

The Orient.

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FRENCH EDUCATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

By Professor EMIL THOMAS, Galata Serai.

(In his notable address before the last meeting of the University Club, Prof. Thomas, who spoke in French, spoke of his reticence in dealing with the subject, and also outlined the reasons for the very general use of the French language in this city. He then went on to say:—)

The expression "French Education" is of little value and very elastic, as elastic and vague as the expression "French School." Must we understand by that expression only those institutions having a French administration? If so, it would be necessary to exclude some schools such as the Lycée of Galata-Serai, whose direction and administration are, as a matter of fact, Ottoman, and yet where French influence is plainly seen. Must we understand by French Schools those schools where French is the language of instruction and other languages are learned only as secondary languages? Evidently it is a more logical definition than the preceding one, but it leads us to include under the head of French Education in Constantinople a certain number of institutions which do not bear the French trade-mark.

All this shows that the question is not so simple as it appears, and that it is necessary to proceed by groups. Here, in order to facilitate my presentation, though the classification may sometimes be arbitrary, I think it well to consider separately primary and secondary education. I do not attach undue value to the distinction between these two groups, but it is a traditional method of classification in France, and one which I ask your permission to retain.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

As regards primary education, I will be very brief; first, because of the pressure of time, also because this is not my specialty, and because by definition the task of primary education is simpler than that of secondary education. It concerns itself especially with giving the children recruited from the popular classes, or from the *petite bourgeoisie*, children who are destined in large majority to become workmen and employees, a practical *bagage*: the usual knowledge of languages, of the elements of commerce, bookkeeping, arithmetic, and that minimum of general culture indispensable even to those who will not be called upon to occupy public posts or to practice liberal professions. In this domain French education is given, and in a large part by the clergy. Once for all, I wish to render to the Catholic missionaries the tribute which is due them for the diffusion of the French language

in the Orient in the creation and in the organization of schools. In this they occupy a preponderant place, and very special mention must be made of the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes and of the Sisters of Charity.

Among the establishments of primary education in Constantinople and the vicinity I will cite somewhat at random, and without any pretention of being exhaustive:—

L'Orphélinat St. Joseph; l'Ecole Ste. Elisabeth; l'Ecole Ste. Pulchérie; l'Ecole St. Jean Baptiste; l'Ecole St. Pierre; l'Ecole du St. Esprit; l'Ecole St. Jean Chrysostome and l'Ecole Notre Dame de Lourdes (both at Ferikeuy); l'Ecole de la Paix at Chichli; l'Ecole St. Joseph, at Bebek; Les Ecoles des Frères Maristes, at Makrikeuy and at San-Stefano; Les Oblats et les Oblates de l'Assomption, at Koum-Kapou and at Kadi-Keuy; Notre Dame de Sion, at Kadi-Keuy; Pensionnat Ste. Euphémie and l'Ecole St. Louis, at Haidar Pasha; Frères Maristes and Ecoles St. Vincent at Scutari, etc.

Among the lay schools, I will mention l'*Institut français de jeunes filles*, directed by Madame Laloy Braggiotti; l'Ecole Mixte of Madame Alberti, at Ortakeuy; l'Ecole de Madame Aubert at Fanar Yolou, etc.

Nor can I fail to mention the schools of the Alliance Israélite, where, as you know, the general instruction is given in French, and whose work merits to be placed side by side with that of the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. For us Frenchmen, every other consideration left aside, the Jewish element is in the Orient one of those which has done the most for the support of our language and of our culture. In the cultured Israelite circles, French is for many as a mother tongue, and notwithstanding the impetus given to the study of Hebrew by the Zionists, there is little likelihood that this national idiom will replace for a long time, among the enlightened classes of the Jewish population, the foreign languages which are in current use.

In the different schools—schools purely French as well as schools of the Alliance Israélite—there were in 1914, about 12,000 pupils. The statistics for 1920 give nearly 15,000.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The establishments of this kind prepare for the French baccalauréate, or at least, as Galata-Serai, for a diploma possessing an equivalent value.

The principal secondary schools in Constantinople are:—

Collège St. Benoît, in Galata, which in addition to classical and modern instruction, has a Department of commerce,—about 500 students.

Collège St. Michel, in Pera, directed by the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes,—about 300 students.

Collège St. Joseph, in Kadikeuy, to which is also added a commercial institute,—more than 600 students.

Collège St. Louis, in Pera, directed by the Capucines—aristocratic and exclusively Catholic, about 100 students.

Among the schools for girls, the best known is the:

Pensionnat de Notre-Dame de Sicn, in Pancaldi, about 500 students.

To this list, it is necessary to add:

Lycée Juif, whose student population runs from 400 to 500, and which was founded only a few years ago under the auspices of the Bené-Bérith Lodge. Hebrew and English are required, but the general education is given in French.

Collège français du Taxim, which is in reality Franco-Greek. The director, Mr. Apostolides, is a Greek and an Ottoman subject. Most of the subjects are taught in French. The afternoon classes are taught in Greek; about 450 students.

