

# The Orient.

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## ANATOLIA COLLEGE—MARSOVAN, TURKEY

May 31, 1920

Anatolia College is nearing the end of a really rewarding year of work, the first since the dreary interruption caused by the Great War. From May 1916 to April 1919 the grounds, buildings and equipment were controlled by Turkish officials. With the resumption of American service in Marsovan, Relief work claimed, — and still rightly claims, — the first place.

There are handicaps to overcome in opening and conducting a college in a field from which the smoke of the terrific struggle has not yet lifted. But by October 1st, 1919, enough of the material plant had been put in condition to begin regular instruction. The first academic exercise was indeed a commencement, for on September 6th one young man who had almost completed his course in 1916 received his diploma and degree. The Alumni Library—Museum, North College, and parts of the Old Building, including the dining room and the study hall, are in use. Kennedy Home, four College houses and other facilities are gladly furnished for the purposes of Relief.

Of the old Faculty 11 men are dead, and 14 more were drafted for military service. But a teaching staff has been gathered well adapted to present needs and now including 3 Americans, 4 Armenians, 5 Greeks, 1 Russian and 1 Turk, while certain administrative responsibilities are carried by persons chiefly occupied with Relief work.

The student enrollment is as follows:

By Classes		By Nationalities	
Fourth Form	14	Armenians	77
Third Form	22	Bulgar	1
Second Form	40	Greeks	75
First Form	90	Russian	1
	<u>166</u>	Turks	12
			<u>166</u>
By Confession			
Gregorian Armenians	52	Number of boarders	77
Mohammedans	12	Number of day pupils	89
Orthodox Greeks	68		<u>166</u>
Protestants	34		
	<u>166</u>		

Full payment (\$200 per annum for each boarder or \$44 for a day pupil) is willingly made by those who have the means with which to pay at all. There are 97 full-pay pupils, whose aggregate payments amount to about \$12,000 for the school year. There remain 69 beneficiaries, at least for part of their expenses,

Of these 15 are boys from the Ophanage, received as day pupils with free tuition because such education is not part of this year's Relief program. Every beneficiary renders a return in work to the extent of his ability, but about half of the beneficiaries lack fathers, or homes, or financial resources, and are dependent upon a certain amount of direct aid. All the students are in the preparatory department; there is no proper college instruction this year, though a Freshman class will be formed next September.

The Wickes Industrial Self Help wood and iron working shops are in use again, though with diminished equipment and output. Grinnell Athletic Field, the bakery, bath, reading room, library, museum, out-door and in-door basket ball floors have been brought one by one into use. The Pontus and Shavarshian Clubs, the Educational Association, and the Sunday evening Vesper Services are regularly conducted. The foundations of Union Hall and White Hall remain as they have been since work was suspended in 1915, waiting for the word to rise and build.

The location of Marsovan never seems better for school purposes than on returning after an absence. The altitude and clear sky, the pure air and water, the mountains and the plain, combine to furnish almost ideal health conditions. Anatolia Hospital just across the street cares for every case of sickness in the initial stages. If any group of lads has reason to be happy it is our student body. Study is sweet after the enforced vacation of war time. Plain but nourishing food, sound sleep, regular hours, manual labor for those who seek to earn, sports for all in the ample campus and Grinnell Athletic Field, are features of the daily round. The international character of the institution is emphatically an advantage. Armenian and Greek, Russian and Turk, will be better men for associating intimately with one another as students under American leadership. Members of the different Anatolia institutions often meet in larger or smaller groups. Lectures more or less formal, and literary, musical and social entertainments are frequent events. There is a full program of athletics, gymnastics and games, with occasional Field Day exercises.

When public conditions became so unstable that it was uncertain whether the personnel of the institution could be held together, the Governor of the city urged us to keep going even if we could not keep up to normal standards or keep up full numbers, for the sake of the general steadying and strengthening public effect of the College and the Girls' School.

It is said one's reach should exceed his grasp. We have reached for more in behalf of the College than we have grasp-

ed as yet, but we feel that the efforts of the first year of reconstruction (Peace is not even yet declared) are rewarding and that the favor of Providence so far is a challenge to us to move forward.

On behalf of the College,

GEORGE E. WHITE

President

### THE WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

The World's Young Women's Christian Association met in conference after the long years of the war, at Champéry, Switzerland, from June 2 to 10. It was impossible this year to have the large world conference that should follow the years of division and struggle. To get together for decisions in certain matters was necessary, and therefore this small international commission was called. 130 delegates from 27 countries gathered in session together. Turkey was represented by Miss Carrie V. P. Young and Miss Margaret B. White.

The place chosen for the commission was most fortunate. Champéry is a little village right up at the foot of the beautiful Dent du Midi. The quiet strength of the mountains, the purity and freshness of the air, the bright color of the flowers, and the living green of the trees all contributed their share to the success of the conference.

