

The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 33

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

CONFERENCE AND MEMORIAL DAY IN SJYRNA

The Student Conference is always a season of great blessing to us all, in fact no other event in our college year is looked forward to more eagerly, but this year we were blest more abundantly than usual by the presence of inspiring friends who brought us messages from other parts of the land. Dr. Crathern's fatherly smile and personal words of encouragement helped many a young life; Mrs. Huntington bound us more closely to the colleges in Constantinople with whom we hope to have even closer fellowship in the years before us; Miss Putney would have cheered the heart of the most pessimistic with her smile, as it was she changed the attitude of several of our students by her winning appeal in behalf of work for Moslems. Mr. Stevens was delayed but we were glad of the two days he shared with us and hope he will be here next year for the entire conference. Dr. Granbery came in for a morning and gave a most helpful message, while Mr. and Mrs. Brewster from Salonica shared with us their fine hopes and faith for the future of Macedonia. The St. Paul's College Y.M.C.A. sent a delegate from Tarsus, raising the money by giving a moving picture show at the college. Halki Seminary was also represented by a member of the senior class who spoke to our Greek students. Perhaps the most significant result of the conference was the acceptance of Christ as Lord of their lives by several of our leading students who till this time had been agnostics or indifferent. Among these were two of our Moslem students. They had been thinking the question over for a long time, one of them at least for several years. He has been the strongest character among our Turkish students. For example during the war he was the only Turkish student in the college to volunteer for service. While many of our students sought to avoid military service or when forced at last to enter the army they used every means to secure positions as far from the front as possible, this young man was at the front with his battery throughout the greater part of the war. His leadership for good among the students of the college has been marked. In a splendid yet simple address before the Y.M.C.A. at which nearly all the college students were present, including many of the Turkish students, he told why he took Christ as the leader of his life and the teachings of Christ as the basis on which he could build his faith in men and God. Without censoriousness he explained his long search after truth and wherein Islam had failed him—intellectually, morally and spiritually. He explained that his

deep love for his nation and his people had led him to the conviction that in the teachings of Jesus and in the leadership of Christ alone was there hope.

It will be of interest to many readers of THE ORIENT to learn that the only persecution which this young man has met has come from some of the more narrowminded of his fellowstudents; that the editors of the leading Turkish paper refuse to print any attack upon him; that one of the leading Police officials of the Turkish police has talked with him in the most friendly way several times, rather out of interest than in opposition. The old narrow medieval fanaticism of the past is breaking down. The time is not far distant when men will be permitted to follow their conscience as God gives them to see the Right without fear of persecution. Religious persecution is the fast, hard stronghold of the cruelty of the past. Hope for the Turkish race looms over the horizon as this gradually disappears. Among the ignorant and illiterate, and among the unscrupulous, it will still linger but the forces of light and democracy are advancing too fast to be held up for long, and the freedom of the conscience to follow the dictates of the will is yet to be the heritage of all, even in Turkey.

On Memorial Day we held our annual service in the city by the graves of our American dead. The United States Navy has erected two fitting monuments, one in the Protestant cemetery, the other in the Catholic, where American sailors lie at rest. The children of the American community marched in, each with a flag and placed beautiful wreaths and flowers on the individual graves, the Stars and Stripes were raised over each plot and we stood and sang the National Anthem. Professor Reed spoke a few fitting words on the significance of the day, after which Mr. Harlow offered prayer. Consul General Horton then gave an address which was worthy of the occasion. He said in part:

"It is a beautiful thing, for many reasons, to place flowers on the graves of these dead who are sleeping the last long sleep so far from the home of their birth, and from their native land. If, in a fairer clime than this, their immortal spirits can know what we are doing today, what holy joy it must cause them to see the white and red blossoms, emblems of purity and love, rained in token of remembrance and gratitude over their alien mounds!

"And living relatives and parents and dear ones will be comforted with the thought that reverent hands have not failed of the tribute which their own would so gladly and sorrowfully have paid.

"It is a beautiful and impressive thought that while we are gathered together in this little cemetery, so far from home

and country, millions of all the flowers that bloom beneath every sky are falling in silent and fragrant rain on the mounds of our soldier and sailor dead, and of those others who have fought the battle of life and gone to their long rest.

"And what does this mean to living Americans everywhere? It means more than Decoration Day has ever before meant in our history as a nation.

"Something over a year ago a great war was ended, in which American soldiers and sailors and civilians played a noble and disinterested and brave part, and hundreds of thousands of Americans laid down their lives. All these shed their blood and gave their fortunes and the best that was in them for liberty and justice and the making of a better world. How can we that are struggling on, each individually, help to realize the aims for which they sacrificed themselves? How can we see to it that all this blood and treasure has not been poured out in vain?

