both boys and girls, during the period of home life, should be practically alike. They can fully understand each other, share each other's labors, and pave the way to future work together. Thus also they will learn from actual experience the correct home training and be better prepared to direct, in later life, the training of their own children.

For man and woman to form a partnership for their life work, they must know each other's task in order to properly divide their labor and at the same time have a true sympathy and understanding each with the work of the other. To this

end I think that the education of young men and young women at college should be the same. The difference in education will come after determining the vocation. And even in this vocational training, certain preliminary work must be the same for both, so that in after years there may be full understanding between them. But in finally deciding upon the vocation, or calling for life, the decision must be made to conform to that which is man's work and that which is woman's work; and, above all, never forgetting that partnership which must eventually be established between man and woman.

Man and woman must work together; no man has ever lived without woman—it is impossible first, and finally, after being brought into this world, man must throughout life acknowledge the influence of woman whether he will or not. Somewhere in his life, even outside his mother, there will be found a woman's influence. It is an added proof that the life-work of woman must include the life-work of man in order that she exert the proper influence. If a woman does not choose her way of life and prepare herself with this idea always in mind, she neglects her duty; just the same as does the man who leaves woman out of his calculations in directing his life.

The woman's suffrage movements in great countries like America and England, where women have for a long time had the greatest freedom and privilege, indicate that women are not contented with the work they have been doing; and there are many other signs pointing to the same fact. What is the true work of women? If this question referred only to Turkey I could answer it without hesitation by placing a duty upon our American women to make at least a part of their life's work the teaching of the women of Turkey and assisting these women to decide upon their own vocations. By doing this, all the women of the Near East, as well as of Turkey, would receive the greatest assistance.

Our President Dr. Patrick, has contributed a large share of her life's work to educating the women of this part of the world. She has done a great work in developing this wonderful college for women, but she needs more assistance—and more encouragement by greater assistance. The faculty are doing their share, but that is not enough. There are also students who are assisting. The students who have had the privilege of being graduated from this College should feel it their duty to support it, not only for its own sake, but for the sake of the benefit to women in general, and through women to men and to the world. This is a part of your life's work—woman's work.

In general the life-work of woman seems to me to be the determination of what share of the work of the world belongs to woman and then the devotion of full energy to that work. There is much agitation now in the world on the subject of woman's work and proper sphere. This is a very hopeful sign, but the question will not be solved by merely granting the suffrage to women. This is only the beginning. It seems to be a most serious question—the life-work of woman; and we all, both men and women, should give our best

effort to its decision—and in doing so keep in mind the following quotation:

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman.
So she bends him she obeys him;
So she draws him yet she follows.
Useless each without the other."

After another selection by the orchestra, Dr. Patrick addressed the graduating class, reminding them of the responsibility devolving on them as they entered the world of men and women, and of the loyalty to their Alma Mater, their nations and their God, which was to keep them from making mistakes.

Dean Wallace then introduced the members of the Class of 1920, upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred in due form. The class included nine Armenians, nine Greeks, three Turks, two Bulgarians, and one Hebrew. Of the applause that greeted each one as she received the coveted parchment, the heartiest was for Miss Anastasia Shipkoff, the popular and talented President of the class.

The orchestra again played, and Dr. Murray offered the prayer, which was followed by the singing of the College Hymn. The academic procession then filed out to the tune of another march, and all the guests were invited to a reception by President Patrick under the shade of the chestnut grove.

On Sunday, June 6th, the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Rev. C. F. H. Crathern, till recently pastor of the Congregational Church at Bennington, Vt., and now the head of the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp in this city.

HARDING, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

The Republican National Convention has chosen its dark horse, as predicted, and has placed in nomination Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Senator Harding was born Nov. 2, 1865, in Ohio, is a graduate of Ohio Central College, and a member of the Baptist Church. He has long been editor of the *Marion Star*, and has twice represented the Thirteenth Senatorial District in the Ohio Legislature, and served one term as lieutenant-governor, refusing re-election. He is now nearing the close of his first term as United States Senator from Ohio. He is described as a conservative, of the McKinley type,—safe, sound, courageous, and always ready to listen to counsel. He has been three times abroad, studying European economic conditions and systems of government; and is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He was an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and was chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1912.

