

The Orient.

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FUNERAL OF GREEK LOCUM TENENS

The remains of the late Metropolitan Dorotheos, *locum tenens* of the Ecumenical Patriarch, who died in London three weeks ago, were conveyed to Constantinople on the British cruiser "Centaur," which arrived in the harbor last Saturday. A delegation of three metropolitans and three members of the lay council of the Patriarchate, headed by the Metropolitan of Amasia, the newly elected *locum tenens*, went on board and after thanking the commander of the vessel for his kind courtesy, conveyed the body with all ceremony to the Patriarchal Church at Phanar, on the Golden Horn. Here it lay in state till Monday afternoon, for the veneration of the faithful.

On Monday afternoon a very large gathering came to the church for the last rites, which were conducted under the lead of the Metropolitan Nicholas of Amasia. Among those present was Mr. Allen Dulles, of the American High Commission, representing Admiral Bristol; Sir Horace Rumbold and General Ioannou, the Greek High Commissioner Mr. Volsis, General Koutsis, the diplomatic representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Poland, the Armenian Patriarch, the Syro-Chaldean Patriarch, the acting Grand Rabbi, etc.

The casket was in the middle of the nave of the Patriarchal Church; and the Holy Synod all took part in the funeral ceremony. There were also readings and prayers said by prelates of the Russian and Serbian churches, as well as by Rev. R. F. Borough, rector of the Crimean Memorial Church, Canon Whitehouse of the British Embassy Chapel, and Col. Hughes, Chaplain in the British army.

There was a funeral oration also delivered by Mr. Zotos, Director of the National School, who spoke of the devotion of the late Metropolitan to the cause of the unredeemed Greeks, which led him even to risk the journey to England, with its damp and foggy climate, to represent his people at the London Conference,—and this cost him his life. He drew a comparison between this death and that of the Patriarch Gregory V., who was hanged in 1821. His patriotic appeal was much appreciated by the great assembly.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the casket, which was covered with a flag bearing the patriarchal double-headed eagle, was borne down to the steamer-landing and taken by launch around the Seraglio Point and to Psamatia, whence it was carried in a hearse drawn by four horses to the Orthodox cemetery at Balukli, where so many other Patriarchs lie buried.

THE FIGHTING IN ANATOLIA

There was very little fighting during the early part of the past week, but latterly the Turkish forces have forced the Greeks back in the Brousa sector, nearly to the city of Brousa itself, occupying Yenishehir and Inegeul and also most of the peninsula between the gulfs of Moudania and Nicomedia, and the village of Bardizag among others. The cruiser "Averoff," which arrived in the Bosphorus a week ago, has gone down to Nicomedia to help the Greek land forces at that city, and twenty thousand troops are reported to have been landed on the shores of the Gulf of Moudania, to reinforce the defenders of Brousa.

But the greatest success of the Turkish army has been in driving the Hellenic battalions out of Afion Kara Hissar in the direction of Oushak. Thus the Kemalists troops recover possession of the entire railway line from south of Adabazar to Konia. Their official reports tell of the capture of quite a number of Greek prisoners on both northern and southern fronts.

The Greek papers talk of a probable change in the command of the Hellenic forces, saying that Generals Ioannou and Katehakis are to be placed in command of the two armies. This is not yet confirmed. The arrest is reported from Smyrna of 10 Turkish officers and 140 soldiers hidden in houses there, who were expecting to start an attack on the rear of the Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE CHRISTIAN

WORKERS' UNION

Miss Anna V. Rice, of the Religious Work Department of the National Committee of the American Young Women's Christian Associations of New York, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Constantinople Christian Workers' Union to be held at Constantinople College Saturday, April 16, 3 p.m.

Friends are cordially invited to be present to hear Miss Rice and to consider several items of business, the main one of which is a message from Dr. Sherwood Eddy. Miss Rice is a noted speaker. All will profit both by listening to her and by the social fellowship.

F. F. Goodsell, Chairman
Miss I. F. Dodd, Vice-Chairman
E. C. Stevens, Secretary
A. C. Ryan, Treasurer

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE NEWS

The annual meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held the 26th of March. The reports of the work of the different committees during the past year were read by the members of the retiring cabinet, the new members took their places, and the whole association was addressed by the advisory officer concerning the possibilities and duties before the society for the coming year. Refreshments followed. The feature of the social hour was a set of Biblical tableaux which were exceedingly beautiful.

The second copy of the school newspaper has appeared and is even better than the first number. It is the work of the Junior class. It is to appear bi-weekly. The subscription will be seventy-five piastres. Anyone outside of the city who would like it must add to the price of the subscription the necessary postage.