"Unfortunately, the war has been followed by an era of discontent, class hatred, and even contempt for religion and all organized government. The whole system of modern civilization has been strained.

"There are many who loudly proclaim that the war itself meant the bankruptcy of Christianity and the whole fabric of civilization and government builded upon it.

What the world needs today as it never needed them before is godly men and women, patriots, workers. If civilization and the inheritance of the ages are to be lost in a chaos of disorder, discontent, hatred, plunder, famine, laziness and bolshevism, it will not have been the dead who gave their lives for a glorious ideal who will have brought about this result; if civilization and Christianity are to go bankrupt, it will be the fault of the survivors. The dead made their sacrifice, let us make ours. They have done their work, let us do ours. Each one of us is faced with a great responsibility, individually. We have a country worth dying and worth living for. Let us swear today, over these graves, a new oath of allegiance; and let us grip tighter our resolve to take up our work in the world, with joy and pride in it for the work's sake.

"The key-note of the war, in so far as America was concerned, was sacrifice and unselfishness. Civilization is threatened with a vast outbreak of selfishness, people thinking of themselves to the detriment of others,—how they can enrich themselves at the expense of the community,—of expending their ill-gotten gains in revelry and useless luxury, of how they can do the least and the poorest work possible in the fewest hours.

"Real Americans, of the type and temper of those who fought and died in the great Armageddon, will not rob the people, they will not parade their luxury in the eyes of the poor, they will work with a song for the salvation of the republic and the world, not despising their task, however humble it may be. For if America fails, if the splendid fabric whose foundations were laid by Washington and Patrick Henry and the Signers of the Declaration and whose spacious halls were adorned by Jefferson and Webster and

Lincoln and Roosevelt and Wilson, if the land of Democracy and equal rights and opportunities and of religious and civil freedom fails, then the whole world goes down in ruin with it.

"But it will not fail. 2,000,000, 3,000,000, 20,000,000 Americans were ready, if necessary, to fight and die for the honor of the Republic, and the safety and freedom of mankind. There are enough real Americans living who are willing to work with hand and brain to carry on this task to its completion.

"Sleep in peace, then, brave men and women, in all your flower-strewn graves under all the stars."

NEWS FROM ALBANIA

Kortcha, Albania, May 24, 1920

Dear Friends:

God's hour has struck! A nation is being born here! The Albanian flag has been raised over Kortcha! Yesterday with some appropriate selections played by the Albanian Band which has just come from America, several members of which saw active service in France under our American flag, the Albanian flag was hoisted over this historic school building in which we are residing. How these Albanians love America! Let us pray with them as they put up their flag. We missionaries are expected to be loyal to the flag under which we live and we all know that it is righteousness alone which 'exalteth a nation.' Surely we are called to the kingdom for such a time as this.

Mrs. Kennedy and I are the only missionaries in the country. My health has not been good but pray that we may endure until the time of our furlough, after a year. The fields are "white unto harvest." The Albanians have their faces toward the light,—toward civil and religious light!

They are marching up out of a dark pit of oppression where they have been for 500 years. Send us reinforcements! We are engaged in educational and evangelistic work. We want to help some of these promising boys and girls to get a start. This girls' school aims to become a college. Help us also in starting a good preparatory school here in Kortcha, for boys. Besides this we greatly need an Evangelical Church building and a medical missionary and nurse to tour the villages.

Now for an appeal. Who of you would like to cooperate with us in helping a young woman, one of our students and a member of our Evangelical organization, who is now teaching in the national school here, to go to America to train in one of our Bible Schools for service amongst her own people? Again, who of you would like to help one of the best students we ever had, a young woman who was teaching here in the national school but who has recently gone to America, to get an education to return here to help her country? She too is a member of our Evangelical circle in Kortcha. Pray too that her dear bright young brother Demeter, who is with her, may be able to get into the Mount Hermon School

for Boys as we had planned. Ah! If you could see and talk in English with these boys and girls by whom we are surrounded and whom we are teaching every day! Splendid material! We are corresponding in their behalf. As yet we have no way of helping them complete their studies here in Albania. We must help some of them accomplish this elsewhere that they may return to help us get our own Albanian schools on a good basis. They will be our collaborators and will save our Mission Board the expense of sending out many additional American Missionaries. Pray that Mrs. Kennedy and I may be able to continue to work for these people both here and in America. Let us all cooperate with the Lord who is providentially indicating His willingness to thrust forth laborers into His harvest.* Friends, the revival has commenced, may it not stop! "I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly," said our Lord (John 10: 10). May this Albanian part of the earth come to be full of the knowledge of Jehovah as the waters cover the sea!