The program was divided into three sections for specialized study: 1) Foreign Departments, 2) Industrial Problems, and 3) Emigration and Immigration. The Foreign Department took up the study of such practical problems as finance, staff, and relationships with other organizations. "In presenting its findings to the Commission the section on Emigration and Immigration wishes to record its conviction that the movement of large groups of people from one country to another, forming highways of intercommunication, might be made a means of building up a better understanding between national groups, and that for this reason as well as because of the necessity for meeting the immediate human needs involved, an organization which is Christian and international must be deeply concerned with this question in all its bearings. At the same time it is our opinion that emigration for girls and women alone, in view of the upheaval which is necessarily involved, is as a general rule, harmful, and that therefore the Association should discourage the emigration of girls without their families. We are agreed, however, that it is the duty of the Association that all such emigrants are given help and as much practical instruction as possible for the changed conditions to which they belong." Definite suggestions were worked out of ways and means in the Emigration and Immigration program.

Particularly earnest discussion of the obligations of the Young Women's Christian Association to assume its responsibility in the industrial order today was apparent in the Industrial Section. One leading speaker claimed that the fundamental premise in the Industrial Section was to study the application of Christian principles to *all* life, the industrial

order, the social order, in national and international life. The time has come when the Association must face the responsibility of helping in the industrial struggle. Christianity has never been really practised in national and international relations.

At the close of the commission the different sections presented their finding in the form of resolutions for the discussion and approval of the whole conference. Each evening all the delegates and visitors met for addresses on topics of general interest. These included a series of discussion meetings on "The Religious Message of the Young Women's Association" led by Miss Coppock, National General Secretary of China, Froken Netzel, President of the Swedish Association, Mlle de Keyserling of the Swiss Association, and Miss Cratty, General Secretary, U.S.A. Other addresses of peculiar interest were "The Place of the Young Women's Christian Association Today," by Miss Spencer, general secretary of the World's Association; "Finance as an element in a strong World's Association," by Miss Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Foreign Department, U.S.A., and "Christ and International Life," by Miss Picton Turbervill of the World's Committee. One evening we all gathered together just to hear what each country had to report in three minutes of its particular "joys and sorrows" through the past years.

The details of program or addresses could never give a report of the spirit of the sessions. The fact that such an International Organization could bring together representatives from all the countries so recently at war with each other was the most remarkable fact of the whole conference. Such a spirit of love and desire for understanding of each other was manifested, throughout. Although the delegates came from as widely separated places as China, South Africa, Japan, Egypt as well as nearly all the countries of Europe, and the United States and Canada, the fundamental principles of the Association here still found vital expression. Programs of advance were suggested for the countries with strong national work, and a spirit of helpful interest was manifested for the countries where the work is as yet very new.

M. B. WHITE

### GREEK ARMY ADVANCES INTO ANATOLIA

In accordance with a decision of the Allied Powers, the task of suppressing the Kemalist movement in Asia Minor has been assigned to Greece, whose army has immediately begun an advance against the so-called Nationalists. The attack began June 22nd, when Ak Hissar (Thyatira) was occupied and the Greek troops continued to advance northward. Salihli, just east of Sardis, was occupied the same day, after a fight, the Nationalists retreating in the direction of Koula, toward Oushak. Two days later, the Greek forces occupied Ala Shehir (Philadelphia), completely wiping out the Turkish 13th Army Corps which defended it. The loss of the foe is placed at 8,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The column going north has occupied Soma, near Pergama, on the railroad to Bandurma. The suddenness and strength of the attacks have surprised their opponents and thrown them into confusion.

### Y.M.C.A. SUMMER CAMP, SOUADIE

For the next three months the American Y.M.C.A. will run a camp for boys and young men, on the shores of the Marmora at Souadié, between Erenkeuy and Bostandjik, on the line of the Anatolian railway. "The Pines" is so named because of the lovely grove of young pines on the grounds; and there are many other shade trees, with plenty of open space as well for games and tents. The organization of the camp is under the direction of Rev. C. F. H. Crathern, who had charge last year of the camp at Derindje, and who is much beloved by all who were under his care. He is assisted by Dr. Deaver as physical director, and by Messrs. Hulbert, Hinkhouse and MacNeil of Beirut University, as well as by a score or so of students from Robert College. The accommodations have been planned with a view to entertaining six hundred boys, and probably each detachment will be there for a month, to give more of the orphans of the vicinity a chance at sea bathing and open-air life during the summer.

Quite a party of friends took the delightful trip to Souadié-on-the-Sea on the opening day, June 17th, and were much interested in all the arrangements. A ride of half an hour by rail brings one right opposite the islands of Prinkipo and Halki, with the Bithynian Olympus looming majestically in the background, still covered white with snow. The rows of white tents in the foreground were set in a fringe of green, and the whole formed a most attractive picture. All around the grounds run the wires for electric lighting, and the water from a huge well is pumped to various parts of the campus by an electric engine; all the electric work being in charge of Mr. George Magarian, who will also run the Cinema machine. Cinema exhibitions of both educational and entertainment value are put on two or three times a week. There are classes in English, Turkish, Armenian, Greek, Russian, and other languages and their literatures, as well as in agriculture, botany, the study of birds, drawing, photography, and other subjects; and the athletic features include basketball, baseball, football, swimming, and hikes of all sorts. There is besides daily attention to the ethical and religious life of the camp, under the direct care of "Papa Crathern."