There is about the same system at the Lycée de Galata-Serai, one of the most celebrated institutions of the Orient, and about which I should like to speak to you somewhat at length if time permitted. I will simply call to your attention that the Lycée de Galata Serai was founded in 1868 at the request of the Ottoman Government, the Sultan at that time being Abdul-Aziz, Ali Pasha being Grand Vizier, and Fouad Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the mind of its founders, the Lycée de Galata-Serai was created not only to give to young Ottomans a solid modern culture, but also to aid in the reconciliation, in the harmony, and in the fusion of the different races which were living side by side within the Empire.

The Lycée had at its head a French Director. It opened September 1st, 1868, with 341 students, of whom 141 only were Moslems, the remainder, that is to say, more than one half, were divided among Armenians, Greeks, Israelites, Bulgarians, and Latin Catholics.

After the war of 1870, French influence having undergone an eclipse at Constantinople, the French Director was replaced by a Turkish Director. This situation exists at the present time. There are two sub-Directors, a French sub-Director, and a Turkish sub-Director. The principal subjects are taught in French. In this language all the morning classes are held, those of the afternoon being held in Turkish. As to the enrollment (about 900 students), having been long recruited among the different ethnical elements of the country, it has become, since the war, almost exclusively Turkish. There are only a few Christians and Jews.

Nearly all of the important functionaries, many of the Ottoman Princes, and an important number of leading Turks have studied at Galata-Serai, which has contributed largely to the fame of the institution. The other day, during the visit to the Lycée of Generals Pellé and Gouraud, it was with a certain amount of interest that one noted in a group of former students the photograph of Bekir Sami, for several weeks past *l'homme du jour*.

With the exception of Galata-Serai, where, as I have just told you, the registration is principally Moslem, and also with the exception of St. Louis, where it is exclusively Catholic, in the different schools which I have enumerated, the registration includes all confessions and all nationalities. Every element of the city, without any distinction whatever, is

represented, and the instruction even in the religious schools, has no confessional character.

As an example, in the Collège St. Benoît, directed by the Lazarists, the majority of the students are Israelites: 216 against 137 Orthodox, 130 Catholic, 113 Moslems, 22 Gregorians, and 2 Protestants. As regards nationalities, nearly all of them are represented. Here is the list, which is extremely characteristic:—

Albanians, 2; Germans, 2; English, 9; Argentines, 3; Austrians, 3; Arabs, 2; Belgians, 1; Bulgarians, 11; Danes, 1; Spaniards, 20; French, 50; Greeks, 90; Hungarians, 1; Italians, 50; Ottomans, 261; Persians, 7; Poles, 2; Roumanians, 20; Russians, 35; Swiss, 3; Montenegrins, 5; Czechoslovaks, 4; Yugo-Slavs, 13.

That is a good salad, as you see.

There is no doubt in my mind that among the reasons for the success of these French Schools are in addition to the value of the instruction which is given there, the wide range of population represented and the spirit of tolerance which prevails in the administration of these institutions.

It is due moreover to the efforts which are made here to adapt themselves to the needs of the country and to satisfy local requirements. There is still perhaps something to be done in this direction. As far as I am concerned, I am no partisan, but for exceptional cases, of the integral application of the French program even when it is a matter of preparation for the official French examinations. I regret, for example, in the examinations for the baccalaureate which are held each year at the French Embassy, that all necessary adaptations have not been made. Insofar as the program of, let us say, history and geography are concerned, it is absurd to question the young people of Constantinople only upon the geography and history of France, and not to give a larger place to Oriental geography and history.

In a general way, I believe that our role as Westerners representing great civilized countries is to make known to the children of this country the methods which we have tried out at home, but by applying them to the local situation. I hold, for example, that the best way of introducing Orientals into modern methods in historical science or archaeology is to show them how, inspired by this discipline, they must study their own history and their own past. Evidently one of the principal and one of the most indispensable of our tasks is to interest them in their own country from which they originate and which they inhabit. You know as well as I in what ignorance of their own city the indigenous population of Constantinople remains. How many people in Pera have never been round the walls of Stamboul, how many of them have never seen St. Sophia, or have never entered a mosque. There is in this direction an entire education to be given, almost a revolution to be accomplished, a work in which we professors must largely participate.

Finally, one of our principal duties must be without any doubt to react against the exaggeration of the mercantile spirit, against the tendency too positive and too practical which reigns here in a despotic manner. I know very well that the times are hard and that the sense of reality is more

than ever indispensable to individuals as well as peoples. Nevertheless, in Constantinople, in these circles of business and of traffic, perhaps one is led to esteem things only for their mercantile value and to immediately transform into Turkish Liras values which nevertheless are not quoted. The general mentality here is certainly of low vision. There is much to do to develop in the spirits and in the hearts a sense of the beautiful and of the good, in order to make germinate, in this somewhat thick soil, the flower of idealism.