Our three Sabbath and three midweek services have been held uninterruptedly. I still write my sermons in Albanian. Mrs. Kennedy's women's meeting is encouragingly attended. Pray that His word may not return to Him void and that the work here may be prospered.

Faithfully yours,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY

SUMMER ACTIVITIES AT Y. M. C. A.

The city Y. M. C. A. inaugurated Friday night, July 9th, a twice-a-week cinema performance in the garden back of the building. First class American films are available, and an excellent installation, functioning perfectly, assures the best of service under cool, comfortable conditions.

Shows will be given every Tuesday and Friday evening at nine o'clock. Admittance is free to members and lady guests.

An improved buffet service, providing ice cream, lemonade, tea, coffee and other light refreshments at low prices, is another feature of the social accommodations of the Association for the summer. A large tent loaned by the Red Cross, shelters an extension of the buffet into the lower garden. Further development, in the way of regular lunches, American style, is in prospect, depending on the demand.

Certain educational classes—day and evening—are continuing despite the hot weather. The demand for English, French, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting makes these possible. A new course in Comptabilité Française is soon to be organized.

ELBERT C. STEVENS

(* Contributions may be sent to Frederick A. Gaskins, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY SERVICES July 18, 1920

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.30 a.m. Mr. Zenop Bezdjian
CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* says: — "The recently arrived European papers publish the main points of the reply to the treaty made by Damad Ferid Pasha to the Conference. No statesman who is in favor of the maintenance of Ottoman entity could have acted differently. There was no other way for Turkey to answer than to defend her cause by arguments. Argument is in every case stronger than arms. Turkey cannot cease to exist and at the same time keep on existing. And there is no middle road. If they fear the infernal machinations and the baneful plans of the Unionists, measures should be taken against them. A country proud of its glorious past ought not to be annihilated to please a quartet of ragamuffins. The Turkish nation is as firm as a rock. It is not easily roused; but when once angry, it is not easily quieted. Turkey has accepted almost all the conditions of a political and economic sort in the Treaty, on condition that the right of existence be left to her. Each one of the conditions that she is willing to sign is in itself a big political problem. No other State has been faced with such heavy sacrifices."

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* writes. — "The signing of the agreement with Moscow will relieve the Government of the Armenian Republic from a great worry. Since the Soviet Government has established diplomatic and economic relations with Armenia, the simplest logic demands that the Soviet and Bolshevist agents from the neighboring States cease their plottings against this neighbor of theirs. This is the fundamental basis of friendly relations. The Maximalists have openly declared that they will not interfere in the internal affairs of Armenia. Consequently whenever any conspiracy is begun against the Armenian State and its independence, the Government will be compelled to take extraordinary means against such disturbers of the peace, to whatever party they belong. So that it belongs to the Soviet Government at Moscow to make its under-authorities act in a legal way. No nation has shown as much as has Armenia, a brotherly feeling toward those who are victims of their own ideas. No nation needs to be more vigilant and energetic than the Armenian; for it has acquired its freedom at the cost of unheard-of sufferings and tremendous sacrifices. The Russians, and especially the Russian revolutionaries, know the facts very well. As we are not yet in possession of the text of the treaty, we reserve our opinion for later expression, and merely record now the agreement as a comforting fact over against our manifold sufferings. This agreement will surely make those nationalist adventurers think again, who would bank on Russia while there is no affiliation or identity of purpose between the two. This treaty signed with Armenia, in addition to that signed with Georgia, is the best guarantee for general peace in Transcaucasia."

The *Peyam-Sabah* prints a letter from a Turkish merchant as follows: — "When I was in Samsoun I was told by many persons coming there after the Zilé catastrophe, that the in-

habitants of the city had risen against the revolutionary authority of a band of wretches who had interfered under color of protecting the country. On this the commander of the 5th division, Djemil Djahid, one of the chief henchmen of Moustafa Kemal, having no other force but his cannon, called in the help of some bashi-bozouks, who have become of late so common in Anatolia. This call was answered by a lot of base fellows from Kavza, Ladik, Merzifoun and Medjid Euzü, and with them Emir Bash from Sivas, himself under sentence for crime, and his son, wanted for complicity in the massacres and deportations, who had found safety under the protection of Moustafa Kemal. These men came to Zilé and called on the inhabitants to submit to Moustafa Kemal. On receiving a refusal, they opened fire on the town with their cannon, and destroyed it. This announcement adds that the losses of the people of Zilé were 130 killed and wounded, but that this figure was below the truth. After this, the Nationalist forces were driven out of Yozghat and defeated at Chorum and Aladja. Whether Yozghat was also destroyed after this, I do not know; but the bombardment and destruction of Zilé is a fact. It is also true that Djebbar-Zade Djemal Bey, former member of parliament and assistant governor, was sent to Angora to be executed. It is also true that the events at Zilé were followed by similar events at Yeni Han. In Azizié also there has been an anti-nationalist uprising."