The opening day was celebrated in an entirely unexpected way by the arrival of Miss Newnham of Bardizag with a hundred and thirty orphans, the first to take possession, albeit for a brief stay, of the Boys' Camp. They were made as comfortable as possible on such short notice, and the little chaps certainly enjoyed the sea and the shore and all their experiences.

Adjoining the Boys' Camp is a space reserved for the camp for members of the Y.M.C.A., where any such may spend a vacation of a week or more in camp for the extremely low compensation of one lira per day, or five liras per week, to cover cost of meals and tent accommodation. There is no possible doubt that this fine opportunity will appeal to a very large number who want a vacation on the shore in an ideal location and with every advantage one could expect.

As one alights from the train one sights the white-cone

tents down on a level meadow outlined in shade trees, and with the sea just beyond. It is a delightful perspective, and after a five minute walk one is not disappointed. The tents—sixty of them, big enough to hold ten boys each—are laid out in two streets, Avenue James Perry and Frank Johnson Street, between which is a wide level space with basket ball standards, football goals and electric light, wires already up. Good water is supplied by pipes already laid. Then there are three large tents—one to be arranged in rooms for educational classes, and two end to end to form an immense cinema and lecture hall for bad weather. A hospital tent is being erected,—supplied, as is the hospital equipment, by the American Red Cross. The cook shack,—of wood and galvanized iron,—houses two army kitchens.

Back of the kitchen is a grove of pine trees which provides a shady playground for swings, quoits, marbles and other small games. Then off to the right, out by a wide grassy opening between the trees on one side and the walls of a private estate on the other—belonging to a good-spirited Kurd, by the way, who has already shown many favors to Mr. Crathern—is the access to the Gulf of Izmid out in which at a distance of perhaps two miles are the Princes' Islands, and far across which may be seen the snows of the Olympus Mountain. A low, picturesque sea wall fronts this part of the camp—leading on the right round past the beautiful gardens of the Kourdish place, and on the left to a small but clean and soft sand beach. The bottom slopes off gradually, the water is already warm and still, and it is altogether ideal either for those who can swim or for those who cannot, to learn. "Ideal" after all is the one word for the camp, and Mr. Crathern and Dr. Deaver deserve our warmest congratulations.

From the point of view of the local membership, the additional tents which are now going up at one end of the camp are most interesting. For they are for our members themselves—that is for as many as may be persuaded to partake of these advantages and to face the dangers of the nearness of Moustafa Kemal.

A nucleus has been formed of four student members, who are there for the entire summer; eight others intend to sign up for the month of July, some to "commute" daily to work in Galata, which they can easily do; and others are ready for a week or two or for at least the week end. Rates are quite reasonable,—for room and board: one lira per day, five per week or twenty per month. We are trying to arrange through Captain Hüssein, of the Compagnie de Bateaux des Iles des Princes, for a ferry to stop near the camp going down on Saturday evening, and one returning Monday morning. At any rate, it will not be difficult to have a full house there for the week ends, as well as a goodly number for longer periods; and, in addition, the city Y. M. C. A. intends to conduct nearly all of its Sunday excursions to the camp, which is under Y.M.C.A. control alone, rather than to the crowded places where others flock on Sundays.

This is the only day of the week for these events, for very few business houses of the city have yet agreed to grant holidays simultaneously or regularly. Acting with the counsel of the Physical Work Committee, the Y.M.C.A. is there-

fore making use of the day - with such programs as make it a day of real recreation - physical, mental and spiritual. For in addition to games and swimming and resting under the trees in the clean open air, there have already been two sessions of what Mr. Crathern promises will be a regular feature of the camp - a Sunday afternoon camp church service. A goodly number attend and it is a most inspiring assembly reminding one of the "sun-set" meetings at Association conferences at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Although the camp is at present occupied by the 130 little refugees from Izmid, and by two troops of Russian Boy Scouts, the orphanage children will not come down until next week. But as a final sign that all is ready for them, the Stars and Stripes was dedicated Sunday June 27, with a moving little ceremony. In the center of the wide campus about the flag pole assembled a group of people, all of whom understood very well what the love of country means, and what the need is of national security and of democracy. There were refugees who have looked for years to the United States for help. There were Americans who have served faithfully in France in the army or in Y.M.C.A. work. The leader, Mr. Crathern, who made the speech of dedication, has not long since returned from Asia Minor where after twenty days of service under fire, he led some four thousand refugees from Marash to Adana in safety. The knowledge those who listened to him had of his work and bravery made all the more convincing his simple words of patriotic devotion and of ideals of service, irrespective of creed, race, and nation. Mr. Elbert C. Stevens, acting secretary of the Y.M.C.A. work in Constantinople, raised the flag, and made a direct and moving speech about the hopes of the Y.M.C.A. for the Camp. Mr. Harry Boyde, the business manager for work in Turkey took a number of photographs, intended to show the Americans at home this latest little effort of Americans overseas to be of use. The ceremony closed by the singing of the American national anthem, "My Country 'tis of thee," while the Russian Boy Scouts stood at salute, and the Stars and Stripes waved, as one hopes it will continue to wave in the same spot so long as an orphan remains in Constantinople.