Governor Coolidge is a resident of Northampton, Mass., a graduate of Amherst and a lawyer. He has been twice lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and came into national prominence in his handling of the Boston police strike.

NEAR EAST RELIEF SECTION

MOVING AN ENTIRE ORPHANAGE

This month has been one of change in our orphanage work owing to the necessity of moving the Boghazlayan Orphanage. In this change the American and Armenian workers concurred; as it was thought that the children could be much better cared for in Talas, and their educational advantages would be so much better.

A few days ago a party consisting of four Americans of our unit and an Armenian lawyer representing the Armenian committee made an automobile trip to Boghazlayan to arrange for the moving of the three hundred orphans who remained there. At first the local governor was somewhat loath to allow the orphanage to be moved from there, as he feared that this change might increase the fear and cause trouble. We explained to him the advantages of having the children near us, and these he acknowledged, but said he would have to communicate with the governor at Yozgat and the Vali at Angora. Meanwhile we would have to wait.

To while away the time, the Kaimakam gave a tea-party in our honor, and arranged an exhibition of horsemanship including a spear-throwing contest between two groups of mounted riders. We sat with the Kaimakam and other dignitaries on upholstered chairs arranged in the shade of a clump of trees. In the field opposite our seats were ranged six horsemen with long blunt poles in their hands. They were in two groups facing each other, and as one rider would gallop forward and throw his spear at his opponent, his companions would support him and defend him when the opponent returned the attack. Many of the throws were well aimed and hit the mark; and the men handled their horses beautifully.

We had our plans all made for an early start the next morning so that the children might reach Caesarea before dark. Nineteen wagons had arrived the evening before to transport the children. At last about four a.m. the word came saying "Go," and we went! The children were all asleep in their dormitory, a great empty church arranged with four platforms running the length of the room. On these were spread in eight long rows the woollen mattresses of the 300 children, on one side the boys and on the other the girls. It was a funny sight in the early morning light to see those three hundred children all rising out of their beds at the call and slipping into their clothes. One little fellow with a very good-natured Irish face, whom we dubbed "Mike," got one red stocking on and demanded its mate. Nothing could induce him to part with the one red stocking, so, as the mate was not forthcoming, he insisted on wearing one white and one red. Just as we were almost ready to start, a little girl appeared who had come that morning from a Turkish house. She hadn't a stitch of clothing to put on, for her former master felt that the clothes belonged to him, and took them from her when she was leaving. One of the other little girls kindly

took off her dress and gave it to the destitute one, and prepared to sally forth to Caesarea and the world in nothing but her underclothing. She was given an N.E.R. blanket in which to drape herself.

At last the long line of wagons was ready and filled with children, but as yet the bread for the journey had not come. We decided to send them off and send the bread in the automobile after them. The children reached Caesarea in safety and have been divided between the Talas and Zinjirderé orphanages.

In Boghazlayan a sort of receiving station will be left for gathering and passing on to Caesarea the children coming from the villages. This will be used too as a place of shelter for homeless women who come dropping in almost every day. It is hoped that in two weeks the five hundred children of the Caesarea Orphanage can be moved to the Evkeré Monastery, now being put in order, where they will have almost unlimited space and outdoor life. Our agriculturist, Mr. Martin, is busy putting in the crops there. The tractor works splendidly and has not had to be laid up a day for repairs. Nearly a ton of seed potatoes has been planted, besides a large and varied amount of other vegetables. Many fields are this spring being planted with alfalfa, but in the fall they will be sown with winter wheat.

(From April Report of N. E. R. Unit, Caesarea.)

CONSTANTINOPLE ORPHANAGE REPORT

April 1920

(Concluded)

ORPHANAGE STATISTIC DEPARTMENT The Orphanage Statistic Department in the Headquarters Office is co-operating with the Orphanage Committee in taking requests for medical attention for orphans in private homes, connecting orphans with their relatives in America and arranging their transportation, passports, etc., for the trip, tracing orphans for Constantinople families who have lost children by deportation, etc., and in fact making a center where information can be obtained concerning the orphanage work in Turkey, and where parents and relatives can make inquiries and send letters to children in orphanages. This Department also forwards to America photographs and material concerning the different orphanages for the publicity department in New York. Orphans coming from the interior on their way to America report at this Bureau and are sent for an eye test for trachoma and placed in an orphanage here until their eyes are completely cured. Two boys applied at this Bureau for English lessons, and they are now attending the classes at the Y.M.C.A. and commuting from the Halkery orphanage for the special lessons. The Y.M.C.A. is giving the lessons free in the case of these two boys and placing them on their special educational funds.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES. The Committee has distributed the following supplies from the Near East Relief during the month:

231 cases of milk
1,002 garments, outer and under, woollen jerseys
The following supplies from Greeks in America for Greek Relief:

To Greek Hospital Yedikoulé:

23 bolts bed ticking

78 Jerseys

157 White blankets

16 bolts cotton flannel

To the Greek Central Orphanage Committee:

20 bolts of ticking

20 bolts of cotton flannel

67 gr.y blankets

Bread Distribution, April, 1920

FREE BREAD:

Armenian National Relief Work	58,230 big loaves
Greek Central Relief Institution	20,592 " "
Shishli Jewish	361 " "
	<u>79,183</u>

PAID FOR AT LOCAL RATE BY NATIVE COMMITTEE:

Mgr. Dolci Orphanage (Catholic)	4,126
Turkish:	
Balmoumji	4,368
Kiat-Hané Boys	3,243
" " Girls	13,473
Ortakeuy	7,500
Bebek	8,600
	<u>41,310</u>

Total Bread Distributed 120,493 big loaves

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

Orphanage Budget for April	6,000	Ltq.
Turned to Bakery	5,500	"
Paid Industrial Comm. for making Jerseys	266.50	"
Work among the Jews (It will be noted they have had bread for only 1 orphanage)		
Opening orphanage, Ortakeuy	120.00	"
" " Haskeyu	62.00	"
Sirkedji for care of children	26.00	"
Haidar Pasha for care of children	9.00	"
Galata " " " "	20.00	"
Dagh Hamam " " " "	3.00	"
Kouzgoundjouk " " " "	10.00	"
Expense of Committee, Garage rent, board of driver, etc.	25.00	"
	<u>6,041.50</u>	"

IDA WRIGHT HEIZER

NOTICE

To Let for Summer:—5 room apartment completely furnished at Robert College Gate, Bebek. Balcony at water's edge. 4 minutes from ferry or tram. Present maid may be retained. Americans or English preferred. Call after five o'clock or Sunday afternoon. Ask for Cook.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says: — "Aside from the punishment dealt us in regard to Thrace and Smyrna, there are other penal clauses even more intolerable in the Peace Treaty. If we were obliged to name them, we should call them 'forfeiture of our civil rights.' Were we to compare these penalties with the clauses of the penal code, we should discover, first, that the penalty of forfeiture of civil rights implies the loss of our property rights and functions. The arrangements made as to the Straits stipulate that the Turkish Government has not the right to be represented on the Straits Commission; and thus this Government is expelled from the group of European States. It has also been left out of the League of Nations, while Germany and Bulgaria have been admitted (sic!). Second we discover that a person deprived of his civil rights cannot be heard before the courts, nor witness for himself and consequently cannot make contracts with other persons nor carry on commerce. The portion of the Treaty that deals with financial questions is important in this respect. The representative of the Turkish Government on the commission of control is to have merely the right of deliberation, — which is equivalent to the speech before the tribunal by a person deprived of his civil rights. The same reasoning holds good as to the necessity of obtaining the consent of the commission of control for any modifications to the budget. This state of affairs deprives the Turkish Government of the liberty of exercising property rights."

The *Peyam-Sabah* says: — "Let the rights of all other nations be ensured, but let the rights of Turkism not be neglected; — that is the justice that we demand. Our fundamental objections begin right here. There is not a single part of Turkish territory that is taken away from our sovereignty on the plea of a Turkish minority in its population; but the territories where the majority is most evidently Turkish, are likewise snatched away from us. As for the rights of minorities, not a single one of the privileges granted to the minorities in Turkey is granted to the majorities in the territories assigned to small States such as Greece. And while they wish to assure Armenia of outlets on the sea, the Turkish State is dispossessed of its greatest port on the Aegean, and has no other outlet left to it. This inequality of treatment shows itself still more clearly when we look into the financial, the economic, and other conditions of the Treaty.