The *Alemdar* indulges in a little boasting thus: — "The greatest fault imputed to us today by Europe is that the majority of our people support the Nationalist forces. There could not be a greater illusion. The world today is hardly ignorant of the fact that history has rarely recorded the existence of a nation so jealous of its self-respect as the Turkish nation. The Turks have never sullied their national and military self-respect, even in defeat. They have made enormous sacrifices. In their victories as in their defeats, they have never shown a diabolical pride. They have refrained from wounding the self-respect of the conquered or embittering them, but have shown them unprecedented magnanimity. The Turkish army which was dragged into this war in spite of itself, though very feeble, acquired a prestige and glory far above that of the armies of certain powers that ranged themselves on the side of the victorious governments. The blood that flowed profusely on the various fronts, has cleared the good name and respect of the nation. The Turkish army was defeated solely by bad administration and abuses. Like the French army of 1870, it has saved the prestige of the nation. By accepting all the consequences of its defeat, the Turkish nation expects to have its self-respect guarded from offence. The humiliations heaped on the Turk during the armistice are incompatible with both politics and logic. If the susceptibilities of the Turks had been respected the least bit, if they had not been submitted to such harsh treatment, it would have been better for the peace of the whole world. There is still time to act so."

COX AND ROOSEVELT: DEMOCRATIC TICKET

The Democratic National Convention at San Francisco has nominated Governor James M. Cox of Ohio as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for the Vice-Presidency. Governor Cox was born March 31st, 1870, at Jacksonburg, Ohio, and grew up on a farm, receiving a public and high school education. After working in a printing office and teaching school, he went into newspaper work, and finally bought the Dayton *Daily News* and the Springfield *Press Republic*, and formed the News League of Ohio. In 1909 he was elected to Congress from the 3rd Ohio district, and is now serving his third term as Governor of the State. Mr. Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1882, and is a graduate of Harvard 1904 and Columbia Law School 1907. After practicing at the bar he was elected to the New York State Senate in 1910 but resigned in 1913 to accept appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the beginning of President Wilson's administration. He is a cousin of the former President Theodore Roosevelt.

FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

The French colony of Constantinople is celebrating today the national holiday, with quite a round of special features. Last evening, Vice-Admiral de Bon gave a reception to certain invited guests on board the battleship "Lorraine." In the evening at nine o'clock there was a torchlight procession from the Harbié military academy at Nishantash, Pera, to the upper end of the Tunnel. This morning at half-past eight there is scheduled a grand military review on the Taxim parade-ground, when General Nayral de Bourgon, provisionally in command of the Army of the Orient, will review the French troops of the city. Entrance to the parade-ground is by ticket only, and is especially, of course, for members of the French colony and the French schools. About half an hour after the military review, the French High Commissioner, M. Defrance, will hold a reception at the French Embassy, to which the French colony of the city and the military and naval officers are especially invited. At five o'clock in the afternoon there will be athletic games on the Taxim parade-ground, including races, jumping, boxing, and other contests, and an exhibition by the Moroccan cavalry. The celebrations will close with a grand banquet at the Union Française at midnight.

NOTICES

FOR RENT: Large Building, three stories: near seashore: No. 84, Ipdjiler Street, Yemish, Stamboul. Write to B.B., Box 2, Bible House.

FOR SALE: Three shops and building above them: very near seashore: Nos. 160, 162, 164 Ayazma Street, Kerestedjiler, Stamboul. Write to B. B., Box 2, Bible House.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price— Ltq. 2 00 paper, or \$2 50, or 10s.
Single copies 5 piastres or 7 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year

Advertising rates sent on application.

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

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

JULY 14, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

Preparations are being pushed for the inauguration in September of the Language School in connection with the American Mission here. Perhaps it should rather be termed the School of Missionary Preparation; for, in addition to offering courses in Turkish, Armenian and Greek, it will furnish instruction in the form of lectures, collateral reading, etc., in the history of the various peoples of the Near East, their religions, development, contributions to civilization and progress etc., in the customs and manners of the Orient, in the history of missions, and other topics useful to the new missionary in getting started in this land. For the present, the school will be located on the mission property in Scutari, and about a dozen or fifteen candidates are expected from America in September to begin the course. It is believed that the plan of one central school of the sort for all the portions of the country has decided advantages over the alternative of separate establishments for the study of each language needed. A competent corps of teachers is being secured, under the directorship of Rev. Fred Field Goodsell. The idea is that the new missionaries shall live together, under the guidance of an experienced family, getting as much as possible of the atmosphere of the Orient while sleeping themselves in the languages as fast as they can absorb them. Language Schools have for some time been conducted very successfully in China, Japan, India, and Egypt, there being no less than five in China alone. The need for one for this part of the world has long been felt, and it is now in a fair way to being actually put in operation. No doubt experience will suggest plenty of improvements as it does in every school; but the courses as already outlined indicate a very practical training, which should make the next generation of missionaries more useful than those of the past or present. It is confidently expected that arrangements will be perfected whereby the Christian Associations will eventually cooperate in this enterprise; and when it becomes known as a place

where the best possible opportunity for language study is offered, it is likely to be patronized also by others desirous of acquiring a speedy and accurate use of one of the many tongues of this section. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ryan will be in charge of the hostel for the school.