Do not fear that here the spirits will fly too high. The atavic influences and the action of the environment will always bring them back to earth. Let us strive to make those understand who do not understand—they are so numerous here—that if money is not a negligible thing, there are other things in life; and if it is, of necessity, a means, it should not be an end. Let us be educators in the highest and noblest sense of the term.

On this ground, you and I, Gentlemen, can only collaborate. We represent, all of us, Americans, English, or French, great countries, each one of which, according to its own temperament, and in the originality of its own genius, stands at the head of civilization. What we have to do here, and it is the essential reason of our coming, is to drive into these countries, which still only partially understand, the benefits of civilization.

We will find here our payment—and who could reproach us for it? We will obtain here certain economic advantages. We will spread our language and our ideas; but no one will be able to charge us with egoism, for out of this civilizing activity the principal beneficiaries will be the inhabitants of the country. If some day a serious peace is established in the Orient, if tolerance reigns here eventually, if the love for work and the worship of science and the higher things of an intellectual and a moral order finally come into honor here, it will be, believe it, the day when the European spirit will have definitely wiped away certain defects and certain insufficiencies of the Oriental mentality.

When I say European, you will well understand that I use this expression having no better, and in using it I include America in Europe. I hope that you will pardon me this acquisition and that you will consider the appellation of European as no unkind epithet. Old Europe no doubt has her faults, but perhaps young America has some also. In any case, both are living on a common basis of great principles and of great ideas, of which we are here one and all the champions, and for the diffusion of which you are extending your educational influence in the same way that we are ourselves. Far from complaining, therefore, that there are here too many foreign schools, let us hope that they will continue to multiply, in the interest of the populations and in that of civilization.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The coming change for the ships of the 35th division has created no little excitement and finishing up of last things, — shopping, sightseeing and supplies, as well as farewell dances

and entertainments given by the crews of the various Destroyers. At the Club a full program has been most successfully carried out as printed. The Sunday sings and services are very popular and continue to have audiences which tax the capacity of the rooms. The Jazz orchestra has put more "pep" into the dances (if possible), and the "Cinemastars" play also to capacity houses. The picnic and sightseeing party arranged by Dr. and Mrs. Fisher was a red letter day and very much enjoyed by the 30 sailors present. The ball game on Sunday drew an audience of at least 600 sailors, and as one boy expressed it his heart was alternately in his mouth and in his boots. The game was played between the "Barker" and "Scorpion," score, 4-5 in favor of the "Barker," who also holds the record in target practice. The destroyers expect to move early in May and will be replaced by ships from one of the other divisions. The camp is the talk of the Navy and is almost ready for the grand opening. Mr. Poe has been out making final arrangements and Mr. Curran and Mr. Hallas have moved out permanently. Mr. Curran ("Drumsticks") will be in charge.

Program for the week:

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st

- 8:30-9:30 a.m. French class on U.S.S. "Scorpion"
2:30-6:30 p.m. French class on U.S.S. "St. Louis."
8:30 American movies. Music.

FRIDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing, to Selamlık and Dervishes
8:30 "Chemistry again," Mr. H. A. Flint.

SATURDAY

- 2:00 Base ball game. Taxim Field.
8:30 Regular dance, Jazz Orchestra.

SUNDAY

- 10:30 Service on U.S.S. "St. Louis." (Motor leaves Tophané at 10 o'clock).
10:45 Church parties from Club.
1:30 Picnic. Sweet Waters of Europe. Motor Sailor at 1:30 p.m.
2:00 Ball game, Taxim Field.
3-5 Music. Lemonade.
8:00 Regular Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker, Mr. G. H. Huntington. Sing led by Mr. Poe.
9:00 American movies.

MONDAY

- 8:30 a.m. French class on U.S.S. "Scorpion."
2:30-6:30 French class U.S.S. "St. Louis."
9:00 American Movies. Music.

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Regular Dance. U.S.S. "St. Louis" Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sightseeing in Stamboul.
8:30 Boxing Bouts and Wrestling.

NEWS FROM THE CAUCASUS

Two cablegrams have just been received from Mr. E. A. Yarrow, at Tiflis, Georgia, which we give as received. The first is dated April 15, and was received Monday. It says:—

Yarrows, Elmers, Phelps, Mrs. Main Tiflis. Brown, Martin, Main, Janson, Whites, Shane, Silliman Alexandropol. Eckman, Ferguson Batoum. Dangerfield, Hawthorne, Skinner, Hubbard, Harris, Beach, Kimball, and Gillespie now Kars, transferring to Alexandropol. Ussher, Peers Erivan. Grant Karaklis. Barton touring Armenia. Ogden en route Alexandropol with two cars supplies, all well.

Satisfactory guarantees from new government making operations easier than formerly. Attitude friendly and helpful. Near East food supplies exhausted, situation especially Armenia very critical, send food supplies Batoum immediately, vessels granted free passage, if not possible to charter vessels cannot you purchase, opportunity for Near East to establish friendly relations between Russia and rest of world.

