

The Orient.

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THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

A *communiqué* from the Allied High Commissioners appeared in the dailies last Tuesday afternoon, setting forth the reasons that had brought about the military occupation of Constantinople. It spoke of the conditions on which the Peace Conference had agreed to leave Constantinople under Turkish administration, namely that the Christians in the provinces should be in no danger, and that all attacks against the Allied troops should immediately cease. It described the sinister activities of the so-called national organization, which acknowledged no allegiance to the Sultan or the Government, and whose acts had brought about this occupation. It stated that the occupation was provisional; that the Entente Powers had no intention of destroying the authority of the Sultan, but wished to strengthen it wherever the Ottoman administration was to continue; that the decision of the Entente not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople might be modified if general troubles or massacres occurred, and that at such a critical time it was the duty of each person to go quietly on with his work and obey the laws. It announced that certain persons implicated in the movement mentioned had been arrested in Constantinople, and would of course have to answer for their acts and the consequences thereof.

This step was taken, as the *Stamboul* expresses it, with purpose of establishing in Turkey peace, order, justice and equality by using all necessary measures to stop the excesses of the bands that are desolating the provinces of Asia Minor. It was neither a campaign against Turkey nor a war against the peaceful elements, but a step to prevent the successor of Enver and Talaat from exercising any pressure on the government and on the peoples, relying on Berlin or Moscow, or from continuing his tyrannical domination over the Christian nationalities of the Orient.

The speech of Lord Curzon, delivered in the House of Lords, was printed in the local dailies and has made a deep impression in all circles here. His ringing words about the massacres in Marsh, Zeitoun and other places in Cilicia, and about the flagrant violations by the Turkish Government and the Turkish forces of the conditions of the armistice, will not soon be forgotten.

The announcement has been made that the Salih Pasha Cabinet will remain in power. They have not yet made any statement of policy before the Chamber of Deputies, nor asked for a vote of confidence.

Lieutenant-General H. F. M. Wilson, commanding the Allied forces here, issued some very wise and quieting proclamations to the inhabitants, which have had a splendid effect. The city has been perfectly tranquil ever since.

REV. GEORGE C. RAYNOLDS, M.D., D.D.

News has just been received of the death of Dr. Reynolds of Van, in California about a month ago. Particulars are still lacking.

Dr. Reynolds and his wife went out in 1869 to Harpout, and after visiting Bitlis and Van, moved to Van in 1872, where they spent forty-one years. He was a graduate of Williams College and the Medical School of New York University, and was born in February, 1839. Though a trained physician and practicing all the time, his greatest interest was in evangelistic work, and he was never quite so happy as when touring among the people. His interest in education also showed itself in his work in the Boys' School, which finally developed into what was to have become a college, had not the great war interfered; and he was to have been the president. In all his incessant travels through a region by no means always safe, he was only once attacked, in 1883, by the famous Kourdish chief Mousa Bey, receiving six ugly gashes on the head, the marks of which he always carried. With the indemnity received from the Turkish government for this attack a windmill was purchased and set up in the Van mission premises, to bless all who lived there.

Dr. Reynolds came to Turkey after the close of the American civil war as an ordained medical missionary. During that war he served in the capacity of medical officer in the Northern navy. The American Board assigned him to the Eastern Turkey Mission and he and Mrs. Reynolds were located in Van. Here he began the medical work which afterwards developed into a fine missionary hospital, the fame of which spread throughout Eastern Turkey.

But Dr. Reynolds was more deeply interested in direct evangelistic than in medical work. So he more and more devoted himself with untiring enthusiasm to preaching in Van and the surrounding towns and villages. In the city a strong evangelical church was built up, differing from all others in Turkey because the membership in it was not regarded as a sufficient reason for separation from the Gregorian church. In this way the closest relations between the two churches were always maintained.

The massacres of 1895 left a large number of orphans in Van as elsewhere. Not having any children of their own, Dr. Reynolds and his wife henceforth made the care and training of orphans their life work. In this way Dr. Reynolds became the father of many hundreds of boys and girls who loved and honored him as their greatest benefactor. Naturally special emphasis was placed by Dr. Reynolds on

the development of strong Christian character in his children, and he had the pleasure of seeing them grow up into useful men and women. Many of them became teachers and preachers. Others studied medicine or pharmacy, and all of them learned some trade by which they could earn their living.

Dr. Raynolds was very successful in finding friends in England and America who were glad to give the money necessary for the support of the orphans.

In 1913 Dr. Raynolds went to America to collect funds for the establishment of a College in Van. Then the war broke out and he was unable to return. Mrs. Raynolds fled from Van to Russia with the other missionaries when it was impossible longer to stay in Turkey. She met with an accident on the way and died in Tiflis. Dr. Raynolds arrived there only in time to attend the funeral. As there was nothing to do in Van owing to the flight of all the Armenian survivors of the massacre there, Dr. Raynolds returned to America, but came back to Erivan as soon as the way opened in 1916, and was there for over a year, engaged again in his beloved work of caring for Armenian orphans. When the Germans came to the Caucasus in 1917, Dr. Raynolds was forced to return to America once more, going by the way of Siberia and Japan. In Seattle he was taken severely ill and his friends gave up all hope of his recovery. However, he lived through it, and his last year was spent in making a home in Berkeley, California, for some of his orphan boys and girls who were attending the University there.