The basket ball team was picked three weeks ago. We feel that our team is rather fast but as yet have no opportunity of putting it to the test in a game, for we are the only girls' school in the city with a team.

Two weeks ago our seniors were the guests of the seniors of the International College at a picnic at Kozaghaki one of the beauty spots around Smyrna. The picnic was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by all those who went.

Two extension courses for the alumnae are going on at present; one on Robert Browning which meets in Miss McCallum's room, the other on psychology which meets at the Y.W.C.A. Service Center. We hope that these will lead to the forming of others next year. At the Y.W.C.A. cabinet meeting on Sunday the old and new cabinet members were present and the new committee members for this year were chosen. Following this the prayer meeting was led by the president.

Smyrna, April 5, 1921.

R. A. P.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

A full program has been successfully carried out this week with record breaking attendance. All ships are in port for target practice. Base ball is played every day that the weather permits, mostly practice games, though one or two matches have been played off. Tents, beds, kitchen and dining room equipment have gone out to the summer camp. It will not be long before the camp will be open and ready to entertain the sailors, but tea will also be served to members of the American Colony. The gymnasium is working over time, as are the showers. Exchange counter and dry canteen of course are always busy. Attendance at French classes is keeping up and over forty boys went to see the Sultan pray on Friday last. Two English entertainers kept the boys entertained for three hours in the evening. The Sunday concert was one of the best of the series and the seating capacity was taxed to its utmost. Mrs. Marcellus Bowen, one of the founders of the Club, was hostess and for that reason there

was an unusually large number from the American Colony present. We wish it might be so every Sunday. The evening services are still very popular, since each evening shows an increased attendance over the preceding Sunday. Last Sunday every seat was taken and the singing was exceptionally fine. Dr. Robert Frew was the speaker and won his way straight to the boys' hearts. This coming Sunday Dr. Marden, recently from Marsovan, will be the speaker. As usual the American Colony has a special invitation for each and every event scheduled at the Club. Chaplain Hester cordially invites the members of the colony to service on the U.S.S. "St. Louis," services at 10:30, motor sailor leaves Tophané at 10 o'clock.

Program for the week :

THURSDAY, APRIL 14th

- 3-5 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion" and "St. Louis."
- 8:30 American cinema.

FRIDAY

- 10:30 Sight seeing, to Selamlık and Dervishes
- 8:00 "Chemistry again," H. A. Flint. (Come prepared to ask questions.)

SATURDAY

- 2:00 Base ball. Taxim Field.
- 8:30 Regular dance.

SUNDAY

- 10:45 Church parties for Dutch Chapel.
- 10:30 Service on U.S.S. "St. Louis." (Boat leaves Tophané at 10 o'clock).
- 2:00 Sight seeing and tea party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Fisher (Hissar).
- 2:00 Ball game.
- 3-5 Music. Tea.
- 8:00 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker, J. K. Marden, M.D., of Marsovan.
- 9:00 American movies.

MONDAY

- 3-5 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion" and "St. Louis."
- 8:00 American Movies.

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Usual Dance.

WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sightseeing in Stamboul.
- 2:00 Ball game, Taxim Field.
- 8:00 Athletics, bouts, etc. Exhibition wrestling.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Mrs. G. Bie Ravndal, in the news that has just come to her of the death of her father, Rev. Mr. Magelssen, in America.

NOTES FROM BULGARIA

Another school year is drawing to its close. It has gone very quickly, and as we look back upon it one or two dates and events stand out with special prominence. The first of these was Thanksgiving. Our winter had begun unusually early and severely, and there was a foot and a half of snow on the ground. But this did not prevent a good little Ford from making its way through the gorges of the Iskar up to our mountain town. It was the last stage of its long journey from Paris, whence late in October the Markham and Woodruff families, four adults and four children, had started in it to motor to Bulgaria. It triumphantly entered the Mission compound on the Wednesday afternoon before Thanksgiving, bringing the last contingent of our restored and recruited force. Miss Clarke and Miss Baird came from Sofia the next day, and at the Thanksgiving dinner there were sixteen members of the Mission and two guests at the grown-ups' table and fifteen at the children's. This was a great contrast to several previous years when all we could muster on such an occasion would be only ten or twelve, including the children. Of course we enjoyed the dinner, but even more the opportunity to exchange experiences and to express our feelings about them. Among the many things for which we unitedly gave thanks was the miraculous escape of the automobiling party when late one evening in Serbia they suddenly went off a badly repaired bridge and the machine turned turtle on the rocky bottom of a dry stream some ten feet below, with all eight inside under the top. Of course there were bruises and cuts, but, wonderful as it may seem, nothing worse than a broken arm for one of the ladies and a severe shock for the other. The car, after slight repairs, came on as well as ever. In addition to our Thanksgiving service we also had an informal Mission meeting to discuss the general situation of the work and to plan for renewed and enlarged activities. Then we celebrated our rejuvenation by having a photograph taken of the Thanksgiving group, thirty three in all. The sixteen members of our Mission are now located as follows: The Woodruffs, Miss Clarke and Miss Baird in Sofia; the Haskells, the Ostranders, the Coopers, the Markhams, Miss Abbott, Miss Long, Miss Crockett and Mr. Rowland in Samokov.