YARROW

The second came the same day, as follows:—

Critical need food products in Caucasus, can use twenty-five to fifty thousand tons, no limit to need. Armenia especially urgent, make Constantinople base and send to us shipments when route opens, try and obtain supplies from American Red Cross, new government promises better facilities for relief activity than former government, all well.

YARROW

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' UNION MEETING

The last regular meeting of the Constantinople Christian Workers' Union for this spring was held at the Girls' College, Arnaoutkeuy, on Saturday last, when about sixty members and friends had the pleasure of hearing a most interesting talk by Miss Anna V. Rice, of the Religious Work Department of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of America. Miss Rice, with Miss Vincent of the Physical work department of the same organization, is making a tour of the various units of the Y.W.C.A., and was in Constantinople for a week's stay. She spoke urgently in behalf of a re-definition of our Christian convictions, saying that most of us live on the momentum of our forefathers, that we have fine ideas and much enthusiasm, but that when it comes to a statement of our real faith, it is very vague, and many of us have really no convictions strong enough or clear enough to deserve the name. Quoting a most pregnant saying, she impressed her hearers with the fact that "The constant raising of ethical harvests off minds unfertilized by theological thought, is akin to the process by which New England farms run out." For this reason she insisted on the necessity of taking time to make for ourselves a clear statement of the convictions on which our lives and actions must be based.

The Union decided to send an invitation to Dr. Sher-

wood Eddy to come to Constantinople in October, 1921, to spend if possible a month here in work among the various classes of students and others in this great capital.

At the tea which followed the gathering, an opportunity was afforded of meeting Miss Rice personally and of general social intercourse.

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH DELEGATION

The Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, reached Constantinople on Thursday last on the Italian steamer "Praga," coming from Brindisi. The same afternoon he was received in audience by the Sultan, to whom he made his report of the journey he has made, and especially of his cordial reception in Italy.

The same day an Italian torpedo-boat arrived in the Bosphorus bringing the Angora delegation under Bekir Sami Bey, of which delegation two members remained as representatives of the Angora government in Paris and Rome. After staying here but a few hours, Bekir Sami Bey and his companions went aboard an Italian destroyer and left for Ereğli and Bolou. They all seemed satisfied with the result of their mission to London and the other capitals, and expressed themselves as sure that an understanding was soon to be announced between the Constantinople and Angora governments.

GREEKS AND TURKS STILL FIGHTING

While there has been a good deal of activity on the two main fronts of the Anatolia fighting, no big engagement or decisive step seems to have been taken the past week. East of Brousa the Turks have attacked several times, but with no marked result. Reinforcements have been coming in large numbers to the Greeks in Brousa, and the "Averoff" and other units of the Hellenic fleet have been bombarding the Turkish concentrations along the shores of the Gulfs of Moudania and Brousa. In the region between Afion Kara Hissar and Ousliak, the Greeks repulsed a Turkish attack at Toumlou Pounar, but the Turkish report says the Greeks were later driven still farther east, and the Turkish papers believe that Oushak may have been recaptured by this time. Reinforcements are being hurried up on both sides, and apparently some more severe fighting may soon be expected. Adabazar, Bardizag and Nicomedia seem to be still in Greek hands.

CHINA FAMINE FUND

Up till now THE ORIENT has received and transmitted to China the sum of forty Turkish liras, and fourteen dollars, acknowledgement being due to Prof. and Mrs. Theodore W. Fowle, Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Ostrander, and an anonymous friend. This money has been forwarded to the care of Dr. Francis F. Tucker, of the American Hospital at Teh-sien, Shantung Province, North China, for the relief of famine sufferers. We trust that there may be others who desire to share in this work of mercy. Any sums received will be promptly sent on.

THE ORIENT

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

APRIL 20, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

Next week's number of THE ORIENT will be devoted to the proceedings of the Educational Conference being held today at Constantinople College.

The Congregational World Movement has just put out among the churches what it calls "A Stewardship Referendum," intended to help a church and its individual members to examine into their own thoughts and convictions with regard to Christian stewardship. The principles enunciated therein are five, and are perfectly sound: — 1) God is the owner of all. 2) I am His steward and must account to Him for all I have. 3) He requires of my stewardship, as part of its expression, the setting apart of a definite proportion of my income for the extension of His Kingdom. 4) The rest of my income, whether spent or saved, He expects me to treat also as a sacred trust. 5) My Christian stewardship also involves a similar use of my abilities and my time. On the basis of these principles, a questionnaire has been made out, a discussion on which is called for and a ballot is provided, to be deposited unsigned at a meeting where the principles and practice of stewardship have been carefully considered. This ballot is not regarded as a pledge, but simply as a referendum to ascertain silently the conviction of the church on the subject. This is a novel and attractive method of bringing this most vital and imperative topic to the attention of all. It might well be introduced into many other churches and circles, both in this country and in the homeland. So very large a proportion of us are merely haphazard givers, with no idea of the responsibility we have for the methodical and steward-like use of the funds of money, time and ability entrusted to us.