Unless the unexpected happens, and an independent nomination places another candidate in the field, it seems practically assured that the next President of the United States will be from Ohio. Both the Republican and the Democratic candidates are from that State, which seems destined to crowd Virginia close for the title of "Mother of Presidents." Of the first eleven Presidents, seven were from Virginia, and President Wilson was also born there. Of the last eleven Presidents, six were born in Ohio, and now we are on the fair road to adding another to this list. Judging from various straw votes taken previous to the party conventions, the sentiment of the country was in favor of the nomination of either Herbert Hoover or Leonard Wood or Hiram Johnson, a very large number indicating Mr. Hoover as their choice. But the party machine realized that he was a man who could not be controlled by his party; and they wished to hold the reins, and therefore chose Senator Harding, who has publicly announced that he believes that "Public servants must be judged by their records in service. If that service is too inconspicuous to be familiar to the public, it is a misfortune rather than a disqualification. If there is one distinct merit in my own case, it lies in the fact that I believe in government through the sponsorship of political parties rather than personal domination, and both experience and inclination would help me to maintain a relationship between Congress and the administration force which is the highest assurance of constitutional government by law."

Of Governor Cox and his policies we have not yet heard anything very specific, except that he seems never to have taken much interest in foreign affairs, and appears to be in small sympathy with the League of Nations idea. But he is very popular in his own State, having been elected Governor for the third term by a very substantial majority; and he may turn out a strong man. No one should judge too hastily of the merits of the situation; but the opinion has been voiced by many a voter now temporarily residing in the Ottoman capital that he (or she) is relieved to be deprived of the duty of voting, under these circumstances. The party system is a blessing; but nomination by a party convention has its drawbacks, particularly when a dark horse is placed in nomination over the popular candidate, and the common people have no effective redress. If ever a man had a chance to win on an independent ticket, it ought to have been Theodore Roosevelt, the American idol, yet the "Bull Moose" party failed. So that unless the two dominant parties of today have altogether lost their *raison d'être*, there seems small chance now for a third ticket in the field.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

NEW COTTON FIELDS IN MESOPOTAMIA

(From the London Morning Post)

The British Cotton Growing Association recently sent a deputation to Mesopotamia to survey the country there and to report as to its value for cotton growing. The report was satisfactory, and it is now proposed to set up a number of model plantations which will serve the purpose of seed and demonstration farms.

The possibilities of Mesopotamia for cotton growing are said to be very considerable, but its potentialities have yet to be investigated and put to the test to decide whether cotton growing can be established there on a commercial basis. The rainfall is so small that the summer cultivation of the country must depend entirely upon irrigation. Mesopotamia, it is said, differs from Egypt as regards the conditions under which the work of irrigation will have to be carried out. The irrigation system is dependent not on a single river with a well defined and permanent course, like the Nile, but on two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, meandering through a wide plain in very ill-defined and frequently changing courses, with many tributary branches and cross connections.

Sir William Willcocks states that Mesopotamia is the home of perennial irrigation, and he emphasizes strongly the fact that at no period in its history has the whole of Mesopotamia been under irrigation at one time. "It does not seem likely," he says, "that more than 3,000,000 acres would ever be available for cotton commanded by summer irrigation. Cotton is a summer crop, and if the rotation adopted is one year's cotton in three that would mean about 1,000,000 acres under cotton."

Next year it is hoped, with Government assistance, to begin work on cotton growing in Mesopotamia on a large scale.

SILK CULTURE IN BROUSA REGION

There has been an improvement this year in the amount of silk culture in the regions of Brousa and Nicomedia, as compared with what was done last year. In the year 1919 the production in cocoons amounted to only about one-tenth of the normal pre-war figures, being only five to six hundred thousands kilograms in place of five to six millions. Of the one hundred eleven factories in operation before the war, 41 were in Brousa, 24 in Biledjik and vicinity, 16 in Kūplū and Seuyūd, and the rest scattered in the regions of Adabazar, Tchengiler, Seuleuz, Inegeul, etc. Of this total, nearly 60% were sacked, pillaged or burned during the war, so that only about 40% are now workable. It is expected that these will be kept fairly busy, and that the production may reach 30%

to 40% of the normal. Weather conditions have been quite favorable, the mulberry leaves being abundant where the trees were not ruthlessly cut down, and the worms are developing very rapidly. About half the mulberry trees of the region were destroyed during the deportations. New ones are being set out, but it will require years to repair this damage.