Another memorable time was decision day on the 6th of February. A deep, quiet interest had been manifested during our week of prayer, held for special reasons January 17-22. This was followed by frequent meetings of prayer circles and by a visit from Miss Dimitrieff, the secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Sofia, who held conferences with the girls and addressed joint meetings of the two schools. Then for a week in both schools the exercises at morning prayers were of a nature to suggest and encourage a decision as to personal relations to Christ, and on Saturday and Sunday printed declarations were distributed among all the students, reading: "I believe that Jesus Christ is the person who can best help me to live a clean, noble, God-pleasing life, and I express my desire and firm resolve to follow Him as my teacher and guide, and to

work for His cause." After a special sermon Sunday morning, at student gatherings later in the day the declaration was explained and all who wished to take such a stand were requested to sign their slips and to signify that they had done so. 55 responded from among the pupils of the Boys' School and about 80 from the Girls'. We are now trying to direct and encourage these young people in their resolve to follow Christ and work for Him, and hope and pray that this decision day may bring a great blessing to many.

The Young People's Christian Associations in the two schools, under the leadership of Miss Crockett and Mr. Rowland, have been active and helpful. The older pupils have had charge of the programs and arrangements for meetings and lectures, and the addresses delivered before the joint meetings of the two societies have been profitable and much appreciated. They have also done a good deal of practical charity work in the city. The young people, with their choral society under the leadership of Miss Long, have helped immensely in the regular church services and on several occasions have given most enjoyable sacred concerts Sunday evening in the church. And the young people are taking charge of other Sunday evening meetings in the church to present in a graphic and impressive manner various kinds of missionary work and the social service which the church can render. These and other services attract large audiences, and when the Temperance Society has had charge of two Sunday evening meetings in the church the building has been packed to the doors, with 500-600 people, no standing room even, and scores turned back.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the temperance movement is gaining ground very fast in the country just now. Professional and business men in many cities are organizing citizens' temperance societies, neutral, or Good Templar, organizations are being formed in the State schools, temperance publications are increasing in number, temperance education is to be made compulsory under the new law now pending, many places are voting to close the saloons and a sweeping law for limiting and eventually abolishing the liquor traffic is now before the National Assembly, much to the alarm of the liquor interests. Among other books and tracts issuing from our Mission press under the direction of Mr. Markham is a tract on "The Greatest Revolution and Some Results from It," showing what prohibition has meant in parts of America, and this booklet is being eagerly sought.

People seem hungry for spiritual food. Those of our Mission who have recently made tours in various parts of our field report large and attentive audiences eager to hear the gospel message. The fields are ready, if not for the full harvest, at least for the sowing of the word. Pray that the Lord of the harvest may help us to find and send forth laborers into His work.

L. F. O.

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 1, 1921.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"The struggle going on in Anatolia has from this time on taken the character of a national conflict. It is useless to try to paint it in any other colors by any artifice. What the Turks wish is, to save their national existence, which is menaced by the Greeks. The re-establishing of peace and tranquillity in the Near East is possible on no other condition. We can unhesitatingly say today that after the crushing defeat of the Greeks for the second time before In-Eunü, the maintenance of Greek military occupation over territories that are Turkish is incompatible with the restoration of the peace and tranquillity which are so desirable."

The *Alemdar* in its turn says:—"In the midst of such sad hours, the political horizon of Turkey has been illuminated with a triumphal light. This light, which seven centuries ago shone over the plateaux of Eski Shehir and Seuyüd, has broken forth anew in glorious splendor. Turkish history is rich in triumphs; but we can confidently affirm that if among such a multitude of victories, those of the first and second battles of In-Eunü have special significance, it is because the Turks realized that they were defending their last refuge, their most vital line."

And the *Ikdam* reflects thus:—"The Greeks are truly very skilful in the art of deception, of misleading by false news public opinion both among their own people and among foreigners. One cannot but recognize this ability, and it is in such ability that is found all the power of the Hellenic propaganda. This art is so consummate that even persons and groups that have the very best intentions and are the most sincere are caught in the propaganda even without wishing to be and without knowing it. In the course of this last battle, we have had a chance to see how far the Greeks can go with this art of deception."