In any case, referendum or no, the matter of faithfulness in our position as stewards is most important, and should

receive prayerful attention. Are we keeping back a part of what we ought to release for Christian benevolences? Is there danger that we are robbing God? Is it selfishness, or near-sightedness, or carelessness, that actually regulates our gifts, as we like to call them, out of what the Lord has entrusted to us? Alas! too often it is true that we wait to see what our neighbor is going to give, and then ease our consciences by doing almost as much in proportion as he does. How common a thing it is for people to feel the pinch of the greater cost of living, and cut down first of all on benevolences! The total sums given along that line are today greater than ever before; but the proportion of such gifts to the total cost of living is probably smaller than ever before. This is a matter in which personal investigation of one's own accounts is the only thing that will bring the facts to light. And it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to God, as stewards of His.

The absolute repudiation by President Harding of the League of Nations in his first message to Congress has been a bitter disappointment to the members and advocates of the League, who had hoped that he might in some way leave some loophole for a future entrance of America into that body. It is true, he modifies his attitude more or less by the declaration that the American Government and people intend to continue to support those who were their associates during the war. There is a further ray of hope in the fact that he seems to be willing to take the Versailles Treaty as a foundation for his proposed separate peace with Germany by which he hopes to extricate the United States from the anomalous position of war in which she has found herself for the nineteen months since the rest of the world made peace. With such modifications as appear essential to the maintenance of the sovereign independence of America, that document may be taken as the basis of negotiations shortly to be undertaken with Germany toward a peace settlement.

If the forecast of the press is correct on this point, and the Treaty of Versailles is not to be utterly ignored in the making of peace between America and Germany, then it would not be illogical to raise the question why, with corresponding modifications, safeguarding not only American independence but also the basic principles of internationalism for which the majority of the American people wish to stand, the Covenant of the League of Nations as it exists may not be finally accepted by the American Government. If there is anything certain about the League of Nations, it is that its component parts are not only desirous of securing the allegiance of the United States, but quite willing to make extensive modifications in the Covenant in order to secure such a valuable accession. America could suggest almost any change she wished, and have it accepted, if she would thereby signify that she would unite with the forty-eight nations now composing the League. These nations indignantly deny that the League is a "dangerous super-government," and the record of the workings of the League during its first year of life appear to support them rather than the extreme anti-League view held by some in America.

Should America try to take steps to organize any other form of international cooperation, it is hardly likely that she would begin with a friendly approach to Russia in its present fluid state, or to Germany, or China, or Persia, all of which, like herself, are now outside the League. Probably even President Harding does not regard these States as the companions he would first court. And yet, to attempt to draw any of the members of the League away from the allegiance to it which they have solemnly sworn, would be a dangerous attitude, liable to disturb the peace of the world. By virtue of Article 20 of the Covenant, these nations have solemnly undertaken that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant. President Harding's plan therefore for an association of nations seems destined to run into many snags. It would seem far simpler to secure from the members of the League such modifications as would enable America to join in the existing League, imperfect as it is acknowledged to be, and cooperate with its charter members in improving it, until it shall adequately represent the universal desire for such cooperation as shall preserve the world's peace.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

They were busy days, those before the Easter vacation, and all were thankful that examinations are semi-annual nuisances and do not come before each vacation.

The K.K.K. held its first open meeting, and it seems right to chronicle it. No, it is not a local branch of the Ku Klux Klan, but merely the Kollege Kamera Klub, under the direction of Mr. Piper of the Physics department. One of the medical professors took his Radiopticon to West Hall and with it threw on the screen photographs of the campus and buildings, land-scapes, games and groups, etc. It was a successful exhibition and should stimulate the students to further and more artistic work. It is hoped to have a prize at the next exhibition for the best picture.

And then the "St. Louis" came and has gone, and we had delightful times because of her coming with our old friend Admiral Bristol, whom we came to know when he was ordnance officer on the "Brooklyn," when she was Admiral Cotton's flagship. Captain Bagley and his officers we had come to regard as old friends, but of more recent date. And all the time the ship was here there were other functions going on; the most notable was the Medical Conference, but that was so much of a function that I prefer to speak of it in another letter.

Our Consul and Mrs. Knabenshue gave a delightful reception at their residence to Admiral and Mrs. Bristol and his officers. In addition to the member of the American community there were the other consuls and many officials of the French administration. The Flagship band gave us music and it was a delightful evening.

The next day events all but stepped on each others heels, they crowded so thick. The ladies of the American community entertained Admiral and Mrs. Bristol and his of-

ficers and the other ladies of his party at a garden party on the Campus of the University. Tea and tennis were the order of the day; but many enjoyed themselves who did not play tennis. Count de Caix, the French High Commissioner, and Countess de Caix and many of the French officials were present, including the French admiral, who is about to leave Beirut, having been stationed here since the occupation.

At 8 o'clock the same evening the Staff, assisted by some of the young ladies of the community, gave two little one-act plays at the house of Prof. and Mrs. Bacon. "Where But n America?" by Oscar Wolff was one that made us laugh, and "Suppressed Desires," a travesty on psycho-analysis, by George C. Cook, kept us laughing. Both were clever and both were cleverly acted.