Van is in ruins; many of Dr. Raynolds' children were slaughtered by the Turks or died of disease or starvation, in exile and loneliness. Much of his life work seemed to end in failure. But his was a beautiful, kindly, prayerful, Christ-like life, which brought blessing and cheer to thousands of other lives, and will live on in the permanent results achieved as well as in the lives of those who loved him so well.

F. W. M.

THE LOCAL PRESS

Regarding the adjournment of the Chamber, the *Stamboul* says:—

"The Ottoman deputies have given themselves unlimited leave of absence. The question is, whether this adjournment *sine die* by the Chamber itself is really legal. According to the Constitution, only the Government has the right to assemble Parliament or to close the legislative sessions. But we have got past that point by a long way, and the Constitution has practically been torn to shreds. Whatever may be the legality of this decision taken by the Chamber, the adjournment has caused no surprise, emotion or indignation. The Ali Riza cabinet rejoiced in the elections to this Parliament, especially because, as they said, it was now possible to end the divergence of view that existed between the central government and Anatolia, a divergence that went as far as the suppression of all exchange of correspondence. It is clear that a government worthy the name should first of all try to keep the peace between the citizens of the country, and to restore it if disturbed. But it is less clear that for this purpose it should give up what constituted the very essence of

all government, namely the exercise of *all* its powers. Yet the deputies were dictating to the Government what it should do. The situation was so abnormal that the cabinet had to resign. The successor to Ali Riza Pasha, General Salih Pasha, has not come in contact with the Parliament. Was he disposed to obey the will of the Chamber? Nobody knows. Otherwise there would have been a conflict, and a dissolution of the Chamber. Things are certainly simplified by the decision the Chamber has taken, as a result of the momentary absence, certainly compulsory, of certain of its most active and turbulent members. The hands of the Government are now free."

The Turkish daily *Peyam-Sabah* says:—

"In reality this Chamber was merely an instrument in the hands of Moustafa Kemal, which he wanted to use at his pleasure to arbitrarily show his power. And further, who is this representatives of the National forces, if not an instrument of the Talaats and the Envers? From which we conclude that the old *Odjak* (clique) is pulling the strings and making the puppets dance as it will. In the documents read before the Chamber are some so foolish that we would not reproduce them in these columns. If our *honorable*s had had the least bit of political sense, they would not only have avoided giving publicity to such absurd documents, but would have destroyed them as soon as read. The quality of this Chamber can be judged from this. Anyhow, everybody with a sane mind had made up his opinion of this Chamber. But what can be thought of a country that acts in obedience to such a body? Will not such a country get into all sorts of difficulties? This is the chief reason for the last misfortune that has struck us."

And the *Bosphore* on its part says:—

"The Chamber has decided to adjourn *sine die*, on a motion of Dr. Riza Nour Bey. The fact that the deputy from Sinope was chosen to make this motion is significant. He has nothing in common with the Nationalist forces. He was elected in spite of their interference by the electors of the second degree who refused to have any other candidate forced on them. The deputy from Sinope has always been in the opposition, and the Unionists have found him a doughty opponent, never afraid to express his ideas to the ill-omened clique that has led this country to the brink of the precipice. Turkish history will honor the name of Dr. Riza Nour Bey. How different the course of Loutfi Fikri Bey, former deputy for the Dersim, who was elected for Constantinople on a Unionist ticket and preferred to resign rather than keep company with those whom he had so violently and justly fought. He was unwilling to owe his election to his political enemies who wanted by his election to hide from the country, and particularly from foreigners, the true character of the elections in the capital.

"The Chamber has resigned. It has done well. By inevitable imprudence in its talk it would only have complicated a situation very mixed and delicate. One hardly needs to be an expert in politics to assert that the Chamber is in a certain degree responsible for the new phase of affairs in Turkey. Is not silence often better than talk?"

NEAR EAST RELIEF SECTION

CHRISTMAS FOR THE HARPOUT ORPHANS

(A delayed letter dated Jan. 13th gives such a vivid picture of the happiness of the orphan children celebrating Christmas, that we reproduce a part of it despite the fact that Christmas seems a long way back.)

I wish you might all have seen the wonderful sight that I saw last Thursday, when we got all our orphanages together for a Christmas celebration. It thrilled me through and through and gave me inspiration for the work of the new year.

It was a glorious day with bright sunshine and no snow on the ground, the last of quite a succession of such days, and everyone was happy and excited. At noon they started towards the hospital yard where they were to meet, each orphanage sending out its 75 to 100 children with two or three workers, and from our house on the hill we could watch these little groups winding down towards the plain. It is a distance of three miles, and as there were many little tots to go, their progress was slow. The tiniest ones rode on the backs of older boys and girls.