MAUDE RADFORD WARREN

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* says: - "Nedjmeddin Hüsein Bey, founder of the Kourdish Social League, has joyfully proclaimed that Van, Bitlis and Erzroun are an integral part of Kourdistan, and that the Kourds will defend their right with all their energy if these provinces are annexed to Armenia. The Kourdish delegation at Paris has merged itself with the 'Teali' or reviving committee, which has formed a new organization but has not made any change in their relation to history or political sense. We do not know at what school the leaders and intellectual men among the Kourds at Constantinople studied history. Their ignorance of that branch results in creating conflicts rather than in helping the making of a Kourdish national home. It is

not with the educated Kourds who have studied in the Turkish schools, or even in Europe, that we are to discuss whether Erzroun, Van, Bitlis, Harpout, Sivas, Diarbekir, and Cilicia form the ancestral patrimony of the Armenians according to historic, ethnological and cultural proofs. But the starting of a conflict on the subject of the three Armenian provinces and of Trebizond at a time when the Supreme Council has acknowledged that they form an integral part of independent Armenia, and has left the responsibility of delimiting the definite frontier to President Wilson, is simply adopting a hostile attitude toward a neighboring people; and such an attitude neither Armenia nor her friends would tolerate. The Kourdish politician has also brandished the scarecrow of Panislamism when he asserts that Kourdistan is surrounded by Persia, Afghanistan and Arabia. This proves that autonomous or independent Kourdistan wishes to pursue the same illusion that has disjointed the Ottoman Empire. The Kourdish subjects that find themselves under Armenian administration have lost nothing of their national rights. As for Kourdistan, which is so close to Armenia, it indubitably needs the help of a powerful Armenia, in the interests of its existence and its organization."

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* says: - "Had we remained silent and been resigned, we might have benefited by the change in public opinion in favor of a modification of the terms of the treaty. Could we not have waited a few days longer? No, that was beyond us; and troubles were started in the Izmid region. Mr. Venizelos, who is on the watch for every chance, has succeeded in profiting by this incident. The danger we feared has come. The political horizon is suddenly clouded over. We must admit that the bosses of the Union and Progress party, these empty-heads, have facilitated the classing of Mr. Venizelos among the saints of Greece, and have lighted a candle before his ikon. Had he found a real statesman in front of him, Mr. Venizelos would not have acquired a reputation, nor have ensured for himself such great profits. So that Greece would be ungrateful indeed if she does not erect statues to Talaat and Enver on the top of the Acropolis. Mr. Venizelos has undertaken fearlessly before the whole Entente to put in operation the Treaty of Peace by Greece alone. He has succeeded with boundless self-confidence in having assigned to his country today the role that in 1877 was assigned to Russia. We were so happy, the last few days, to catch a glimpse of such quiet and wide-extended horizons, that our heart will bleed eternally at the disillusion we have just experienced."

### SUNDAY SERVICES July 4, 1920

At 11 a.m.

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, Rev. Robert Frew D.D.  
ROBERT COLLEGE, Rev. H. A. Maynard  
CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH Rev. R. F. Borough

### THE ORIENT

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

JUNE 30, 1920

## EDITORIAL SECTION

No apology is needed for the amount of space given to the memorial services for President Bliss at Beirut. This is the first time, as far as we are aware, that the President of an American College in Turkey has died in harness. But that is not the main point in the case. Dr. Bliss was a man of unique and powerful personality, who has left his stamp on a very large number of young men and others in this country, and who besides was well-beloved by a large circle in America. His influence will go on, all through the lives of those who came into close contact with him; and in his writings he, "being dead, yet speaketh." In the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly* there appeared what might almost be called his valedictory, a most inspiring description of "The Modern Missionary." We cannot forbear quoting a salient passage from it. He says:—"The Modern Missionary has been privileged to live in an age in which a flood of light has been thrown upon God's processes of creation. Trained in the scientific method, he has risen from his studies in the broad aspects of Evolution, in Comparative Religion, in the history and the philosophy of religion, in the history of civilization, in the Lower and Higher Criticism, convinced as never before that a man's religious belief powerfully affects that man's happiness, usefulness, progress and salvation. He has scant sympathy with the superficial view which declares that so long as a man is honest it makes no difference what he believes. He is persuaded that Christ's message is a definite and distinct message, founded upon the knowledge of facts as facts. Christianity respects all that is good in Buddhism, but Christianity is not Buddhism. Christianity is not Brahmanism, it is not Mohammedanism, however near these religions may come in some of their teachings to the teachings of Christ. It is a Christian message, based upon a particular attitude to the universe, explicit, precise, and unique. Men may reject it, but in rejecting it, they must reject something that is a definite interpretation of the great mysteries

surrounding us. He is certain that the Christian view of the world is so superior to all other views as to make it infinitely worth while to proclaim this view to the uttermost parts of the earth."