What is the reason for this unequal treatment? There has always been a rule of international law that classes States according to the degree of their civilization. The governments that we have had, both under Hamid and under the Unionists, have been of the type of bad government least worthy of modern civilization. But were we the only ones that had that sort?"

We are glad to record the good recovery of Mr. Wilson Fowle at the British hospital in Constantinople after an operation for appendicitis.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

JUNE 16, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

By a blunder in the office of this paper, an important paragraph was left out of the account printed in last week's issue of the opening of the American Sailors' Club in Pera. An unconscious injustice was thereby done to one of the personnel of the Y.M.C.A. whose earnest and faithful efforts ought to have been duly recognized. Mr. Elbert C. Stevens, who, since the untimely death of Mr. Johnson, has done so much for the sailors, took up the search for a new home with ardor; and spent much time at it. In this matter, as in all the varied branches that have been his share of the Association responsibilities, Mr. Stevens has earned the cordial admiration of his fellow-workers. During the absence of Mr. Bristol this summer, he is in charge of the city work, and is conducting it with all his accustomed self-effacement and executive ability. The Association is fortunate to have such a secretary on the job.

A bit of refreshing reading came in by the last American mail, which for the benefit of our readers in this country we quote. It is a section from a letter of one of the Near East Relief workers now back again and at work in New England. "I want to tell you that the attitude of the Senate and that of the Administration is *not* that of the mass of the people. Some of us feel ready to tear our hair over the way things have gone. One cartoon in a paper some eight weeks ago put it this way: Uncle Sam and Peace (a woman) were sitting on a settee. Peace says to Uncle Sam, —the while she rests her hand on his arm, —'You used to say that you loved me. Don't you any more?' And Uncle Sam replies with a haughty air:—'Yes, with *reservations*.' The fact is, neither the Administration nor the Senate will yield a point, so there we are the laughing-stock of the world. We professed so much of good for the small peoples of the world, and as a government are doing *nothing*. The saving element is the giving

so generously to the Relief work. Meanwhile the country is looking for a MAN to lead us ON."

If, as our correspondent believes, the great American people wishes to be led on, we look forward with increasing faith and hope to the November elections, when they will make known their will. The boys who sang so lustily two years ago — "And we won't go back till it's over, over there —" must sometimes rub their eyes in dubious amaze, and wonder whether it really *is* over, over there, even yet, and whether they didn't go back a bit too soon. There are tasks to perform, over here, which Uncle Sam seems strangely willing to "let George do." There are peoples waiting, — oh, so longingly! — for the Stars and Stripes to take their legitimate place beside the other flags of the world, not in any attempt at conquest, but in active illustration of the spirit of brotherhood in restoring peace with justice and securing the future of humanity. And America's representatives in this country are longing to be able to lift up their heads once more and say: "Our country is really going to help you; your faith has not been misplaced."

Bulgaria is embarking on a new and most interesting program which deserves our attention. A bill, fostered by the Premier, Alexander Stamboliisky, and his agrarian party, is before the parliament and will probably be passed very soon which embodies some progressive social experiments which, if put into operation, should very soon make Bulgaria one of the most prosperous of the Balkan States. The bill involves the drafting of the young men of what we have been accustomed to term military age, for service as laborers instead of as soldiers; they are then to be grouped according to choice or ability, and set at various tasks under the direction of experts. Some will carry out irrigation schemes in arid districts; some will reforest denuded mountain-sides; some will build roads and railways or schoolhouses and public buildings; some will work the government mines and others communal tracts of land. During such service, the young men will have the advantage of lectures, evening classes and other means of improvement. And in place of maintaining a standing army which destroys millions of leva of ammunition in target-practice yearly and can perform no productive labor, the country will be supporting an equal standing army which is receiving the best sort of training in agriculture and public works, and is producing results that will enrich the country by developing its resources.