The hospital yard was ready for them. In the centre was the pretty tree, and all about were signposts bearing the numbers of the orphanages, - 1 to 30, omitting only three numbers, because the Old Ladies' Home, the Scabies hospital and the Infirmary on the hill could not be represented. As each orphanage reached the gate the children formed in line and marched to the post bearing its number and grouped around the post. Many sat on the dry ground, some had blankets under them, and many stood up. At last our 2,500 orphans and several hundred others, - workers, hospital patients and friends, - were all placed and I had the privilege of standing on the hospital steps to call off the numbers of the program. From that spot I could see every one and enjoy their joy.

While people were still getting arranged, Mr. Means went about from group to group and gave them lots of fun. He had them shout out the numbers of their orphanages, counting from 1 up in unison. It helped to keep them warm and happy and roused quite a spirit of enthusiasm. The program began with songs by different groups. In the midst of it we found that the children were getting cold, so we had an intermission during which they had some vigorous gymnastic exercises. During the singing of the last song on the program Santa Claus appeared, riding up to the front entrance in his sleigh and eight dashing reindeer; only the sleigh was a gaily decorated ox-cart drawn by four yoke of oxen which were driven by eight big boys all dressed up in white sheets. Santa was well gotten up in red and white, and made a fine appearance. The orphans very soon recognized him and were delighted that the Hairig (Little Father)* was giving them this joy. He rode around the yard once or twice and then

stopped beside the tree where he distributed to the various orphanages great bags bulging with presents. There was an American in charge of each group, and we opened the bags and distributed the contents to the children and their Mairigs (Matrons). Each Mairig received soap, and each child nuts and raisins done up in a square of unbleached muslin to be used later as a handkerchief. We knew of nothing that we could give all around that would be more appreciated than handkerchiefs, for there had been none given out before. If a child was able to get hold of a little piece of cloth to use, he was fortunate. And they were all delighted. We were able to put into each package three pieces of American candy, a very special treat. It was quite a job to prepare all these packages beforehand, but when we all worked together, twelve or more of us, we could fill about 1,200 in an evening.

It was a most inspiring sight to see all our orphans together and to see their happy faces and hear their expressions of gratitude and pleasure. We all love the little ones, and they love us. We often see a thousand of them together, but not 2500, as they are scattered in different towns, and we have no building that would hold them all. We are very happy that we could have the gathering that day, for ever since the weather has been very bad, and snowy.

While we were all at the celebration at the Hospital, one of our nurses, Miss Stively, had a happy time with the children and the old ladies who were not able to go down the hill. Later in the week I put on the Santa costume and made the rounds, to the delight of all the children in the neighborhood. I was most touched when I visited the Scabies children, for they have so very little to brighten their lives. I had in the pack on my back a few little dolls that I left in the girls' ward as permanent equipment, and some pictures for the boys. What a joy it is to be able to give joy especially to the little ones who have suffered so much during their short lives as these little ones have done.

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

One of the most interesting events of the college year has been the "drive" conducted by the students and their taking over the responsibility of the maintenance of the Ras Beirut Day Nursery. A healthy rivalry was organized between the Preparatory Department on one hand and the upper schools of the university on the other, and a canvass was made and the competition was keen to see which side could raise the larger sum of money. Somewhat over L. Egn. 200 were raised. Each side secured a little over L. Egn. 100 and so honors were even, though the preparatory students feel that they have won, in that they have paid all down, while the others are to pay in monthly instalments.

The project of the Day Nursery to care for the little children during the day while their mothers are at work was taken over from the "White Star" by the West Hall Brother-

* Rev. Henry H. Riggs.

hood, the new name for the University Y.M.C.A. Students not members of this organization wished to participate in the enterprise and so it was thrown open to the whole student body and by them welcomed with the "drive" and organization of a committee to manage it. A committee of ten was chosen, with Prof Bacon representing the faculty as chairman. The composition of this committee is most interesting, especially in Syria, where it is said religions are the cleaving factors in so many questions. They may be made uniting factors, if one will. There are 3 Moslems, 1 Druze, 1 Behai, and 4 Christians among the student members. Of the Christians 3 are Protestant and 1 is a Roman Catholic. It only lacks a Jew to be fully representative. Mr. Abu Ibrahim, a student, and former employee of the "White Star," is the executive secretary and does the buying, etc. The committee holds weekly meetings and reviews the work of the secretary and sub-committees. The Day Nursery is properly housed at Ras Beirut near the University and there 40 children are cared for. That means that they are provided with three meals daily and clothed as needed and are given instruction, mostly of a kindergarten nature. The funds are estimated to carry on till the opening of the university next fall. It is a beautiful charity; and perhaps the most beautiful thing about it is that the college boys so enthusiastically support it.