The *Bosphore* comments on the death of the Greek *Locum Tenens*, saying that he was a victim of his devotion to the cause of liberty for his brethren. "Suffering as he was from a disease of the heart, his physicians had tried to dissuade him from the journey, especially at a season when the foggy climate of London was hardly good for the lungs of an Oriental accustomed to the bright sunshine of his home. Mgr. Dorotheos, like the great priests of past ages, for whom self-denial and sacrifice were natural laws, did not hesitate an instant. Duty called to London. So he went. We saw him at the Sirkedji station a few minutes before the train left. Closely surrounded by both the clergy and all the officers of the Committee of National Defence, he was telling all of us his hopes, his invincible confidence in the justice of the Allies. 'Our cause,' he said, 'is too just not to claim a hearing.' General Ioannou was there, with his splendid bearing and his air of confidence which inspired all who were near him. The two were talking with the good-nature and familiarity that come from partaking in a common struggle, even though on different fields. To our wishes for success, Mgr. Dorotheos replied by recalling to our minds his former mission to Paris, where we had seen him personally at work on his various efforts, many and unwearying, with the chiefs of

the Allied governments. He stayed at the same hotel with the delegation of the unredeemed Greeks. It was especially in his prolonged interviews with Mr. Venizelos that he drank in hope and comfort. Nor was he deceived. The honors that were paid in London to his remains show clearly the deep sympathy that he had inspired. From the King, who sent the Patriarchal delegation a letter of deep sympathy, to the reverent and contemplative assembly that gathered for the funeral ceremony, it was a general manifestation of sincere mourning. In Constantinople it will be his spiritual children who will form the guard around his casket, till his body reposes in the cemetery of Balukli, where there already await the Resurrection Day so many illustrious patriarchs, who, like himself, have given their lives for the liberation of their brethren. For this reason the obsequies at Phanar will have the character of a really national mourning."

AN APPEAL FROM ARMENIA

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* gives us a despatch from Erivan containing an appeal from the three socialist parties working in Armenia to the international workmen's conference at London and to the 3rd international at Moscow and to all workingmen's associations and to the press, as follows:—

"The red army from Russia introduced last December into Armenia the soviet regime, which lasted only ten weeks, but which was characterized by persecutions, pillage, cruelty, terror and crime. Twelve thousand Armenian officers were exiled to Bakou. The prisons were crowded with political prisoners, and utterly illegal executions took place. Systematic pillage was organized. All these abominable acts brought about chaos, and excited the deepest indignation in the Armenian people who revolted in several parts of the country. The soviet regime was overturned by the Armenian peasants and workers. On February 18th, a popular government was formed, composed of socialists, who succeeded in clearing the country of the Bolsheviki, but the latter in their retreat committed crimes against the Armenian peasants of the frontiers. Our fields remain uncultivated. Armenia is threatened with famine if this state of things is prolonged. We protest energetically against the red army and against the fight of the Bolsheviki against the workmen and peasants, which threatens to exterminate them. We demand of Soviet Russia the immediate withdrawal of their armies beyond the boundaries of Armenia. In the name of Socialism we declare that the latter has been discredited by the crimes of the Bolsheviki. We refuse to believe that the unheard-of crimes now committed in Armenia are encouraged and tolerated by the government and proletariat of Russia. We are also convinced that at this critical time the workmen's associations in Europe and America will not remain passive spectators, but will try to put an end to the Bolshevik domination which is oppressing the Armenian people whose sole desire is to live in freedom and not be under foreign domination."

Signed by OHANDJANIAN, MINASSIAN and ISHKHANIAN

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

APRIL 13, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

The series of educational conferences under the the auspices of Constantinople College during this scholastic year will be brought to a close next Wednesday, with a very comprehensive program including a dozen speakers, who will use French or English as the case may be. The list includes two Turkish speakers, one a woman. This entire series has been of benefit to the educational world of this city, and has attracted much attention. Certainly the schools of the various nationalities and communities here have so much in common, that the discussion of their mutual interests and problems cannot but help each of them. It is good even to feel the unity of aims and plans. We hope such an interchange of ideas may be continued, and that more educators and institutions may take part in future.