Such a progressive step shows the truly peaceful aspirations of Bulgaria, and is a guarantee in itself for the future peace of the Balkans. Instead of nourishing revenge in their hearts because of the lopping off of regions they consider as purely Bulgarian in population, instead of preparing an army for future retaliation, or for "redemption" of their "enslaved" brethren, the Bulgarians are doing their very best for the commercial and economic prosperity of what is left to them. Bravo, Bulgaria! We hope we may soon hear that this compulsory labor bill has passed and is being put in operation; and we confidently look for an era of unprecedented prosperity for this progressive and much misrepresented nation.

An unexpected result of the fall in prices throughout the world, which has already been marked in America, France, Switzerland and elsewhere, is a threat of disaster to many business houses, which have stocked up with goods at high prices and are now faced with competition at the reduced rates. Quite possibly the Constantinople market may be seriously affected; for owing to the impossibility of sending goods on to Russia or into Asia Minor, the local market has been very much overstocked with the flood of supplies of all sorts that has come in since the armistice. These stuffs were brought at the then prevailing high prices and the merchants who hold them are naturally anxious to recoup themselves. But the fall in current prices now abroad will necessarily affect them; and some may be driven to the wall. If in the process the general public is benefited by a corresponding lowering in prices in the markets of the Near East, the sum total of tears will be outweighed by the sum total of smiles.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT BLISS

(From *Al-Kulliyeh*, of Beirut.)

On the morning of May 5th the news reached the College of the death at Saranac Lake, New York, of our beloved President, Dr. Howard S. Bliss. The College was prepared for the news by telegrams that had arrived at intervals during the past month, but word that the end of that brilliant and useful life had at last come was a shock and an overwhelming sorrow to us all.

During the period of the war President Bliss carried a great burden of responsibility and anxiety, how great we shall never appreciate. Through the whole period he displayed the optimism, the courage, and the restrained common sense that have characterized his whole administration. He gave himself freely to the College; and not only to the College but to all who came to seek his advice and to have their courage revived at the unfailing fount of his strong and sympathetic spirit. The many interviews which he had with those who placed upon his already burdened shoulders their own troubles and went away lightened, would make in itself a fitting tribute to his memory. Throughout the darkest days of the war he retained a firm belief in the ultimate triumph of the forces which he regarded as battling for the right, and an unflagging conviction of the bright and wide opportunities that the close of hostilities would open before the College, opportunities for useful service to the land he loved second only to his own country across the seas.

When the armistice came and plans began to be developed for the future, President Bliss was filled with enthusiasm for the tasks that the new era was to bring. But already he showed in face and figure the strain through which he had passed. His hair was greyer and his shoulders were at times stooped. The reaction from the period of the war was already displaying itself. In January 1919 he was summoned by the Trustees to Paris to consult with certain of the College authorities there and to go thence to America. While in Paris he began to feel the presence of the disease which was to bring

on his death. He developed symptoms of diabetes and by the time he reached New York in April of last year he was a sick man and was taken directly from the steamer to the hospital, the same hospital where his daughter, Miss Alice Bliss, was undergoing her training as a nurse. The president's condition did not seem at the time serious and he was told that, after proper rest and with constant attention to his health, there was no reason why his life should not be spared for many years.

In the spring of last year Mrs. Bliss and their son Huntington went to America from Beirut to join Dr. Bliss. They were followed later by the President's brother, Dr. F. J. Bliss and still later by Miss Margaret Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge were already in America. During the summer of 1919 the President spent a period of rest at Jaffrey, Vermont, which had been the family's summer home during their life in the United States and to which the President was deeply attached. The period of relaxation seemed to restore a large measure of his lost health, so that in the fall he was able to resume some of his duties in connection with the College that he had for a brief time postponed. But so much was he devoted to the welfare of the institution and so unsparing was he of himself in its service, that in spite of the advice of those who watched him with growing anxiety, he insisted on undertaking more and more of those duties which his position laid upon him,—duties which to him were always privileges, no matter how arduous or how seemingly unimportant they might be. He was constantly called upon to settle questions of policy, to interview those interested in the College or whom he sought to interest in it, to secure funds to meet the heavy deficit occasioned by the war, to superintend the reorganization of the machinery of administration in America, to speak before large audiences on the subject of the College and of Syria, and to engage in a thousand and one details of business which were constantly coming before him. Mr. Dodge and others connected with the College attempted to relieve him of all the cares that he could be induced to entrust to others, but his heart was in the work and he gave of himself beyond his strength.