Miss Margaret Bliss, second daughter of President and Mrs Bliss, sailed for America on Feb. 17th in company with Dr. Kay, formerly a professor in the School of Medicine of the S. P. C. Dr. Kay resigned from the faculty 30 years ago, and six weeks ago revisited the scene of his early professional life with his old colleague Dr. Glover, former professor of anatomy. They had a busy week visiting old friends and making new ones of each one of the "new" members of the faculty. And Dr. Kay dropped in on the college again and received as warm a welcome as before, even though the cold weather did not remind him of the palmy old days. Every one was glad to see the doctor and to renew old friendships and we hope he will come again and stay longer. Miss Bliss will be married soon after her return to the home land to Mr. Leslie Leavitt, formerly an instructor in the S. P. C. and now a student in Union Seminary in New York. Miss Merrill of the "White Star" has been released from duty in that organization and is now teaching in the Faculty School, of which Miss Bliss has been the principal for several years. Miss Bispham, formerly of the Red Cross at Port Said, and Miss Beth Jessup, recently graduated from Smith College, and Miss Merrill are the "faculty" and they are assisted by Mrs. Seelye, who teaches French and Mrs. Hall, who teaches Greek.

W. B. A.

SUNDAY SERVICES March 28, 1920

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Mr. Lawrence S. Moore
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Mr. F. A. Gaylord
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 11 a.m., Rev. R. F. Borough

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

A little woman with a star on her arm, was getting into her car in front of the Bible House, one day last week, when she saw that the way ahead was blocked by wagons and horses. Every one knows how steep the hill is and how many horses balk on going up.

At this particular time there were two wagons, loaded down with wet skins. The poor horses were straining and tugging and on going forward a little were dragged back by the weight of the skins. Then the driver would beat them until they started forward, only to be pulled back again.

This little woman being an American and a relief worker could not stand that, so she left her car, and going to the man, demanded that he unload some of the skins and stop beating his horses. He laughed in her face and kept on belaboring the poor animals.

"All right," said the little woman; "we'll see what can be done." So she mounted her car and drove quickly to the Headquarters of the Allied Police in Stamboul and brought two tall Englishmen in uniform to the scene of action. Before the driver knew what had happened to him, he was marching to the police station behind an Englishman.

After an hour or two, he was called out for trial and before going into the presence of the examining officer was put through a course of rapid training which he will not soon forget. Clothes jerked into shape, head up, hands down at sides, right foot, left foot, right foot, left foot, he was marched in with a guard before and behind. Trembling he stood before the judge and the little American woman. The testimony was taken and the man allowed to state his case. On turning his head to look at his accuser, he was so sharply jerked into position, that his words were few. The lady was called on as witness to state what she saw and the sentence was pronounced, - fourteen days in prison with hard labor.

The trembling man was advised always to do what an American woman in uniform told him to do, and the lady was thanked for her prompt and efficient action.

At the close of the day, as the prisoner sits in his cell, we can imagine these thoughts coming into his mind, if indeed his mind has recovered sufficiently from its shock to ponder any thing - "A woman! I was brought here by a woman!"

Let others emulate this woman's good example and in course of time reforms may be inaugurated in our fair city.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 23rd

(Values in paper liras)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------|----------|
| Dollar | 1.11 | 20 leva | 0.32 1/2 |
| Pound sterling | 4.28 | 20 marks | 0.32 1/2 |
| 20 francs | 1.93 | 20 kronen | 0.11 1/4 |
| 20 lire | 1.29 | Gold lira | 4.96 |
| 20 drachmas | 2.46 | | |

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MARCH 24, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

The Christmas story we print this week may be a trifle late; but we hope there will be some point in the printing of it. When our good friends in America realize what a very little it takes to make these kiddies happy, and how much they respond to a little of the Christmas spirit, it ought to make the task of the workers easier next year, and to give these little ones a still better celebration. These are Christian children, too, but the Christmas joy has been all but snuffed out of their lives. If it has brightened the homes of America, a real celebration of Christmas next season will bring sunshine into the orphanages of the Near East as well. Practical gifts, inexpensive to be sure, but priceless to these children, are so easy to furnish if one goes at it in plenty of time. Do not delay. Boxes take several months to reach this country, and still longer to reach some parts of the interior of the country.

A fire recently occurred not far from Robert College, on the shores of the Bosphorus, when the help of the students of Robert College in getting control of the fire was acknowledged next day in the newspapers. The account given in our last issue of the fire at Konia, where the orphan boys from one of the Relief Orphanages were set to work to guard property, gives additional point to the recommendation that in all institutions like colleges, schools and orphanages, there be organized fire companies, with whatever appliances may be at hand, to be able to take care of any sudden blaze the may be discovered in time. There may not be anything but a score of buckets; yet even that insufficient apparatus might save a building if the occupants knew how to use it quickly. Any well-regulated school or college should of course have some fire-fighting appliances; and probably such will be secured as soon as each institution can get at it. And the training of a small body of young men to handle such, and to know just what to do in the emergency, is the most element-

ary duty. Further, regular fire drill for the whole institution, such as has been brought to such perfection in our schools in America, ought to be practiced everywhere in this country as well. Order and discipline at the outbreak of a conflagration is well-nigh impossible except by preliminary training; and the students of a college or school are very quick to respond to such drill, and to enjoy it. May the good Lord preserve us from fires in any of our educational plants; but such things are not unheard of, and if the student population knows just what to do, they are not half so dreadful as when all are as ignorant as babes of the first principles of fire-fighting.