A string band from the "St. Louis" furnished music and the young people availed themselves of it to dance. The older folks were invited to the reception, and some were bidden to the dinner in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Bristol, given by the High Commissioner and Countess de Caix. It was a brilliant gathering, if you consider uniforms and decorations and high office and then the costumes of the ladies. But that is too big a task for this poor scribe! I can tell of the delightful entertainment,—for it was musical. About twenty Russian soldiers of Wrangel's old army, some of them were high in command, gave us delightful Russian music. True, the Russian national anthem did sound doleful, and, poor chaps, it would seem that it would be hard to sing it with anything but sadness under the circumstances! But that was not all their repertory by any means. They sang again and again, and then gave us instrumental music on the guitar and mandolin, and then they sang again and then varied the program by giving some Russian and Cossack dances that were interesting and graceful. At the close of their part the conductor of this Russian soldier chorus rendered a solo in a beautiful baritone voice. We could not comprehend a word of it, but could feel its beauty and pathos.

Madame Chevalier, wife of the Commissioner of Education, sang for us repeatedly and each number was a delight. Madame Chevalier is the daughter of the distinguished French writer, Sabatier. Both she and her husband speak English with fluency. The refreshments were as delicious as the other parts of the evening had been delightful to the senses of sight and hearing.

At the service on Palm Sunday four young people of the community united with the Anglo-American church; Mary and Barbara Nicol, Florence Day and Richard Bacon. Communion was celebrated that day. In the afternoon in the chapel of the University there was an organ recital at 4 o'clock by Mr. Mac Neal, the university organist, assisted by Mr. Bixler on the 'cello, and Mr. Kenneth Joly sang.

In the evening Prof. Hall gave his final lecture on Bible Places to the young people of the community and their parents. This one was held in Rockefeller Hall, in the new departmental library room, and was illustrated with the Radiopticon. The new nitrogen filled lamps were used and the pictures, post cards all of them, came out like oil paintings,

It was next thing to going through the country itself. Missionaries and teachers who do not know the Radioptican should investigate its properties. I know a missionary of northern Syria who found one most useful in his touring among the villages. He used acetelyne as an illuminant.

Admiral Bristol and his officers entertained most delightfully the American community and French officials on board the "St. Louis" on the day before they sailed. The ship was dressed and the music was most inspiring, those whose dancing days are over found themselves trotting their feet in time to the music. The weather was superb and everything was most delightful. We all want them to come again. It was much appreciated that Admiral Bristol took pains to run down to Sidon and had a visit with the missionaries at that station.

W. B. A.

CESAREA IS A BUSY NEAR EAST CENTRE

(From *Near East Relief*)

Under many difficulties, the personnel of the Cesarea Unit have carried on their full programme of relief work. They have been practically cut off from the outside world, and Miss Allen carried the first mail from Cesarea to Constantinople in many months. The following is an outline of their educational work at this station far in the interior of Turkey:

"Talas, February 15, 1921.

Every one who has a desire must have an opportunity to read and write. At least that much should be provided for each orphan, and even for the orphans of the "grown up" variety, it is very desirable. Therefore, in our schools in Talas and Cesarea, we have refused no one who applied for instruction. In Cesarea there is a deaf and dumb boy who attends the school for Home Orphans. He is so eager and the teacher tries hard to help him. But this boy should be sent to a special school. Can the N. E. R. arrange for such children?

Here in Talas we have a blind girl who has learned to read from the books printed in raised print—a few copies of portions of the New Testament having been sent here earlier by the American Board. We have them in Armenian and in Armeno-Turkish.

Our armless girl is making good progress in her lessons. She uses her right foot instead of her right hand to write and sew and make lace. A group of servant girls who had never learned to read came and asked for a class to be organized for them at a special hour. Some women from the Woman's Home also came in for lessons in reading and writing. Among the younger boys, there is a special school for those whose eyes are bad with trachoma and who therefore cannot read. These boys are taught orally. The youngest boys and girls are in the kindergarten in the forenoon.

Then we have the grade schools for all grades from one to eight. Industrial training is arranged for all the older boys and girls. This is planned so as to be as practical as pos-

sible, the products being such as can be used at once in the different orphanages. The rugs are an exception, but these can be sold readily at a profit in the local market. We are intending to enlarge this industry as soon as spring opens.

A very interesting school is the one for Mouhajirs (refugees) in Cesarea. Over one hundred of these Turkish children have now been gathered into an orphanage. A year ago a school was opened for the children of the women who came to spin wool each day. These women do beautiful spinning by hand and this thread has been used for weaving cloth to clothe the orphans. Some of this same cloth has been made up for their own orphans. Last winter the children stood around idle while the mothers were at work. They were ragged and dirty. When the school was opened, all were sent to the public bath and were then given clean underclothes. Frequently we saw them on the street later with the clean white garments worn on the outside. But they were very happy in the school and learned rapidly. This year they have moved the school to a very fine building where the orphanage has been located. Our Near East Relief has furnished beds, sheets, quilts, blankets, pillows, and also complete outfits of clothing for these orphans. We pay the teachers and provide school desks. With the exception of some milk, we have not been responsible for the food. The shoes and boys' suits have all been made in the Boys' Industrial School in Talas.