It is gratifying to see how the Armenian papers both here and in America have hastened to disavow the attitude taken by an Armenian lawyer in America as to the American missionary and relief workers in this country. This was to be expected; for his attitude does not at all represent Armenian sentiment on either side of the ocean. There is, however, a possibility that, in the ardor of their defence of the Americans, some might suspect a political motive; whereas the one thing against which both missionaries and relief workers have guarded their efforts, is the least appearance of anything of the kind. They are here purely in the interest of the physical and moral well-being of the various races of the country. It has never been the policy of these American workers to make distinctions of race and to spend their efforts simply for Armenians. The earliest missionaries did not have this race especially in mind in coming here. The moral and religious revival and uplift of all races was and always has been their purpose. And the Near East Relief is just as non-political in

its purpose and work. It belongs to others to settle the question of the political future. With that, these friends of humanity have nothing to do. What they most desire is the guaranteeing of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all the races of the country, so that men may have a chance to give their attention to the deeper things of the moral and spiritual life. It is hard for some persons to realize that to be the warm and helpful friend of one race does not involve being an enemy of any other race, nor even being indifferent to its welfare as well. One may spend a lifetime in efforts for the amelioration of the lot of another nation than his own, without in the least losing his devotion to his own, and also without losing interest in many other peoples. The number of those who are giving themselves for the deeper and eternal good of the races of the Near East is unfortunately all too small. There are far more who have at heart the political welfare of one or another of these people. But with the Missionaries and the Relief workers, whom this notoriety-seeking lawyer charges with influencing President Wilson in his attitude towards Armenia, the dominating purpose is to bring to Armenian, Greek, Turk, Jew, Kour, Syrian, or other sufferer, a message of brotherhood and cheer, with food for the body, the mind and the soul. Christ's message of peace and good will is for every section of mankind; and in acting as His ambassadors, these American workers have given no excuse to anyone for such gross misunderstanding of their methods or purpose.

Y.M.C.A. BANQUET

The seventy-fifth birthday of the late Dr. Marcellus Bowen was chosen as the date for the second annual banquet of the Pera Y.M.C.A., which was held in the Union Française. About 200 persons sat down to the sumptuous table, and those who were not accustomed to the American custom were rather interested and amazed at the entire absence of spirituous liquors, as also at the fact that this contributed to the gaiety of the occasion rather than detracting from it.

Mr. E. C. Stevens, of the Stamboul branch of the Y.M.C.A., had organized an orchestra and a chorus, which enlivened proceedings from time to time, to the enjoyment of all. The after-dinner speeches were good, and the whole occasion was one that will long remain in the memories of those who participated.

The speakers included Professors Fisher and Huntington of Robert College, Mrs. Bowen, Professor Arnold Toynbee of London, Mr. G. Stambollian, Prof. M. Aphthendopoulos, M. E. Giraud, Rev. Robert Frew, D.D., and Mr. F. D. Steger and Mr. W. E. Bristol of the Y.M.C.A. While all were well worth listening to, it was a peculiar pleasure to hear Prof. Toynbee from London, who spoke on war as a state of mind, and the need of changing the mental state so as to get rid of war. Mr. Giraud, also, as President of the French Chamber of Commerce of Constantinople, was attentively listened to as he spoke of commerce in Turkey. A delegation from the newly organized Bowen School was present at the banquet.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The Engineering Society was "at home" in Henrietta Washburn Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 2nd. They furnished a varied program in the Social Hall, which consisted of musical numbers, a Russian dance and a short play. Mrs. Dike very kindly played two selections, Rachmaninoff's famous Prelude, and Variations from Schubert. Mr. Bakhouskin gave a very realistic Russian dance in peasant costume. The main feature of the entertainment, however, was a one-act play in French called "Le Commissaire est Bon Enfant" by Georges Courteline. This play represented the weaknesses and peculiarities of the typical "Commissaire" who is worried by a great number of people, wanting every kind of concession and privilege. Mr. Alchalel played the voluble Commissaire very ably, and among the many amusing characters who came to his office perhaps Floche, acted by Mr. Attias, was the most telling. The actors were all amusing and the whole play went off very well. After it was over, delicious refreshments were served at small tea tables in the Gymnasium, where the Engineers and their friends had time for pleasant social intercourse. A list of the Dramatis Personae in the play follows:

Le Commissaire	Lucian Alchalel
Floche	Jacques Attias
Breloc	Alec Gabrielidis
Mme. Floche	Armand Lazaridis
Pugneze	Constantin Xenis
Un Monsieur	Robert Pashe
Lagreille (agent)	Wm. Douch
Garrigou	Assadourian
Stage Manager	Alec Gabrielidis

A very interesting and popular address was made by Dr. Fisher to the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday evening April 3rd. It was on "International Mindedness, as Christianized Nationalism." Dr. Fisher deprecated the pretentious nature of the title of his talk but he explained very simply and clearly what he meant by having minds with international sympathies. He showed the pitfalls which await all those who possess an intense nationalism and pointed out the dangers of selfishness and prejudice. How much this kind of admonition is needed in every part of the world in these days of readjustment after the huge upheaval of four years of war.