Such a statement is in itself a challenge to every modern missionary. Convinced of the wonderful truth that has been revealed to him, but with the most kindly and appreciative attitude toward every other person who claims to have a revelation of truth, the missionary goes forth to win men by the winsomeness of Christ himself, who claims to be the Guide, the Friend, the Savior from sin, for every man of every nationality.

"Buoyant with hope and full of courage," as Professor Hall says, President Bliss always was, and this will be the memory of him that will inspire many a friend of his to hopeful, courageous service in this reconstruction time.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR PRESIDENT BLISS AT BEIRUT

The death of President Howard S. Bliss of the American University of Beirut stirred deeply all classes of the people in Syria. He knew that he had many and warm friends, — there had been so many evidences and tokens of that friendship and confidence and affection everywhere, — and yet one wishes that he might have fully realized it as shown in the memorial exercises that have been held in this month of May, and the desire on the part of others to have more. In fact, directly after the sad intelligence came by the cable there were requests from various sections to hold separate memorial services: — the Moslems wished to show their esteem and affection, the Greek Orthodox had the same desire, the Druses wished to show how deep was their affection, the Maronites desired to show their catholicity and their deep respect and affection for what he and the college had done for so many of their sons, and the Jews wished to voice their esteem, and the Protestants, — who more than they could or should hold separate services? Acting President Nickoley convinced all, even while disappointing them, that unity was one of the great watchwords of our departed leader and unity in service, especially as exemplified at the college, was what he ardently desired and worked for, and surely he would wish that we all unite. And unite we did.

The first service was in the nature of a private one; for it was a university service for the faculty, the students and the members of the Anglo-American congregation, which omitted their service on Sunday morning, May 9th, and worshiped at the Assembly Hall. Although this was the first one held I may be permitted to speak more of it in detail at the last. In the evening service in West Hall, Rev. Charles Loomis, a class-mate of Dr. Bliss, and this year a teacher in the college, spoke of President Bliss as a college student at Amherst College and further of his meetings with him in his beloved Jaffrey, where his body now reposes. His high scholarship was evident, — he was either second or third at the end of the course, and easily won his Phi Beta Kappa key.

He was the president of our local Phi Beta Kappa alumni association at Beirût at the time of his death. He told us that he clearly showed forth those knightly characteristics of leadership and uprightness of character that were the great marks of him as a man and an administrator of the university.

The following Sunday evening, May 16th, the students conducted a memorial service in West Hall. Mr. Sasin, president of the students' Medical Society, presided. May I speak of the diverse characteristics and origins of these students to show how we all unite here to do him reverence? Mr. Sasin is a Roman Catholic and was born in Peru. He presided with grace and dignity. Mr. Harisi of Sidon, a member of the senior class in Pharmacy, represented that department. He is a Protestant and was formerly an instructor in the Preparatory Department. He spoke in Arabic and his address was an invocation in Arabic poetry. Mr. Saigh of Brazil was the next speaker. He is a Greek Catholic, commonly known in Syria as "Quately." He spoke in English. He is a member of the senior class of the School of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Abaza is an Egyptian Moslem, who represented the Preparatory Department and he delivered a feeling poem in Arabic. Mr. Said is another Egyptian Moslem and is in the School of Medicine. His address also was in Arabic poetry. Mr. Nasuli, of the senior class of Arts and Sciences, is a Beirût Moslem and he intoned his Arabic poem. Mr. Rahim Khan is a Persian Moslem, who represented the Preparatory Department and he spoke very feelingly in English. Mr. Ubeid of the Senior class in Medicine, and who had long war service, made a feeling address in eloquent poetry in Arabic.

A double quartet from the Junior Department sang softly one of President Bliss' favorite hymns, "Stayed upon Jehovah," and a double quartet of the Nurses' Training School sang a very sweet Arabic hymn.

On May 21st the Alumni Association had charge of a special service in which they invited representative men to speak besides those of their own number. There were twenty one speakers on the program. One was detained from attending, but the others were concise and the exercises lasted only two hours.

Mr. Joseph Aftimus, B.A., C.E., president of the Alumni Association, presided with fitting dignity. A beautiful mass of flowers filled the chair President Bliss was accustomed to occupy and that was the only decoration. There were representatives of the "Staff," of Medicine and Pharmacy and Arts and Commerce graduates; Mr. Deschamps, head of the French Laic schools of Syria, and a warm friend and admirer of Dr. Bliss, spoke feelingly in French, and Moslem and Druse, Orthodox, Maronite and Protestant all united in their tributes. Dr. Afaish, a graduate of the Jesuit University, spoke with great eloquence and declared that "the Syrian Protestant College is the greatest thing in Syria and Dr. Bliss was the greatest man in the country!" It was most generous and high praise to come from a rival institution. We are broadening our sympathies in Syria, and it was not in vain that Dr. Bliss labored so assiduously here. Prof. Crawford in English was the last speaker. He was a boyhood companion of Dr. Bliss,

when as a lad he came over from Damascus and for a time attended the college while Howard Bliss was also a student here.

Mr. MacNeil presided at the organ alternately with Mr. Nucho of the Pharmacy School. A choir of young people of the Protestant church in the city twice sang very sweetly Arabic hymns. It is needless to add that the attendance was by ticket and that the great hall was filled with a most representative and sympathetic audience.