For the girls more clothing was necessary, so the wife of the Governor, with the teachers, took charge of making some very pretty coats and caps made out of some heavy blankets furnished by the Near East Relief. In the school connected with this new orphanage, the boys are to be taught to play some musical instruments. The officials in the city are taking great pains to make it a first class institution and we are glad to cooperate.

S. W. ORVIS

Director of Educational Work, Cesarea

GERMANY'S EX-EMPRESS DEAD

The ex-Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany died on Monday, April 11th, at Doorn, Holland, after a long illness of heart trouble. She was born October 22, 1858, and was the daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and was married on Feb. 27, 1881, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, afterwards Wilhelm II. of Germany, and now an exile in Holland. They had six sons and one daughter.

The request of the ex-Kaiser for permission to attend the funeral at Potsdam was refused by the Dutch Government. The body was interred with all due solemnity on Saturday last near the Sans Souci Palace, at Potsdam.

The Reichstag has decreed general mourning for one month.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *İkdam* says:—"Mr. Gounaris, the new president of the Hellenic Council, has delivered his first address to the national assembly. It is the custom of parliamentary bodies that such first speeches should outline the main features of the policy to be followed by the cabinet newly come into power. This is why we have thought it worth while to comment on this discourse of the Premier. Gounaris has tried to find excuses for the latest defeats of the Hellenic troops, so as to quiet public opinion; but it is but right to ask to what extent he will succeed. Let us however let alone that part of the address that tries to throw people off the scent, and look at his three main points. The first is in the assertion that the offensive was undertaken by Greece. In the second, Gounaris wishes to show that in undertaking this offensive, Greece did not intend to enforce the operation of the Sèvres Treaty, but rather to ensure her age-long national aspirations. And lastly the third point is in the declaration of the Hellenic Premier as to the cooperation of the Phanar Patriarchate with the Athens Cabinet. By the Patriarchate, he doubtless means not simply Phanar, but all the Greek populations living on the borders of Turkey. So then, do these populations approve of the attitude of the Patriarchate? If they do not, then the position of the latter is of no importance, and becomes rather ridiculous. In any case, one thing is clear, and that both the Patriarchate and Greece have interpreted in an absolutely false way the clauses of the treaties of St. Germain, Neuilly, Trianon and Sevres as to the rights of minorities."

The *Peyam-Sabah* says:—"A complete disaster in Anatolia would have for Greece not merely one single consequence,—the loss of Smyrna,—but other losses would follow. After the Balkan war, Greece, by a singular freak of fortune, was enlarged beyond all measure. But this enlargement was not at all natural; and such abnormal good fortune is always in danger of being reversed. As a matter of fact, neither does Serbia wish to see the Greeks in Macedonia and at Salonica, nor does Bulgaria wish to tolerate them in Thrace and at Adrianople. In short, if there is no mediation on the part of the Powers, and the struggle goes on in Anatolia, this will have effects of great importance not only for us but also for Greece itself. There is no doubt that eventually, in a struggle like that which is now going on, Anatolia and Constantinople and the whole nation will unite in one body before the enemy."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Orders have come for the six destroyers of the 35th Division of the U.S. Fleet, which have been stationed in Near Eastern waters with Constantinople as their base, to

proceed to the Philippine Islands as soon as the present target practice in the Marmora is over. These are the "Tracy," "Edwards," "Borie," "Barker," "Smith-Thompson," and "Whipple." They will probably be under way in a fortnight. They will visit ports in Egypt and India on the way.

Baron Uchida, the newly appointed Japanese High Commissioner to Constantinople, arrived on Monday on the French steamer "Phrygie." He has taken up quarters at the Pera Palace Hotel.

The American stationnaire "Scorpion," which for a dozen years has been the Embassy despatch-boat at Constantinople, is to be sold at public auction by sealed proposals, which must be received by June 10th.

His Majesty the Sultan has donated ten thousand liras (\$6,850) to the Red Crescent for its work for the Turkish wounded and sick in Anatolia; and the ladies of the Imperial Harem have added three thousand liras.

A special "Mevlud" prayer for the soldiers recently fallen on the Anatolia front was said last Friday in Saint Sophia under the leadership of the Sheikh-ul Islam, in the presence of the Heir Apparent.

Another American institution of great promise has been added to those already existing in Constantinople, the American Express Company having established in this city a Branch for the Near East. Offices have been opened in Nichastadjian Han, Galata, for banking, shipping, travel and foreign trade. Mr. R. E. Bergeron, formerly of Yokohama, has been appointed General Manager for the Near East (Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Bulgaria and Roumania).