BULGARIAN VIOLINIST IN TOWN

Today there is being given in Pera a concert by the celebrated young Bulgarian violinist Sasha Poppoff; and on Friday afternoon he will give another concert, in the auditorium of Robert College. All who can manage to hear him will certainly appreciate the treat. Mr. Poppoff is still a young man, but made his public appearance about nine years ago, when he was but ten years old. For four years previous to that he had been studying in Vienna, at the expense of the Bulgarian government; and the impression he produced in his first concerts was reported to readers of THE ORIENT in an article contributed by a friend, which appeared in the number for August 16, 1911. As a sort of introduction to the virtuoso today, we reproduce a part of that appreciation:—

"The most complete absence of affection, posing, self-consciousness, characterized all his six appearances. The concert lasted just one hour; and he played all the difficult, intricate, exacting pieces without a note before him. At one place an almost imperceptible glance toward the piano and an almost imperceptible pause in his playing indicated that he remembered that at that place he would have slightly to accommodate his accompanist as she turned the page. Only once, when his accompanist turned at the beginning of his fourth piece to see if he was ready, did a smile pass over his face as he responded. For the rest his features were 'like a statue solid set,' yet not 'moulded in colossal calm,' for if on the one hand there was nothing like affected and unnatural gravity, on the other hand there was no unfeeling passivity; but the strong little face glowed with emotions that were too overmastering for smiles. The resemblance to the portraits of Beethoven was very marked, in spite of the great disparity in years. The massive head, the broad forehead, the straight eyebrows, the large, deep, dark eyes, the firm mouth and chin made it easy to think that such must Beethoven have looked when a boy. To say that his technique was faultless is to say very little; it was marvellous beyond description; while as to the exquisite purity and flutelike singing of his notes, it was to me a positive revelation; I had no idea that the violin could be made so to respond to human touch."

Sasha Poppoff has been studying under Sevcik, the organizer of the famous string quartet which in years past used to delight Constantinople audiences each year. He has al-

ready registered an unusual success in Vienna, and Constantinople will now have a rare opportunity in his visit here. As far as arranged till now, he will give no other concert while in the city.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Programme, Constantinople Y.M.C.A.

Thursday, 8 p.m. — Eighth Lecture in the Course in Shipping Law; M. le Commandeur Rosasco.

Friday, 6 p.m. — Friday Forum.

Saturday, 7 p.m. — Boxing.

Sunday, 4 p.m. — Memorial Service in honor of James Perry and Frank L. Johnson at Robert College; service postponed from last week.

Monday, 8 p.m. — Members' Annual Dinner; reception to Mr. D. A. Davis.

PERSONALIA

By far the most important item of Association interest of the year under this head is the visit of Mr. D. A. Davis, who reached Constantinople last Saturday. Mr. Davis is known here as the first General Secretary of the Constantinople Young Men's Christian Association, but his work during the war as Secretary of the Prisoners' Work of the Y.M.C.A. for France and Italy, later as Associate General Secretary of the Union Franco-Américaine which established over 1,500 Foyers for the French Army, and now as Special Representative of the International Committee for Europe, has quite overshadowed the excellent record Mr. Davis made in this city.

Rev. B. R. Gabriel arrived Thursday from New York for work under the Emergency Work of the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Dobbins has come from Konia to attend the Secretaries' Conference of the Y.M.C.A.

SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

A three-day conference of all secretaries connected with the Emergency Work of the Y.M.C.A. has been called for this week in conjunction with the visit of Mr. Davis. The conference begins Wednesday morning, March 24th.

SMYRNA SERVICE CENTER, Y.W.C.A.

The following enthusiastic report of the opening on Feb. 26 of the Service Center at Smyrna has just reached us:

The day was a most beautiful one. The sun was bright and the sky the bluest imaginable; Smyrna days are not always so and to have so ideal a one for this most important event in the history of our center made all concerned very happy.

By five o'clock, the time set for the beginning, all seats in the large assembly room belonging to the building were filled with people, and many standing outside. An estimate made of the number present brought it up to about five hundred.

A program came first, with the American Consul General as the first speaker, followed by the others in alphabetical order according to nationalities.