Now may I return to the Faculty memorial service? At these exercises Prof. Porter, who has been connected with the college for 50 years, coming out in 1870, presided even though half sick with an attack of fever. Major James Nicol of the White Star and the Syria Mission spoke first of Dr. Bliss as an Idealist and a Practical Idealist. It was one of the many dominant key notes to his character. Prof. Dumet spoke of President Bliss' Love for Syria and the Syrians. Pres. Bliss was born on Mt. Lebanon and it was no effort or pretence to identify himself with the people of this land and their sympathies and aspirations. Prof. Dumet in his address was so deeply moved that again and again he had to stop and regain the control of his emotions. He spoke very feelingly. Rev. Dr. Webster, professor of anatomy and eye diseases, next presented the Personal and Religious Life of Dr. Bliss. He gave us many pictures of his life and some that were new to us all. I regret that we have not space now to present this eloquent tribute in full, and it is possible that in a future number it may be possible. Prof. Hall, Principal of the Preparatory Department, made the last address. It was short and is such a gem that I can not forbear sending it in full. He showed how President Bliss "stood four-square to all the winds that blow." He said: -

"The picture galleries of our memories are hung with many and varied views of the life of our beloved President. In no two galleries will they be exactly the same, for each has seen and chosen through his own eyes. But from my own memory I venture, this morning, to present four little scenes, cameos if you will, that illustrate to me and perhaps to you, four phases of his many sided life.

"One day he came to my house on a matter of business. One of my children was playing some simple game in the yard. The President transacted his business, then turned to the child, laid aside his busy occupation and entered into the child's game with all the enthusiasm and joy of a child. He romped and shouted and cheered and for five minutes was the youngest, merriest boy of all. Not this once, but many times have I seen him on a visit to the western end of the grounds join for a few moments in the games of the Juniors with all the vigor and pleasure of the boys themselves. He was the big brother, the eternal boy with other boys. This is the picture of Dr. Bliss at play; his buoyant, happy childlikeness; his genuine, pure spirit of a child.

"Another day I saw him in anger. Seizing that heavy walking stick he used to carry, he drove a man from his house, beating him with blows of his stick across the shoulders, from his own front door until they had passed outside the college gate. And his wife stood by and applauded the

action! That man had been distributing indecent and immoral pictures amongst the younger students. In righteous anger, stern and hard, the whole lion of his nature turned upon this vile and contemptible corrupter of boys. Dr. Bliss believed in everything that was clean and pure and wholesome; he repudiated everything that was vile and base. Purity of thought and action he placed above all else and he could rise like a mighty tempest against all evil.

"Which one of his students or teachers but has a very precious picture of the President in his study? There he sits behind that table in the corner, surrounded by his books and papers. About him were often gathered a group of students or teachers or Faculty members. Visitors from the city, from the distant parts of this country, from lands abroad, were constantly coming and going. The door of that study was never closed. A knock there always was answered with a cheery, "Come." How many of us can picture him there, sometimes in committee conference, but rather in private interview. How intimate were the themes discussed, how sympathetic was the counsel given! How many problems have we taken there for help in the solution and how many burdens have been the lighter to bear because of his oft repeated motto, 'Keep sweet and move on.'

"But perhaps the most familiar picture to all of us is President Bliss in this pulpit. We can see him enter robed in his Presidential gown of office. We see the three chevrons of the doctor's degree upon his sleeves, the scarlet trimmed hood of divinity, the square mortar board cap with the gold tassel. He rises, and with reverent voice repeats, "The Lord is in his holy temple. Let all the earth keep silence before him."

"This pulpit was his throne. He was here God's ambassador, interpreting God to his students, and the meaning of life. His favorite text, perhaps, was, 'I am not come to destroy but to fulfill.' We shall not forget his sermons, simple, sincere, practical, eloquent, inspiring. He never left us depressed but always buoyant with hope and full of courage. Here, in this place, whether leading the Sunday service or presiding over the University assembly, or welcoming some distinguished visitor or awarding the diplomas on commencement day, it was here that he appeared pre-eminently our President.

"Many other pictures there are which might have been chosen for such a time as this, but these are the four that appeal to me. To each of us who knew him intimately, I suppose, there is some secret scene not to be brought out for public view, but hidden in some sacred corner, where the veil is drawn only for our own private contemplation. May these four views, and those more intimate, help us each to understand the secret of his greatness and the source of his power."

W. B. A.

Professor J. C. Granberry, who is connected with the work of the American Y.M.C.A. with the Greek army, is in town for a brief stay.

## OCCIDENTAL PROFESSORS IN THE ORIENT

Prof. Breasted of the University of Chicago, accompanied by a party of students of archaeology and Oriental history, has been the guest of the University at Beirut. Prof. and Mrs. Nelson gave an afternoon tea in his honor. Prof. Nelson took his doctorate in philosophy in Dr. Breasted's department. Prof. and Mrs. Nickoley gave a luncheon party for him, and others entertained other members of the party. At the University Assembly on May 27th, Prof. Breasted addressed the students and members of the University community. It was a rare privilege to meet this distinguished scholar, and the students who are studying history and those who are about to study his text book next year greatly appreciated the treat. The Faculty Tennis Club also had the party at a garden party on their grounds one afternoon.