COMMERCIAL REPORT

ROUMANIA

The recent rainfalls have done much good to young plants and prospects are more hopeful with regard to this year's crops. The Government has meanwhile permitted the exportation of nearly 550,000 tons of corn, barley, rapeseed and beans under the control of the state. The government practically is in partnership with the exporters and the privilege of exporting grain will fall to a comparatively few firms. The steamers that have been coming up the Danube with general cargo have been accepting a low freight rate to the Mediterranean and the west ports of the continent. The last rate was £2.10.0 per ton for corn.

SULINA BAR. The depth of water in the river channel remains at about 22 feet, but the bar at Sulina is a very serious question. The draft of water at the mouth of the river at present is 20 feet. Dragging operations will make some improvement to the extent of 1½ feet, and these are urgent to prevent a lower draft. A very essential undertaking which the European Commission of the Danube will have to face is the building of new break-waters.

YUGO-SLAVIA

From Belgrade it is reported that the prospects for harvest throughout the entire kingdom are excellent. Wheat especially is abundant, and the returns will be very much beyond home needs. Prospects of export have already had an influence upon the exchange. The quotations on the dinar, which were 380 dinars to 100 francs three months ago, are now 130.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, July 18th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.02½	20 leva	0.44
Pound sterling	4.10	20 marks	0.58
20 francs	1.78	20 kronen	0.14¼
20 lire	1.31	Gold lira	5.00
20 drachmas	2.54		

THE CITY OF BROUSA

The ancient city of Brousa, known in Greek times as Prousa, has again come into prominence as the so-called Nationalist forces are swept away from it and the Allied forces have gained control. The city was founded, we are told, at the suggestion of Hannibal, about 185 B.C., and was for a long time the capital of the kings of Bithynia. It was a flourishing town under the Roman and Byzantine emperors till the 10th century, when Seif-ed-Daulet of Hamadan captured it. The Byzantines retook it, but it fell before the Ottomans in 1327 after a siege of ten years, and was their capital till Mourad I. removed his seat to Adrianople. Orkhan, son of Osman, was the conqueror, and the first six Sultans of the line were buried in Brousa. In 1402 it was pillaged by the Tartars under Tamerlane; in 1413 it resisted an attack by the Karamanians; in 1512 it fell into the power of Acaeddin, and in 1607 it was burned by the rebellious Kalenderoglou. In 1833 it was seized by Ibrahim Pasha, of Egypt. With these occasional exceptions it has remained in Turkish hands for six centuries.

A terrible fire devastated the town in 1802, and a still more terrible earthquake in 1855, the latter killing over a thousand people in the city. It has been renovated and embellished by Ahmed Vefik Pasha, who was Vali there a half-century ago, and who rebuilt the tombs of the first Sultans, Osman and Orkhan, widened the streets and paved them, and made other improvements.

Brousa clings to the sides of Mount Olympus, or Keshish Dagh (Monk's Mountain), as the Turks call it, and faces a wonderfully fertile plain watered and occasionally ruined by the turbulent Nilufer River. This Bithynian Olympus is about 8,000 feet high, with snow at the summit till August; it supplies the city with abundant water and tempers the climate most effectively. There are many hot iron and sulphur springs on its lower slopes, with a temperature of 112° to 178°, which are used for baths. Brousa might have a splendid sanitarium, the equal of any in other countries, by taking advantage of these natural cures.

The whole region is one unusually rich in natural resources. With the forests of the mountain and the fertility of the soil, there are also mines of boracite, meerschaum etc. in the vilayet. The chief crops are olives, with olive oil, cotton, opium, tobacco, cereals, and silk. The silk factories produce a very fine grade of thread, and cloth which commands high prices in all markets. Brousa towels and carpets are also famous. The population before the war was put at from 75,000 to 80,000, more than half of whom were Turks, about 15,000 each Greeks and Armenians, and 2,000 Jews.

Some of the mosques have well-deserved fame and repay a visit. The best are Oulou Jami, the largest, and Yeshil Jami, with its wonderful green tiles. Of the tombs of the first six Sultans, the finest by far is that of Mourad I., also decorated with the best sort of green tiling.