At College Assembly on April 8th the students listened to a very inspiring lecture by Dr. Terzaghi on "Religion, Science and Life." Although Dr. Terzaghi is professor of Civil Engineering and an enthusiastic scientist, he talked with familiarity of philosophy and the things of the spirit. While he cannot but admit the power of science, he believes that religion cannot be tested by means of it and he realizes that there are hidden, powerful and mysterious forces which no science as yet can account for or properly control. His lecture gave much meat for thought and was stimulating in every way.

On Saturday evening, April 9th, the College Club was

held in Henrietta Washburn Hall and Professor Shipley gave a most interesting paper on "Scientific Methods Applied to Modern Production." He spoke so clearly and left out so much of the technical language in his explanations that the ordinary layman, unversed in mechanical processes, could fully enjoy his lecture.

E. T. S.

ARMENIANS RALLY TO DEFEND
MISSIONARIES

A certain Vahan Kardashian, said to be a lawyer, and claiming to represent in Washington the revolutionary government of the Armenian Republic, has recently put forth a pamphlet entitled "Wilson, Wrecker of Armenia." In this he asserts that President Wilson was under the control of a *sub rosa* group composed of the missionaries and the workers of the Near East Relief; and that the pro-Armenians in America were centered in the churches and tried to secure funds to use for relief purposes; and that therefore it was to their interests that Armenia should remain under the Turkish yoke rather than be free, so that they might secure more money; and that these persons became Wilson's counsellors.

To this remarkable concoction the local Armenian daily *Vertchin Lour* makes a lengthy reply, from which we quote:—"These words are utter calumny, and the acme of national ingratitude, and they merely reflect the miserable soul of this infamous adventurer. What the American mission did before the war, we need not relate; but the almost divine rôle it has played during the war and after the armistice is known to all the world. There were many missionaries who stayed in our country through it all, lived through the terrors, and shared our pain and misery, gave all possible help to the poor, and some of them even boldly went to martyrdom for those they served. Furthermore, how can we forget the supplies of food and medicines the missionaries furnished in those terrible days when the people in Armenia were digging the bodies out of graves to save themselves from starvation, or the thousands of orphans sheltered in American orphanages? And today, while Kardashian and fellows like him are comfortably ensconced in America, cursing the missionaries, the latter are still at their sublime work in Harpout, and Sivas, and Erivan, doing what is possible for the remnants of the Armenian people."

The Armenian weekly *Golchnag*, of New York, prints an able reply to Mr. Kardashian's pamphlet, by Mr. Ananikian, in which he shows the many contradictions therein, and the lack of elementary logic, and the prejudice done to the Armenian cause by such a man. He says in part:—"The majority of the American missionaries in Turkey have unreservedly devoted themselves to the cause of Armenian relief; and this public accusation can result in nothing but the weakening of the Armenian cause in the American churches. Armenia is suffering from famine; and even the strange government there sees its duty to encourage the free distribution of American relief, while on the other hand the high tide of American sym-

pathy is fast ebbing. We ask Mr. Kardashian: Should the missionaries, disgusted with this foolish insult of his, so publicly done them, cease their helpful activity in the American churches, who will stir up the sympathy of that land for us, and whence can the millions of dollars come to keep alive those many Armenians in the Caucasus and in Turkey? Who has authorized this man to come forth at such a critical time, to doom the hungry Armenians to death?" He goes on to show that the charges against President Wilson are equally false, and that he has shown himself a sincere friend of the Armenians.

FROM BATOUM, GEORGIA, TO A NEW HOME IN GREECE

(From the *Near East Relief*)

During the last week 6500 Greek refugees, fleeing from Batoum because of the Bolsheviks, have been in Constantinople harbour on board the Greek ships "Kios" and "Panayotis," en route to Salonica. At Salonica there are now over 60,000 Greek refugees, (states the Director of the Greek Relief Committee) who gradually will be equipped with farm implements and animals by the government and sent to the towns in Macedonia which have been evacuated by the Bulgarians.

The "Kios," the first of the two boats to arrive, stayed two days in port for coaling and to receive other provisions. In spite of the 4000 people and 780 cows on board, the ship was clean and the best of order prevailed. A party of Near East workers went out to the ship with Mr. Stephopoulos, the Greek Relief Director, to deliver the 30 cases of milk, donated by the Near East for the many babies and children on board, and to watch the unloading of the 5000 loaves of Near East bread, which had been obtained by the Greek Committee from our bakery.