After the lecture the members of the Faculty and their families attended a reception given by Prof. and Mrs. Dumet in honor of Mrs. Dumet's brother, Dr. Nejb Saleeby, and his wife of Manila, Philippines. Dr. Saleeby is a graduate of the School of Arts and Sciences and a former teacher in the college and later a student in the School of Medicine, graduating, however, at New York University. After his hospital service in the Seenev Hospital in Brooklyn, he served with distinction in the Spanish war and later had a brilliant career in the Philippines. Some of the faculty had conspired with Father Time to bleach their hairs and round their figures to such an extent that they had to be introduced to their old friend and colleague.

## FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY

A recent number of the *Economic World* makes the following statement on the amount and distribution of foreign investments in Turkey:

Most of the foreign investments in Turkey were made by the nationals of France, Germany and Great Britain. The total amount of the investments was about £232,000,000. Of this sum, 60.12 per cent, or £140,000,000, belonged to French nationals, 25.42 per cent to Germans and 14.46 per cent to citizens of Britain. The outstanding Turkish external debt, which forms a large part of this sum, is £641,456,651.60, and of this 62.31 per cent is held in France, 22.31 per cent in Germany, 15.36 per cent in Great Britain. The balance of the investments is in banks, railways, mines, harbors, public utilities, etc. German holders of Turkish securities have been paid the interest due them throughout the war, but Allied holders are five years in arrears. The overdue coupons may have to be funded, but that the debt will ultimately be paid there is no doubt. Trade is returning to the empire and it is not unlikely that a fair share of the debt will be apportioned among the countries gaining territory from Turkey.

## AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

### WAR FINANCE AND BANKING IN TURKEY

The financial position of Turkey, both during and since the war, has recently been described by the British Commercial Secretary, resident in Constantinople.

Even before Turkey's entry into the conflict, he reports, "the alarmed public hurried to draw out their deposits from the banks and to change their notes of the Imperial Ottoman Bank into gold. This bank, in order to ward off its difficulties at the moment, refused to change more than one or two hundred Turkish liras for any one person per day. The other banks found themselves no less embarrassed, and the Wiener Bankverein - which had to support the shock of a 'run' and was caught with an insufficient capital on hand - had to pay the greater part of the deposits by checks on Vienna at a uniform rate of 22 kronen to the Turkish pound.

"The situation of banks in general would have become much worse if a moratorium, decreed on August 3, 1914, had not been put into force. Almost at the same time another law provided for the compulsory acceptance of paper money and freed the Ottoman Bank from its liabilities to pay gold. From this moment also credit facilities accorded by the banks were withdrawn. There was a very distinct fall in all prices on the Bourse, which led to its close and the prohibition of all operations 'a terme.'

"Before the war the currency of the country consisted of gold, silver, nickel, and a small quantity of Imperial Ottoman Bank notes. The total circulation of the Empire was estimated at 57½ millions. Since the outbreak of war the mint has coined gold and silver to the value of 20 millions and Imperial Bank notes have risen to 3½ millions.

"All the metallic currency has disappeared concurrently with the issue of the new paper currency to the amount of Ltq. 167,526,278, which is three times the amount of the currency before the war. There have been since the outbreak of the war seven issues of paper currency. The first issue was for Ltq. 6,519,139, and Germany and Austria-Hungary deposited gold in Berlin and Vienna in the name of the Ottoman Public Debt as cover for these notes. The notes of these issues were to be redeemed in gold six months after the signature of peace; the other six issues are covered by a deposit of the equivalent value in German Treasury bonds.

"The notes are redeemable in gold at a prescribed date over a period of thirteen years, and when Germany has redeemed the notes in gold the advances made by Germany will be consolidated into a long term interest-bearing debt. That, at any rate, was the contract arrangement; whether it will be carried out remains to be seen.

"The only important banking transactions which took place during the war were those furnished by the Central Powers. These transactions were undertaken in Turkey by the Deutsche Bank, Deutsche Orient Bank and Wiener Bankverein.

"The embassy treasuries and different military missions and other institutions belonging to the Central Powers were the sources of business for the above mentioned banks. Using the advantages which they possessed they disobeyed legal prohibitions and undertook all kinds of forbidden banking transactions, viz., sending away large quantities of gold by means of officers in their confidence and bringing in by the army post foreign money, documents, etc., which were much sought after here.

"This activity of the German and Austrian banks exercised a very unfavorable influence on the financial and economical situation of the country because it favored in the highest degree the speculator and the monopolist.

"The average rate of exchange for the Turkish gold pound in comparison with paper money rose from 131 piasters in 1916 to 352 piasters in 1917 and to 452 piasters in 1918.

"This gradual rise was caused principally by the incessant demand from the provinces of Syria and Mesopotamia where paper money suffered a much more rapid depreciation than in Constantinople.