The Greek Military Band furnished the music, playing the National Anthems as notables entered the building and passed through to the auditorium. American hearts were stirred and thrilled as the American Consul General and Vice Consul appeared and the band immediately struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Through the kindness of the Greek High Commissioner, Mr. Steriades (who has given much help), it was possible to have the band and he also sent a number of Boy Scouts to help that afternoon, to stand at the door and for any work we might want done.

After the close of the program, a reception committee stood at the door of the court leading into the garden, and from there the people passed on into the rooms where cake and cocoa were served. The ladies of the Advisory Committee had provided some very delicious cakes, which helped this side of the evening's entertainment in a most satisfactory way. A leading department store of the city decorated the room where the program was given, offering to do this for us as a contribution to the work, and they did it well, too, using American flags and quantities of green vines. We decided to have American flags only.

The reading room is fast fulfilling the hope of our hearts when planning it, for the girls are using it more and more every day. It is a place to meet and visit together, also the piano and the few books and magazines attract them, and in time perhaps we shall have additional equipment so necessary in a room of this kind. It is hard to wait for things, but there is a lot of satisfaction in making the best of material at hand, and this center *has* had, as we look back over these first weeks, many advantages over other newly started centers, in that were we able to secure not only rooms seemingly so suited to our purposes, but also the furniture in the way of tables, desks and chairs. New members are coming in daily, and new work is pressing to be done.

The Center began the month of February with 43 members, and closed the month with 125 girls registered. Of this number 32 are enrolled in classes, and 36 in clubs. A dress-making class is being organized, and classes in type writing also will be started in a few days.

SERVICE CENTER, CONSTANTINOPLE.

On Friday night, March 19, Miss Weston started the first evening of recreation for members of the Association. About fifty girls came together for a jolly evening.

The old house on Rue Yemenidji has been fitted out as a rooming house for girls. Twelve girls can make it their permanent home. Two rooms are reserved for transient women, passing through the city. The committee has tried to make a clean and attractive home for the girls, although it is plain and simple in furnishings.

Mr. Arthur T. Upson, of the Nile Mission Press of Cairo and author of "Arabic Simplified" and of many Arabic books, has gone to Great Britain to deliver a course of lectures connected with literary work in the Near East.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN MACEDONIA

With the exception of plows and harrows there are no agricultural implements in stock. Demands are affected by the fact that the people are awaiting the new agrarian laws and the distribution of the lands in Macedonia, when there will be a very large demand for agricultural implements of all kinds to serve in the development of the new territory.

In normal times the following countries shared the Macedonian market for these machines: America, 25%, Germany, 25%, Austria-Hungary, 25%, France, 15%, England, 5%, and Sweden 5%.

The present prices may be reckoned as about four times those of normal times. Formerly 3 months' credit was allowed in most of the exporting countries, though as much as 6 months' credit was given in certain cases.

The agricultural implements were admitted customs free, tho' there was a port duty of 3% ad valorem, and quay charges of 22 francs per ton.

Intensive cultivation is the system which obtains in the greater part of Macedonia, and the land is plowed only to the depth of 8 to 15 inches. Plows must be suited to this method of cultivation.

During the war the Greek government arranged with the J. I. Case Co., of America, for the purchase of motor plows, and 180 of these machines were imported to Greece. Operators were sent with the machines. The experiment was convincing. The people were quickly won to the new system, and one may count on the adoption of the new system in Macedonia as well as in Greece when implements are obtainable.

It is necessary above all things that the machines should be simple in construction, and easy for the peasants in the country to understand; also the prices must be reasonable.

FROM BAGHDAD

Research work for petroleum is well represented in Mesopotamia at the present time. The Standard Oil Company of New York is represented by Mr. E. S. Sheffield and Mr. W. H. Gallaher. The Shell Company is represented by Messrs. Noble and Evans. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company is also well represented. The oil lands of Mesopotamia are extensive and have been worked in a primitive way for many years.

Automobiles are in great demand in Baghdad and Mesopotamia. The light inexpensive automobile like the Ford seems much better adapted to the country than the heavier types. The military authorities are very emphatic in regard to this matter and they have had practical experience with all types of cars. The result is that agents of this type of car are unable to keep up with the demand and have a good many orders on hand which have not yet been filled.

The British Customs Authorities in Mesopotamia are continuing the Turkish plan of allowing the importation of agricultural implements free of duty. All other articles pay 11% ad valorem.

The country is going ahead rapidly. The irrigation system is being extended and there is much attention being given to the improvement of roads and bridges and to experiment-production of all sorts of new crops. The experimental dairy farms are well managed.

INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE RUMANIE

A limited company with a capital of 10,000,000 lei has just been founded under the above title. The list of directors includes the names of several well-known engineers and professors of chemistry, some ex-deputies and one ex-minister, —all men of very high standing. The object of the company, as announced in the prospectus, is to manufacture chemicals in Roumania, and from raw materials to be found in the country. Before the war, chemicals to the value of 14½ million lei were imported from Germany (at the present rate of exchange 140 million lei), including oils, fats, dyes, cellulose, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, salts of ammonia, and other salts, for most of which raw materials are available in Roumania, and it is hoped further to use petroleum residues for the preparation of certain pharmaceutical products and dyes. A factory provided with some of the necessary machinery has already been purchased in Bucarest, and another is shortly to be established for the production of pure alcohol from wood. It is proposed by degrees, and as circumstances permit, to open factories in connection with the various branches of industrial chemistry.