While on a trip in New England in February he contracted a case of influenza which settled on his lungs and before long developed into acute tuberculosis. He entered a hospital in New York where everything was done for him that medical skill could do. For a time he was removed from his room to the roof of the hospital that he might enjoy the benefit of outdoor life. He was later removed to Saranac in the mountains of northern New York State. But in spite of all efforts for his recovery he continued rapidly to decline until the end came on the evening of Sunday, May 2nd. He passed peacefully away, surrounded by the members of his family who were in America. His body was interred at noon on Wednesday, May 5, at Jaffrey, the spot where he had spent so many happy days of strenuous enjoyment in the hills.

It is not our intention here to present a full review of the work accomplished by President Bliss. We shall devote a future number of the College paper to a more extended account of the significance of his life. The loss is too recent

for us to realize just what it means. We desire here merely to record in some measure the sorrow that his death has brought to his colleagues, to his students, to the alumni and to his many friends in Syria and the East and wherever S.P.C. men are found. To his family both here and in America those who mourn with them desire to express their deep and lasting sympathy and their heartfelt appreciation of the unstinted measure of his devotion to the College and to Syria which he loved so well.

No man is indispensable — a fact which President Bliss has often asserted, — but each one of us who watched him in the administration of his delicate and exacting office may with sincerity add.

'He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.'

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

ADANA GIRLS' SCHOOL

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country because of which many towns and cities have been deprived of school privileges for the children, Adana has been fortunate in being able to carry its school program through to the end of the term. This is true for all the communities and it has been a blessing to all, especially to the children of those who last year returned from exile. One of the first efforts of those returning was to reconstruct and organize the schools in the interests of all the children, of whom hundreds had not been able to attend school during the four years of exile.

The French administration has given much encouragement in fostering these efforts of the communities, in making money grants in aid to the schools, and in providing teachers to give instruction in the French language.

The American School for Girls under the direction of Miss Mary Webb and Miss Harris, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers, has carried its work on through the year. The graduating class numbered seven, of whom two were Greeks and five Armenians. The exercises were held in the school yard. The day threatened rain and there was much anxiety as to whether the exercises might not be interrupted by a thunder shower. However the rain held off and the evening air was balmy and pleasant. A large number of people were present, representing many of the communities of the city. The musical program was fine, consisting of various pieces of vocal and instrumental music. It was well rendered, showing good work done by Miss Borel and Mr. Enezian in the department of music.

Instead of essays read by members of the graduating class, Rev. Samuel Melkonian of Tarsus delivered an address, taking as his subject "The Great Man," emphasizing the fact that the rendering of service is one of the marked characteristics of great men.

The buildings of the school were requisitioned in the war by the Turkish government and used as a military hospital.

The work of repair and reorganizing the school again in its home seemed a well nigh impossible task last summer and autumn. It was accomplished, however, and the ladies are to be congratulated on the success that attended their efforts.

June 1, 1920.

N.

WOOL AND MOHAIR

Like all the products of Turkey, wool and mohair have felt the effects of the war. The requisition of stock, the lack of men, the uncertainty which the sheep and goat raiser always faced, and the failure of pasture lands materially affected the production. However, as the purchases by the Central Powers could not take the whole supply, there was at Constantinople as in the centers of the provinces a considerable stock of wool and mohair on hand.

At present after the strong demand for these articles and the large shipments which followed liberty in exportation, the quantity on hand has been considerably diminished; there is very little stock at Constantinople and not much in the provinces.

However, it must be noted that the prices have remained moderate despite the diminution of stock, and one may state that of all the products of Turkey, wool and mohair have made the least advance in price, relatively.

The production of mohair is distributed as follows in Turkey:

1. Karahissar, Kütahia, Akshehir, Eskishehir, — hair fine, long and glossy.

2. Beybazar, — hair long, coarse, very strong, and glossy.

3. Angora, Yozgat, Maden, Kastemouni, — hair long fairly fine, glossy.

4. Konia, Nigdé, Nevsehir, — hair long, coarse (*caba*).
In the above qualities the production is on the average from 50,000 to 60,000 bales of 100 kilos each.