Missionary work was started in Brousa by the American Board in 1834, when Messrs. Schneider and Powers and their

wives went there to live. It has been maintained ever since, with intervals of no resident missionary, and even through the late war, most of the time there was at least one missionary there. In 1876, Miss Julia Rappleye started a school for Greek girls in the city, and many years later it was developed into the present international boarding school, with pupils of at least three nationalities. The church building was erected by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin after the previous one had been totally wrecked in the great earthquake of 1855, and is as nearly earthquake-proof as his genius could secure. It was paid for with the proceeds of his bakery, carried on during the Crimean war, and has served well ever since, resisting several earthquakes in good shape. The Christian communities all suffered more or less during the war from deportation and robbery, and have not yet recovered. But the town is bound to be a prosperous one, from its very location and natural advantages. The present American force there consists of Miss Allen, Miss Jillson, Miss Parsons, Miss Billings; also Mr. Whittaker and the Messrs. Darbyshire representing the Near East Relief. Rev. W. S. Woolworth has been spending some months there in the study of the Turkish language, in preparation for his work in the Central Mission, but is now in Constantinople.

ALL MEN'S GOOD—EACH MAN'S RULE

(Henry Van Dyke, in *Association Men*)

There is no panacea for the ills that afflict human life. But there is a guide toward better conditions, and it is found in the Bible. Hear the Hebrew prophet Micah: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" Hear the words of Christ: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

What has the Church to do, then, in the present crisis? Not to take sides with Capital, nor with Labor, but with Humanity and with Christ.

We cannot make a new world, because human nature is unchanged. We cannot uphold a stand-pat world, because conditions have changed and are changing. What can we do to make "the world to be" better? Not much in the present, but if we are loyal and faithful it will count for something in the future. The day is coming when men will know and accept the laws of nature and live according to them. The day is coming when capital and labor will cease their strife and work together for the good of mankind. The day is coming when nations will no longer regard one another as embattled foes, but as friends and allies in the maintenance of peace. The day is coming when man shall see eye to eye with man, and all eyes shall look up reverently to God.

Distant is that day. But we look and work toward it, in the spirit of our Master, Jesus Christ.

Rev. S. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna has left for Switzerland to attend the World's Student Christian Federation Committee Conference, to be held at St. Beatenberg July 30th to August 6th.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Five armed men stopped a tramcar in Tatavla, Pera, on Monday, and took from a Turk whom they had been watching for several days a bag containing 500 liras and some valuable papers, also his watch and some jewels, after which they disappeared. The police were not in sight.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, executive secretary of the Near East Relief, is expected here from New York about August 1st.

The U. S. S. "Chattanooga," Captain Cotten, arrived in Constantinople harbor on Saturday last, to replace the "Galveston," which will sail shortly for America. The two cruisers are of the same class and age.

Rev. Charles W. Loomis, of North Leominster, Mass., a classmate of Dr. George H. Washburn and Pres. Howard S. Bliss at Amherst, who has this year been teaching in the Beirut University, arrived here last week, coming by way of Athens, and goes on soon via Sofia and Belgrade to America.

A night service on the Bebek-Stamboul trolley line has commenced, to last through the summer; the latest car leaves each end of the line about 11:30 p. m.

THE NEAR EAST

The *Djagadamard* reports that the nationalist forces have burned the villages of Merdegeuz and Yalakderé, south of the Gulf of Nicomedia, and have installed Lazes in the formerly Armenian village of Ovadjuk.

The Turkish papers assert that the Turkish delegation to Paris left Toulon Friday last on its return to Constantinople, and that the question of signing the treaty will be decided by a Crown Council at the capital, after the Grand Vizier arrives.

According to the *Alemdar*, Col. Selaheddin Bey, commanding the army corps at Sivas, was deprived of office by Moustafa Kemal, and in revenge has started a movement hostile to the nationalists in Yozghat, Chorum and Sivas.

General Wrangel has been very successful in his operations against the Bolshevik troops north of the Crimean peninsula, while in the west the Bolshevik attacks are being successfully repelled by the Poles in the region of Volhynia, about Kremenets and Rovno, as well as along the Dwina River.

The Bolsheviks are stated by the Armenian daily *Djagadamard* to have massacred ten thousand Tartars at Kantzag and made prisoner about 1800 Russian officers of the volunteer corps who were in the Azerbaidjan army, of whom General Yudenitch and others were shot. They have also destroyed Shusha and 40 Armenian villages and killed 3,000 Armenians. Reports from the Caucasus are conflicting as to the situation.

Following up their previous successes, the Greek troops have occupied Mihalidj, Kirmasti, the coast towns of the Gulf of Moudania, and finally Brousa itself, the Nationalists fleeing toward Eski Shehir. Several units of the British fleet cooperated in the occupation of Moudania and Gemleik.