JANUARY REPORT OF ADANA Y.M.C.A.

(Concluded)

The Y.W.C.A. secretaries who arrived during the month, Miss Owens and Miss Bissel, are using the tent three afternoons each week. Three hundred were present the first afternoon. It was purely recreational and social. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange sewing classes, talks by prominent native women, etc. One feature of their first meeting was a wedding. As I arrived late in the afternoon I found a tentful of people (about 300) witnessing the marriage service as a Gregorian priest pronounced them man and wife. The bridegroom spoke English well and I understood had been in the States. Within the next week it is expected that the refugees will be taken out of the tents and put into barracks across the railroad tracks. We will need to move also and will use the opportunity to try and enlarge our tent. If we can find the canvas we will lengthen it twenty or thirty feet.

While Mr. Perry was here I took him around to see a typical evening at our various activities. We started at the Camp Y.M.C.A. where we saw 200 men and boys listening to a prominent Armenian tell them how to succeed in life. From there we went to the home of Elhamsy Bey, the Moslem whose daughter helps in the Sunday school at the Camp. Here we had tea and a most pleasant visit. We next went to the Greek night school where we found six classes with a total enrolment of about 60 (about 30 different pupils, as most of the pupils take two classes). We next visited the city Y.M.C.A. Here nearly 200 men and boys were listening to a prominent Armenian, a member of the Armenian Catholic community, explain the difference between moral and physical force. In the night school here we found an attendance of about 40. At the close of the evening we ran off a two-reel cinema program at which we had an attendance of about 250. If you add the attendance at these various activities you have a total of about 750. Our daily average for the month figured in this way would be about 600. With the advantages of good weather and larger facilities this is bound to grow this spring and summer in a wonderful way.

RECREATIONAL GROUNDS. — The most important feature of our work will be our recreational grounds—a large plot just across from our Y.M.C.A. hall. Part of this land we own, most of the rest we have on a two-year lease at very favorable terms. It has meant some expense but will be usable in the extreme. We have up a large cinema tent, size 30 x 75 feet. It will hold 500 if necessary. We will extend it about 20 ft. in order to provide a game section. When all thrown together it will give us a magnificent tent, about 30 x 95 ft. in size which will hold about 700.

We are arranging for athletic apparatus (parallel bars, horizontal bars, etc.) basket ball ground, volley ball grounds, croquet grounds, and perhaps tennis. When warm weather comes we will have an outdoor cinema arrangement. We have erected here our Delco room and have built a small room in front of the tent for the cinema machine. Mr. Magarian put in our plant and wired our rooms and tent and our cinema and electric lights are giving splendid service. Mr. Magarian took care of a very difficult job in a fine way. In coming from the depot to the city our batteries were dropped by the driver. The result was disastrous for 7 out of the 16 cells. Ordinary means of repairing failed and Mr. Magarian had finally to have lead cases made for half our batteries. It was a big job, but was handled in a fine way. We are erecting on the corner of the ground a room about 4 metres square for an office. We will also build a small room for a tea and coffee counter. The total expense including leveling of the land, rent (Ltq. 270, for 26 months) wall to the level of the land, Delco house, cinema room, office, tea room, benches, physical equipment, etc., will be about Ltq. 2000 banknotes and will be a splendid investment. The larger share of the expense has a permanent value beyond the period of the contract. In fact this is true of all of our work so far. We plan to concentrate our city work here for the most part and to reserve the room over the church for a reading and lounging room. Through this ground we expect to be of ser-

vice not only to the young men of Adana but to the Boy Scouts and schools of the various communities.

ORGANIZATION. — We have been looking ever since my arrival toward some kind of an organization. The information which came to us at first was very indefinite and it was very difficult to decide as to just the purpose in the minds of the New York Committee. Mr. Perry on his arrival clarified the issues wonderfully and now we have arranged for a Provisional Advisory Committee to consist of six members. Three will be Americans, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Dodd of Konia (in charge of relief work here) and Mr. Nilson, of Tarsus. Sisag Et. Manougian, who trained in Geneva and London for Y.M.C.A. work, will represent the Protestant community. A prominent Armenian physician and formerly a member of the New Haven Y.M.C.A., will represent the Gregorian (Armenian National) community. Mr. Achilles Simeonoglou, a wealthy Greek manufacturer and formerly a member of the West Side Y.M.C.A., New York City, will represent the Greek community. This makes a committee every member of which has the background of actual contact with American or British Y.M.C.A. work—a very unusual combination in this country. Mr. Perry met all these men, approved their appointment and called with us in the cases of the last two men to request their help on the committee. All have agreed to serve.