For wool, the distribution is as follows:

1. Karahissar, Eskishehir, Angora, Yozgat, — hair long and fine.

2. Konia, Nigdé, — hair medium.

3. Caesarea, — hair coarse.

The returns from the latter quality are less than from either of the others or 45% against 50–55% from each of the former. In a good year the production of the three qualities reaches from 14,000,000 to 16,800,000 pounds.

The region of Aleppo also produces from 8½ to 12 million pounds of wool, that of European Turkey, from 3,000,000 to 4,200,000 pounds, but shipments from these districts do not reach Constantinople regularly, and a certain amount is sent through other ports.

SUNDAY SERVICES June 20, 1920

At 11 a.m.

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, Rev. Capt. Houston

ROBERT COLLEGE, Rev. F. H. Black

CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH Rev. R. F. Borough

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

His Highness the Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, left last Saturday on the Ottoman transport "Gul Djemal," for Paris via Toulon. In his absence, the duties of the grand vizierate will be performed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Durri Zade Abdoullah Effendi, while Ihsan Bey will act as minister for foreign affairs, and Kiraz Hamdi Pasha as minister of war. A telegram has been sent to Dr. Djemil Pasha and Reshid bey, of the Ottoman Delegation, who had started for Constantinople, to return to Paris and meet the Grand Vizier there.

Several of the staff of Robert College and of Constantinople College left for Europe by the Paquet steamer on Monday of this week. The summer exodus has begun.

The four men convicted of complicity in the plot to assassinate the Grand Vizier, were hanged Saturday morning at Sultan Bayazid.

The formal opening of the Y.M.C.A. Summer Camp for Boys near Boslandjik on the Marmora, will be tomorrow afternoon. Those wishing to attend can leave Galata Bridge at two o'clock and take the train at Haidar Pasha at 2:40.

THE NEAR EAST

A letter from Miss Myrtle Shane at Alexandropol, dated May 19th says that with the arrival of 800 orphans from Tiflis, they were caring for 5,050 orphans in Alexandropol, besides the 1000 or more in the orphanage hospital. "It requires some crowding, and we hope that soon the way will open for the Americans to return so that we can transfer some of our work to other barracks, and resume the work on the whole as before."

The Hellenic Constituent Assembly, which is to convene after the signature of the Turkish peace treaty, is expected to decide on the question whether Mlle Manos, themorganatic wife of King Alexander of Greece, is to be recognized as Queen or not. The marriage was performed last November by an archimandrite, but has not yet been registered by the Metropolitan of Athens.

According to the agreement reached between Italy and Greece, all the islands of the Dodecanese except Rhodes are to be made over to Greece; and Rhodes, which Italy recognized as Greek in nationality, will be transferred as soon as Great Britain decides to transfer Cyprus to Greece also. Of

the Islands thus given over to Greek sovereignty, the most important commercially and strategically is Astypalea, which has a fine harbor.

The former Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mousa Kiazim Effendi, died recently in Adrianople, whither he had been exiled as a Unionist.

The death is reported at Marsovan of Miss Anna Filisian, who for more than forty years was connected with the Girls' School there. She has been bed-ridden for several years and her release was a happy one.

The automobile has invaded the Beirut University campus. Before the war only one of the Faculty, Dr. Graham, drove a car, one of the half dozen or so in the city. Today not only Dr. Graham but Professor Hall, Dr. Dray, and Dr. Ward have their cars, and several more are on their way and will be in service before very long. The College itself owns two cars, the latest being a motor ambulance presented by the Red Cross in France.

The latest addition to the Beirut community from abroad is Mrs. Staudt, the wife of Dr. Calvin Staudt, who came out from America last fall.

Mr. Nathan Straus, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist of New York City, brother of former Ambassador Oscar S. Straus, has given \$100,000 to found a Jewish University at Jerusalem.

The mortality in Russia has increased to a frightful degree since the Bolshevik regime came in. From a rate of 21.5 per thousand in 1911, it has run up to 43 per thousand in 1918, and 73 in 1919. The excess of deaths over births in 1919 was 62 per thousand. At this rate the Russian people would be extinct in twenty years.

A large donation of books by the American Library Association from the books sent to France for the use of the American Expeditionary Force has arrived at the Syrian Protestant College and is in process of being catalogued.