A meeting of the Constantinople Esperanto Association was held the past week, when it was decided to start issuing a bi-monthly review as the organ of the Association. The number of Esperantists in this city is reported as quite large.

THE NEAR EAST

The Turkish papers report the killing of the famous Ahmed Anzavour Pasha, opponent of the Kemalists, near Bigha, in a fight with some Albanians. Anzavour was a Circassian.

Bekir Sami Bey, delegate in chief of the Angora government to the London Conference, has arrived in Angora on his return. He was met on his arrival by Moustafa Kemal in person and a great crowd.

Halide Hanum has sent from Angora an appeal to the

Turkish women of Constantinople to aid in providing for the needs of the widows and orphans of the soldiers fallen in battle in Anatolia.

The Kemalist government has ordered the extinction of all lights in lighthouses along the Turkish shores the of Black Sea, for military reasons.

Plague has appeared in Alexandria, and quarantine measures have been decreed against that port.

A bill has been passed by the National Assembly at Angora for the coining of metal money, bearing the inscriptions "The National Struggle" and "Struck in Angora."

OTHER LANDS

It will be a surprise to many to learn that the city of Algiers, Africa, according to the latest census, just announced, has a population of 195,760, of whom 148,280 are Europeans and only 47,480 Africans.

The railway and transportation men of England have not joined the striking coal miners; and the latter seem ready to negotiate for a termination of the strike.

Samuel Gompers, veteran labor leader of America, aged 71, announces his coming marriage to Mrs. Gertrude Neuschler, aged 38.

Word has been received of the incorporation, under the laws of the State of New York, of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, American Section. This is a great event in the history of the Chamber as the incorporators of the American Section are well-known leaders of commerce and industry whose interest in the movement is a guarantee of success.

In addition to the office which the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York already had in Liverpool, they have opened a new branch at 51 Castle Street.

PERSONAL

Col. J. P. Coombs, of the Near East Relief, has received from the Armenian Patriarchate a testimonial recording the appreciation of the Armenian ecclesiastical representatives for all that he has done for the widows and orphans of their race. Colonel Coombs was received last Sunday by His Majesty the Sultan in audience.

Miss Marie Wood, who for two years has been teaching

at the Preparatory School of Constantinople College, left last Saturday evening for America, going via Paris.

The marriage of Miss Inga Ravndal, daughter of Consul-General and Mrs. O. Bie Ravndal, to Lieutenant Thomas H. Keble of The Buffs, will take place at the British Embassy Chapel Tuesday, April 26th, at 4 p.m. In view of the recent bereavement in the family, the wedding will be very quiet.

Consul John Randolph, late of Tiflis, has been detailed to the Consulate General in Constantinople.

We are glad to report the recovery of Colonel W. A. Castle, American Military Attaché in Constantinople, whose illness did not prove as serious as at first feared.

Consul and Mrs. Oscar Stuart Heizer and their youngest daughter Vivian have arrived from Jerusalem where Mr. Heizer has been in charge for several months since leaving Baghdad. Consul Heizer has been temporarily assigned to Constantinople.

A narrow escape from a fearful disaster occurred last week Tuesday evening when a Ford car ran off the ascent to Robert College and turned turtle, leaving its occupants underneath. Those who were in the car were Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Fowle, Prof. and Mrs. E. B. Watson, and Mrs. Marcellus Bowen. Mrs. Bowen had her shoulder injured and the collar-bone broken; Professor Watson appears to have two ribs cracked or broken, and Mrs. Fowle received a severe contusion on the head. The other two seem to have escaped with nothing worse than a bad shaking up.

Rev. Arthur C. Ryan left Constantinople for Bulgaria Saturday evening last, on Bible Society business, expecting to be gone a week.

Professor and Mrs. J. A. Brown of the A.U.B. are rejoicing in the birth of their fourth child and third son, Arthur Mason Brown, who arrived in Syria on March 16th. He is the tenth child on the Cradle Roll of the Faculty Sunday School.

LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

April 21st, 1 P.M.	Dr. W. W. Peet: "Local Subjects. II."
April 26th, 1 P.M.	Dr. W. W. Peet: "Local Subjects. III."
April 27th, 1 P.M.	Rev. C. T. Riggs: "Missions in the Near East, IV., Persia."
April 28th, 1 P.M.	Dr. W. W. Peet: "Local Subjects, IV."

SUNDAY SERVICES April 24, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.	Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m.	Rev. F. H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m.	Prof. Eleanor I. Burns
MEMORIALCHURCH	10.15 a.m.	Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, April 19th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.43 1/4	20 leva	0.36
Pound sterling . .	5.68	20 marks	0.46 1/4
20 francs	2.11	20 kronen	0.05
20 lire	1.35	Gold lira	5.85
20 drachmas . . .	1.93		

LATEST NEWS

To meet the demand which our customers have placed on our *Tailoring Department* we have had to move the same to the 4th floor.

The floor which our late Tailoring Department occupied has been taken over by our *Manchester Cottons and Irish Linen Department*, which is now on a large airy floor and certainly the largest one in Constantinople.

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