The "Panayotis" was a much smaller boat, loaded to the limit with 2500 people, all dirty and unkempt and weary looking. On the poop-deck were quartered about thirty cows and horses, plus a few hens. Over the sides of the vessel were roped chairs, tables, and carriages which the refugees had brought with them to start their new homes. The hold of the vessel was tightly packed with farming implements and more household goods. The "Panayotis" boasts no cabin accommodations, and consequently all the refugees have spent the five days' trip from Batoum on the open deck. Some families had managed to erect makeshift shelters of blankets and rags to keep out the wind. A few lucky families had cosy quarters of their own in the life-boats. The vessel was very dirty, particularly in the neighborhood of the one little faucet where the refugees could obtain water. In spite of the dirt and the crowded conditions, the ship's doctor, who happened to be the only Russian on board, said there had been little sickness, although he had been kept busy by the four refugee babies who were born during the trip. He asked for disinfectants and was supplied with chloride of lime and carbolic acid by the Near East.

The refugees themselves were of the peasant farming class, dressed in Russian costume, and speaking a combination of Greek and Russian. There were babies and children galore, all fairly well dressed, and dirty as could be.

In addition to the disinfectants for the doctor, our motor boat carried olives and 3000 loaves of bread, bought by the Greek Committee, and 25 cases of condensed milk, donated by the Near East Relief. During the unloading of the provisions, the refugees hung over the side of the ship, watching the food eagerly, offering advice to the men who were handling the bread, and occasionally singing a little Greek song by way of showing that the Bolsheviks had not frightened all their good spirits away. Not one crumb of the bread was wasted; the refugees, who helped unload it, carefully gathered up all the broken bits for themselves. Then an old man swept up every crumb from the bottom of the barge and filled a basket with food for his hens. And such a mad scramble there was when a hamper of olives fell into the water and had to be rescued with grappling hooks and ropes!

The refugees on the "Panayotis" are the last of the Greeks to get away from Batoum. Time and ships were lacking for the others to leave. As a result, many Greeks in the town of Batoum itself, and in the villages around Batoum have by this time doubtless asserted their allegiance to the Bolshevik cause. They probably have decided "discretion is the better part of valor."

GLEE HASTINGS

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, ARNAOUTKEUY

April 20, 1921

11. a.m. The Place of Physical Culture in Education

Miss GWENDDA HUGH-JONES,
Assistant Headmistress, English High School
for Girls, Pera.

SELIM SIRRI BEY
Director, Dar-ül-Mouallimin (Normal College for men), Stamboul.

12 m. Co-education and Self-Government as Means of Developing Character.

Dr. ELEANOR I. BURNS
Registrar, Constantinople College
Prof. GIOVANNI BIANCO
R. R. Istituti Medi Italiani, Constantinople
Mr. LEVON TASHDJIAN
Director, Dayan School for Girls, Scutari

2:30 p.m. The Elective System as a Means of Attaining a High Standard of Scholarship

Dr. MARY MILLS PATRICK
President, Constantinople College
Prof. STAVROS S. EMMANUEL
Robert College

Mr. I. ASSEO
Lycée Juif, Pera

8:30 p.m. **What the Colleges can Do for the School Teachers of the City**

Prof. FLOYD H. BLACK
Robert College

ESMA HANUM

Dar-ul-Mouallimat (Normal College for women), Stamboul

Mr. SHAHAN BERBERIAN

Director, Collège Berberian, Scutari

NOTE. The addresses and discussions will be conducted in English and French. Résumés will be given after each address, in French of the English addresses, and in English of the French addresses.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Rev. Newton M. Hall, D. D., Pastor of the North Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass., and his daughter made a brief visit to Constantinople the past week, coming from Athens. Dr. Hall is a member of the deputation of the Federal Council of Churches of America to the churches of Europe.

Japan is to have a diplomatic representative in Constantinople, — Mr. Ochira, who is expected here tomorrow.

A unit of the Turkish Red Crescent, composed of twenty doctors and five druggists, left on Monday by steamer for Ineboli on the Black Sea, to care for the wounded in Anatolia. It is expected to send another unit of the same character soon.

A variety-show will be given at Constantinople College on Tuesday, April 19th, at 4:30 p.m., for the benefit of the Constantinople College Relief Fund. Tickets are 50 piastres each. On the program appear a play called "The Pot-Boiler," in the cast of which are Mrs. Morgan, Miss Walker, Mr. Beach, Mr. Colcord, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Sackett; also a Russian scene, with national songs and dances, and some songs by Miss Walker and Mr. Beach.

Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, after having been received in Rome by Signor Giolitti, left Brindisi Sunday by steamer and is expected tomorrow in this city.

Izzet Pasha, Minister of Interior, has tendered his resignation of that post, and will merely continue to act in the office till after the return of the Grand Vizier.

THE NEAR EAST

Martial law is reported to have been proclaimed in the regions of Diarbekir and Harpout, Erzinjan and Sivas, because of the threatening attitude of the Kourdish population toward the Kemal government.

More than 6,000 Russian refugees from the island of Lemnos have recently been taken back to Odessa on two Turkish steamers, and have been well received at that port.

A branch of the Banco di Roma has been opened at Adalia. This bank had already branches at Scala Nova, Smyrna, Sokia and Rhodes.

According to expectations, Mr. Gounaris has been entrusted by King Constantine with the formation of a new cabinet, and has done so. He retains the portfolio of justice, along with the premiership; Mr. Baltazzi is minister of foreign affairs, Protapadakis of finance; Kartalis of public aid; Tartipis of agriculture, John Rallis of marine; Mavromichalis of national economy; Stais of interior; Tsaldaris of communications; Theotokis of war; Zaimis of public instruction.

Since the Russian reoccupation of Batoum, the railroad to Baku is reported to be running regularly. A Russian diplomatic representative has been sent to Trebizond.

OTHER LANDS

Caruso, the famous tenor, has again sung in New York, for the first time since his illness. His voice seems as fine as ever.

M. Viviani was the guest of honor at a banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last week, where he was given a great ovation. At another dinner, given by the American Committee for the devastated regions of France. M. Viviani handed to Ambassador Myron T. Herrick the diploma of citizen of the town of Chateau Thierry. M. Viviani has been given by the Mayor the freedom of the city of New York.

PERSONAL

The marriage is announced on March 2nd at Kansas City, Mo., of Miss Vina May Sherman, formerly of Erzroum, to Mr. Charles Newton Dadds. They will live in Elburn, Illinois.

Miss Margaret V. Edwards, who for some months past has been in the office staff of Dr. Peet at the Bible House, left on Monday for Beirut, where she will be in the work of

the Near East Relief. On the same steamer went Miss Mary I. Ward, of Marsovan, going to Beirut, and Mr. James Goldsbury, of Marsovan, going to the Y.M.C.A. summer camp at Deurt Yol, near Alexandretta.

Mr. and Mrs. Airgood, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Scribner and Miss Wood, all of the Near East Relief, arrived in Constantinople on Friday last from Samsoun.

Miss Carrie V. P. Young and Miss Ruth Woodsmall, of the Y.W.C.A., and Mr. Walter Wiley of Anatolia College, Marsovan, left Constantinople by Italian steamer on Thursday last for Beirut.

The marriage is announced on March 28th of Miss Josephine M. Giglio, formerly secretary to the President at Constantinople College, to Mr. Clifford Arthur Braider, in New York City.

Dr. Patrick left on Sunday to attend the first International Woman's Congress ever held in Athens. This Congress is under the auspices of the Woman's International League which has an official office in Geneva. The countries represented in its Executive Committee are Great Britain, America, France, Switzerland, Austria, Norway and Holland. Other countries belonging to national sections of this League are Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Sweden. Dr. Patrick is attending this Congress at the special invitation of the Queen.

Rev. and Mrs. John H. Kingsbury of Bardizag are the happy parents of a daughter, Joyce, born at the American Hospital, on Monday, April 11th.

Just before her departure for America, Mrs. J. P. Coombs was the recipient of the Ottoman order of the Shefakat from His Majesty the Sultan. This is an order given solely to women; and as far as recorded, the only other American woman so honored outside of diplomatic circles is President Patrick.

LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

- April 14th, 1 P.M. Dr. MacCallum: "Minor Christian Communities in the Near East."
 April 15th, 9 A.M. Tahir Bey: "Scutari and its Environs III."
 April 19th, 1 P.M. Dr. W. W. Peet: "Local Subjects. I."
 April 20th, 1 P.M. Rev. C. T. Riggs: "Missions in the Near East, IV. Persia."
 April 21th, 1 P.M. Dr. W. W. Peet: "Local Subjects, II."

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SUNDAY SERVICES April 17, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. C. H. Huntington
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Miss Anna V. Rice
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, April 12th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.47	20 leva	0.36
Pound sterling . .	5.79	20 marks	0.48
20 francs	2.11	20 kronen	0.04 ³ / ₄
20 lire	1.27 ¹ / ₂	Gold lira	5.98
20 drachmas . . .	2.17		

LATEST NEWS

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

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

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