OTHER LANDS

Eugene Debs, now in prison for ten years for espionage, has been nominated by the American Socialist party as its candidate for the presidency.

Elections to the German Reichstag were announced last week as follows: Out of 460 elected, 67 were of the National Conservative party; 61 Moderate Conservative; 66 Central Catholic; 44 Democrats; 109 Majority Socialists; 80 Independent Socialists; 2 Communists; 21 Popular Christian, or

Bavarian; 10 Scattering. Apparently this gives the Government a majority.

Signor Nitti, Italian Premier, and Signor Orlando, President of the Chamber of Deputies, have both resigned. Signor Giolitti has been commissioned by the King to form a new cabinet.

Chancellor Renner has presented his resignation and that of his cabinet to the Austrian Government.

Congress adjourned Saturday, June 5, it being understood that no special summer session will be called unless some unforeseen necessity arises.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D., of the American Board, has been appointed its delegate at the International Missionary Conference to be held at Geneva beginning June 22nd. He sailed with Mrs. Strong June 5th for Southampton. This gathering will be the first general conference to discuss the world's missionary problem. It will have representatives from all the leading missionary boards, including some from those in Germany.

PERSONAL

Dr. W. A. Kennedy, of Adana, came up via Mersin last week for a brief stay in Constantinople.

Mr. Manley Tibbetts, who has been on the corps of instruction in St. Paul's College, Tarsus, the past year, arrived in this city last week on his return to America.

Mrs. Haskell, wife of the Managing Director of the Near East Relief for the Caucasus, left Thursday June 3, on her return to join her husband at Batoum, to which point the headquarters of the relief work have been moved. On the same steamer were also Miss Fossum, Miss Schoenhoef and Mrs. Searing, returning to the relief work in the Caucasus.

Rev. and Mrs. Edward B. Haskell of Samokov are planning to sail from New York on their return to Bulgaria on July 7th; and Miss Agnes M. Baird on July 24th, also returning to Bulgaria.

Dr. and Mrs. Vischer, of the Swiss orphanage work in Ourfa, arrived from that city via Beirut last Monday and expect to leave for Switzerland Saturday next. Miss Holmes, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Weaver of the Near East Relief are still in Ourfa.

Professor Henry B. Dewing and family, formerly of Robert College, left Athens by the "Megali Ellas" June 6th for America, after two year's service with the American Red Cross.

Mr. E. A. Pritchard of Robert College, and Miss Elizabeth L. Ingersoll of Constantinople College were married in Roumeli Hissar yesterday, Rev. George H. Huntington officiating.

Mrs. T. D. Christie and Miss Jean Christie left by Italian steamer last Monday for America via Athens expecting to join forces in Athens with Dr. Christie, who went there from Egypt.

Mr. Paul Airgood and Miss Helen Jones, of the Harpout unit of the Near East Relief, were married in that city on May 9th.

Mr. Paul Rowland, whose parents are missionaries in Sapporo, Japan, and who is a graduate of Williams 1909 and has studied in the Yale School of Religion and at Clark University, has been appointed by the American Board for a three-year term of teaching in the Collegiate Institute at Samokov, Bulgaria, and is on his way thither via England.

A son, Irving Eugene, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cooper of Salonica at Chicago, April 24th.

Mrs. Marden, Miss Noyes and Miss McCoy of Marsovan went to Sivas the latter part of May for a short visit.

Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow left early last week on his return to the Caucasus after a brief stay in this city. Several other Caucasus relief workers have returned.

Mr. Paul B. Fischer, who for some time has had charge of the grain distribution work of the N. E. R., has returned to America, sailing June 5th by way of Greece.

Miss Margaret Blatchford Bliss, daughter of the late President Howard S. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, and Mr. Leslie W. Leavitt, formerly an instructor in Beirut University, were married May 14th in Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City.

NOTICE

We would repeat our request that subscribers who wish their papers forwarded to their summer addresses notify us in plenty of time, giving dates from and to which they desire the change made.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, June 15th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.08 1/4	20 leva	0.34
Pound sterling . .	4.34	20 marks	0.56 1/4
20 francs	1.70 1/4	20 kronen	0.14 3/4
20 lire	1.24	Gold lira	5.16
20 drachmas . . .	2.48		

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