The Ottoman delegation has been given till July 22nd to sign the Treaty, the Allied representatives having refused to make any essential changes in the clauses.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, was knighted just previous to his departure for his new post, and invested with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. He stands pledged to complete religious liberty in Palestine, the maintenance of the holy places of the great religions in the control of the adherents to those religions, the firm enforcement of order, immigration of the right sort, and educational and religious development.

The Armenian paper *Zhoghvourti Tsain* states that Moustafa Kemal's government has put in circulation paper money bearing the signature of Keimal and of his minister of finance, Hakki Behadj.

The bill mentioned in our columns some time since as before the Bulgarian government, has passed the Sobranjé, requiring all Bulgarian males of twenty years old to work for the government eighteen months, and all females eight months. This requirement may perhaps be extended to include all up to forty-five years of age. Moslem women, invalids, technical specialists, etc., are exempted. The labor is to be used for constructing railroads, bridges, waterways, houses, telegraphic communications, drainage, etc. Thus, in place of mobilizing the youth of the country for non-productive war service, this progressive State uses its young men and maidens in practical and productive work for the good of all.

The Armenian papers announce that 288 cases of medical supplies, the gift of friends in England to the Armenian Republic, have arrived at Batoum.

The Oulou Kishla distributing base of the Near East Relief has been practically closed up, and the equipment and

supplies removed to other stations. The motor route to the interior stations will henceforth start from Samsoun. The personnel from Oulou Kishla have most of them arrived in Constantinople.

King Alexander of Greece returned to Athens from Paris on July 5th, and was received by all the ministers. Very desirous of visiting the Greek front in Asia Minor, he leaves Athens for Smyrna this week.

About fifteen hundred orphans from Aintab have been removed to Beirût, and will be installed in the Lebanon Mts.

OTHER LANDS

At the Spa Conference, the German delegates finally agreed to sign the protocol promising to reduce their military effectives to 150,000 men by October 1st, and to 100,000 men by January 1st, 1921. The question of the war criminals was postponed to a later date.

The negotiations between the British Government and Krassin, the representative of the Soviet Government at Moscow, have broken down, Krassin having refused to agree to recognize the pre-war debt of Russia in any way.

The first race for the America's Cup, between Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger, "Shamrock IV.," and the American defender "Resolute" will be sailed tomorrow, July 15th at New York.

Harvard won the annual four-mile boatrace with Yale on June 25th by six lengths.

President Wilson has accepted the request of the League of Nations Council to call the first meeting of the League Assembly early next November.

The King and Queen of Spain, after a visit in Paris, have gone to London.

The "News Letter" published in New York in the interests of Robert College and the Syrian Protestant College, tells in its June number of a series of meetings held in Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago, for the purpose of enlisting new friends for these institutions.

Fleming H. Revell Co. announce the publication of "The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss," by "His Eldest Son," an illustrated volume in cloth, containing a mass of data of invaluable interest to all connected in any way with the Beirut College to which President Bliss gave so many years of his life. Price, \$2.25 net.

PERSONAL

Friends of Miss Mary A. Daniels, formerly of Harpout will be grieved to learn of the recent death of her father, news of which has just reached us.

The First Congregational Church of Berkeley, California, has started to raise an Emrich-Wallace Memorial Fund, to be used by the directors of the Near East Relief in the Aleppo district, in memory of the late Rev. R. S. Emrich and Miss Jessie D. Wallace, both of whom died in Aleppo in the service of the Near East Relief, and both of whom were members of that Church.

Word has come from New York of the birth on May 24th to Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Fowle, of Constantinople, of a son, James Warren; weight, eight pounds.

Miss Esther Sutton, who has been helping in the office of Treasurer Peet, left for America on Wednesday last, going via Greece. On the same steamer went also Miss Claudine Rogers, of the mathematics department at Constantinople College.

Miss Olive Green, of the Collegiate Institute at Smyrna, left last month for America.

Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Wilson, of the Near East Relief Unit at Marash, have started for America via Beirût.

Word has just been received of the death on March 17th last, in Indianapolis, of Miss Margaret Y. Holliday of Tabriz, Persia, who passed through Constantinople last November on her return to the United States. Miss Holliday was seventy six years old, and had been a missionary in Persia since 1883. Her illness was directly due to sufferings caused by the war.

Professor and Mrs. Scipio and daughter, of Robert College, left Constantinople on Saturday last on their way to America. They expect to meet President and Mrs. Gates for a visit in Switzerland. Dr. and Mrs. Gates are to sail from New York July 16th, arriving here before the opening of the fall term.

Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, President of Euphrates College, Harpout, who is now on furlough in America, has accepted the direction of the educational work in all the orphanages of the Near East Relief in Asia Minor, Syria and the Caucasus, and will probably come out to Constantinople about October first.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

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