The response to our work has been heartening in the extreme. The heads of the Gregorian and Greek communities have agreed to speak in both our city and camp Y.M.C.A. at least once a month. The most prominent and influential professional and business men of Adana are supplying our lectures. Both the Greek priest and the Armenian Archpriest are seriously considering our suggestion of Bible Study classes taught by a member of their clergy and in their native languages. The opportunity is limited for the most part only by our ability to seize it.

OLIN P. LEE

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

At the second luncheon of the Constantinople University Club, on March 11th, the speakers were M. le docteur Delamarre, physician of the Franchet d'Esperey Hospital, whose theme was "La Lutte Contre la Peste;" and Mr. Franklin A. Gaylord, since 1900 senior secretary of the "Mayak" or Y.M.C.A. of Russia, on "Cause and Effect in Russia." About 40 members attended.

Two cases of the mysterious sleeping sickness have been reported in Balat, on the Golden Horn, one of them fatal.

The memorial service for the late Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, which was to have been held at Robert College last Sunday afternoon, has been postponed till next Sunday at the same hour, — 4 p. m.

THE NEAR EAST

Telegraphic communication with the interior of the country was resumed last Thursday, except with Smyrna.

The influenza epidemic is comparatively mild in Beirut, though very extensive. But in the mountains, especially at the time of the great snow storm, it was very fatal. Many cases developed into pneumonia and died.

Miss Dorothy Allen, sister of Mrs. Ward, is assisting Mrs. Nickoley, the Beirut university librarian. Over one thousand books have just arrived, the gift of the American Red Cross at Paris. We also have the loan of a large and valuable and most recent collection of medical books from the Red Cross in Syria. The medical students and medical professors are reveling in them especially after the long drought of fresh medical literature during the war.

OTHER LANDS

Word has just arrived that Dr. James H. Pettee, since 1878 a missionary of the American Board in Japan, dropped dead in the Board rooms in Boston on Feb. 17th.

The discovery of a vein of gold not far from Cracow has caused a great sensation all over Poland.

Police inquiries at Zurich as to the bombing of the American Consulate there tend to show that it was a Bolshevik affair, in revenge for the American expulsion of Bolsheviks.

Mr. John Barton Payne, former chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of State in place of Franklin K. Lane, resigned.

A special fund for Armenian relief is being raised in Canada, to be administered by Canadians in the Near East. The sum secured to date is \$255,000, and great enthusiasm is reported in the campaign for additional amounts.

The unusually late and severe winter in Canada has delayed the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, which on March 11th was still frozen to thirty-five miles below Quebec.

A revolution in Germany brought in a new government headed by Herr von Kapp; but by no means all the country was united over this. The former Government installed itself at Dresden, and most of Saxony, Wurttemberg and Bavaria are reported loyal to the old government, while East Prussia, Silesia and part of Bavaria side with the von Kapp government. Very little bloodshed has occurred till now. Extensive strikes started as a protest against the coup d'état. It was finally

arranged that the von Kapp government should retire, and Chancellor Ebert has returned to Berlin. Warrants are out for the arrest of von Kapp and von Lüttwitz.

The Prince of Wales, whose trip to Australia was delayed by an outbreak of influenza on the battleship "Renown" which was to convey him, started finally on March 17th, being given a great ovation on his departure.

His Holiness the Armenian Patriarch Zaven has been received in audience by the King of England, and has also had a long interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PERSONAL

Rev. Edgar F. Romig, former instructor in the S.P.C., is now pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church in New York city.

Mr. J. Wylie Brown, formerly secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, and previous to that an instructor in Robert College, has arrived in Constantinople on business.

Miss Frances Huntington of the Konia Unit of the N. E. R., and Captain Louis Le Bouvier, formerly British Control officer at Konia, were married March 16th at the British Embassy Chapel, Constantinople. They will make this city their home; Capt. Le Bouvier is connected with the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Mrs. S. R. Johnston has been appointed by the Near East Relief to Adabazar, to help Miss Kinney in the orphanage work.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Blackman and Mr. Boberg of the Near East Relief unit from Marsovan sailed Thursday last for New York via Piraeus.

Mr. Walter B. Wiley, on his way to Marsovan to teach in Anatolia College, arrived here Saturday last on the U. S. steamer "Siboney." With him came quite a group of Near East Relief workers, some for the Caucasus, some for Syria, and Mr. E. C. Miller, till recently comptroller of the New York office, with two other expert accountants who will be busy in the central office in Constantinople for a time.

Rev. Ernest Pye of Marsovan, who had come to Constantinople on his way to America, on March 12th, left for Marsovan again on the 20th, on important business that will delay his trip to America a few weeks.

Mr. Owen E. Pence, formerly Y.M.C.A. Secretary for Robert College, and of late connected with the central office in New York City on the International Y.M.C.A. has been compelled for the present to give up Association work, and is living in Hamilton, Illinois.

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