"In addition the peasants of the interior would not consent to sell their agricultural produce, except for gold, or at the proportional current rate for the paper lira. All the gold in Constantinople, and also that which was brought in secretly from Germany and Austria, went down through Anatolia, chiefly to Syria and the Arab provinces. In the accompanying speculation the Turkish gold pound fetched up to 500 and 600 paper piasters.

"Every measure that the government endeavored to take to try and prevent these transactions only helped to increase these irregular fluctuations and to encourage speculation.

"Silver money also rose, the medjidié at one time being changed at 92 paper piasters."

### MESOPOTAMIAN OILFIELDS COMPANY ORGANIZING

It is reported that the capital of Mesopotamian Oil Fields, Ltd., will be mainly subscribed by two British firms, the Anglo-Persian Oil Fields and the Shell Transport, in equal amounts; also that a certain amount will be subscribed by French and Mesopotamian interests. The Royal Dutch interest will be confined to its 60 per cent proportion of Shell participation. The British Government is interested through its two-thirds control of the Anglo-Persian Company. Sir John Cowans, one of the directors of the Shell, will be managing director of the Mesopotamian company.

The agreement has not yet been signed, but it is certain that it will show a predominantly British interest. It is expected that pipe lines alone will absorb £3,000,000 capital.



## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

As the Fourth of July comes on Sunday next, Rear-Admiral and Mrs Bristol will hold the reception for the American Colony at the Embassy on Monday afternoon, from five to seven o'clock. No special invitations are being sent out, but all Americans are cordially invited.

Mr. Boghos Nubar has resigned his position as President of the National Armenian Delegation at Paris. The National Armenian Assembly met last week in Galata, and passed a resolution of appreciation of his devotion and unselfish energies, and begging him to continue his work.

Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D., LL.D., of the Yale School of Religion, who has been making a brief stay in this city, left on June 23rd for Athens and Crete, and will be going on to England in a few weeks, returning to America in the fall. Professor Bacon preached most acceptably at Robert College on Sunday, June 20th. He had hoped to go into Asia Minor with Sir William Ramsay and conduct further excavations at Antioch of Pisidia; but local circumstances make this impracticable at this time. Sir William is still in the city, but expects to return shortly to Scotland.

### THE NEAR EAST

Rev. James H. Darlington, D.D., LL.D., for the past fifteen years Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., was in this city last week in connection with visits he is making to various Eastern Churches in the interest of church unity. He left this week for Bucharest and Belgrade on the same mission.

According to the Armenian papers, 250 Armenian refugees from the regions of Baibourt and Erzindjan have arrived in Trebizond, as well as 450 orphans. The orphans are being cared for by the American Relief workers, and the other refugees by the Armenian community.

Mr. Khadissian, former president of the Armenian Council of State, arrived in Constantinople last Saturday from Batoum and has left for Alexandria. He is commissioned by his government to draw up commercial treaties with the Allied Powers.

It is a satisfaction to learn of the promotion in consular rank of Dr. Glazebrook of Jerusalem, Mr. Jackson of Aleppo, and Mr. Heizer of Baghdad, each to the next higher class. Dr. Glazebrook goes to America for a furlough, and Mr. Heizer is on his way to Jerusalem to replace him during his absence.

### OTHER LANDS

The "Bismarck," which was being constructed for the Hamburg-American S. S. Co., and is of 56,000 tons measurement, the largest steamer in the world, will shortly be completed and turned over the Allies as part of the reparation scheme. It is believed that she will be assigned to the White Star Company, in compensation for the "Britannic," torpedoed while serving as a hospital ship in the Mediterranean.

Herr Ferrenbach, former president of the German National Assembly, has been named Chancellor of the Empire. This country seems in these days to be called both an Empire and a Republic.

### PERSONAL

Professor Harold F. Scott of Robert College and Miss Eveline Thomson of Constantinople College were married at Bebek on June 23rd, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George H. Huntington.

Mrs. A. W. Manning of Robert College sailed on Wednesday of last week on her way to America for the summer, expecting to be back again in the fall.

Commissioner and Consul-General G. Bre Ravndal has been authorized to take a furlough, and expects to leave for America about August 1st.

Mrs. J. Wylie Brown, who as Miss Welles was formerly Y.W.C.A. Secretary at Constantinople College, arrived with her children on June 22nd from New York, to join her husband here. On the same steamer were two new Y.M.C.A. workers, Messrs Hutchinson and Groves.

Mrs. Maude Radford Warren, of the publicity staff of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, arrived in Constantinople Saturday, June 26, after an eventful journey via Cairo, Baghdad, Tabriz and Tiflis. An enforced stay of two months in the last place, as a guest of the Bolsheviks, has delayed Mrs. Warren's long expected coming, but fortunately makes it advisable that she remain here several weeks for a little rest in addition to inspection of the Association work.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE, June 29th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.04	20 leva . . . . .	0.35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pound sterling . . . . .	4.23	20 marks . . . . .	0.58
20 francs . . . . .	1.75	20 kronen . . . . .	0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 lire . . . . .	1.28	Gold lira . . . . .	5.17
20 drachmas . . . . .	2.52		

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