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POEMS IN CAPTIVITY

In June of 1918, the officers of the International College, Smyrna, tendered to the Turkish government, for British and Indian prisoners of war to be repatriated, the use of the College buildings at Paradise. In September, the first prisoners came, to be followed by hundreds of others, until by December, no less than two thousand had shared "the hospitality of the College and the courtesy of the staff during the last and happiest days of their long captivity" to quote from the inscription on a splendid Sports Challenge Cup presented to the College by the officers as a mark of their appreciation.

Of the many rewarding experiences that came to us who were at Paradise in those days, none were richer than the friendships we formed with the officers. Some of them found in our homes their first taste of the dear home life to which they were bound after two and three years of cruel captivity. One of the first officers to reach us was a Ceylon tea planter whose life story was one of the most interesting I have ever heard. Before he left, he had told of some of the efforts he had made to keep from "getting stale" — he had been taken prisoner in the summer of 1915, three days after the landing at Suvla Bay in the terrible Dardanelles campaign. He left us as a sacred trust, the only remaining copy of poems he had written in captivity. If the German submarines should sink his homeward bound ship, we were to endeavor to have these poems published.

But happily John Still did reach home in safety to find the wife he had left as a bride, and the little daughter of whom he wrote before he had seen her

To Eileen, Aged One.

The fairest prize the diver pearled
Beneath the sunlight on the sea,
O little friend of all the World
Were not so beautiful to me,
Nor yet the sapphire of the skies
So welcome as your smiling eyes.

The snow lay white upon your birth;
But even purer than the snows,
O little friend of all the Earth,
Your dawning soul whose wonder grows
So bright upon the face I see,
And smiles across the World to me.

It was not long before a letter came asking us not to use

the poems, as arrangements were made for the collection to be published; and now the world has in POEMS OF CAPTIVITY, from the press of John Lane, the work this British officer penned in prison in Constantinople, in Angora and under the frowning turret of Afion Kara Hissar. The whole collection is illustrative of the spirit he voiced shortly after he was captured:

Yet freedom is and ever will remain
Moral not physical, and those are free
Who can rise morally above their pain,
Their minds uncrippled by captivity.
More free by far than any bird that flies,
My mind is free to climb among the stars,
My soul is free to wander o'er the skies,
Only my body is behind the bars.

Poems in Captivity treat of the experiences of the bitter years of prison life but they are not limited to this theme. The author, a lover of nature, a student of Indian philosophy and of modern science, a keen observer of things and of men, seems equally at home and equally happy in singing of monotonous prison life or the lullaby of the children he loves, in telling tales of the great jungles whose secrets he knows as few living white men, in voicing the world's hope for a better order "After the War", or in interpreting the world from the standpoint of Indian philosophy. Seldom does one take up a book by a new writer — for this is Still's first published work, — with such satisfaction, or find in it more to repay a casual reading or serious study. Still claims that he is not a Christian and his philosophy is Eastern, though his life seems to show much of the unselfish, helpful spirit of the Master who, unfortunately, has been hidden for him too much by outworn creeds and a church that imperfectly represents Him. But in the last of his Path Poems, introduced by this stanza:

There are paths that pierce the maze of tangled lies
Which rings the hidden temple of the true;
And every conscious being some path tries,
But few indeed are worthy to win through,

he comes very near to the Christian position in his Path of Love: when after treating at length of the Path of Pain and the Path of Wisdom, he writes:

I tried to write the path of love
But found it far too high for me
Who cannot feel, but dimly see
A path go mounting high above

All I have felt of purest joy,
 All I have gained from keenest pain
 All I have gathered since, a boy
 I first trod wisdom's path in vain
 The path is still too hard to know,
 But yet the fleeting glimpse I gain
 Through others' eyes is not all vain,
 And leaves some hope that there may grow
 A higher power in higher men
 To follow newer, truer things,
 Now far above our human ken,
 To circle wider on new wings
 Until the mind of man at last
 Shall in the soul of truth stand fast.

I do not claim to be a literary critic. I know that for me these poems are suffused with the personality of one of the most remarkable men I have ever met and whom it is an honor to call a friend. But I find others who did not know Still personally enthusiastic about the book, and I commend it to all who love poetry and the East.

CASS ARTHUR REED

WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER

In announcing the progress made toward arrangements for the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order, the American Preliminary Commission issues a bulletin in which it says: —

"The Spirit of God is moving over the chaos of the divisions of Christians, and slowly but surely the world is coming to see, first, that only by universal obedience to Christ's new commandment of Love is there any hope for the future of civilization and for enduring peace and righteousness, international, industrial, or social. Next, that only the visible unity of Christians can convert the world to Christ and so establish that new commandment. Then, that only through fervent and regular prayer can Christians obtain grace to surrender their wills to God's, that His will for unity may be achieved and Christ, the one Way, the one Truth, the one Life, may be all in all. Lastly it has become clear that if Christians be truly filled with Christ's love, they will seek unity through conference, not controversy, for in conference they can understand and appreciate one another and so help one another to a more complete comprehension of infinite Truth.

"So the World Conference on the Faith and Order of the Church of Christ seems now assured, and a preliminary meeting to discuss how best to proceed further, and perhaps to fix the date and place of the World Conference itself, will be held, God willing, at Geneva, Switzerland, August 12, 1920. All the great family groups, save one, of the churches which worship Jesus Christ as God incarnate and Savior will be represented by delegates from every quarter of the earth, and of almost every race and every tongue. Invitations have been sent to, and been accepted by, all Europe, Australia and America, all Christian Asia and Africa, and the islands of

the sea. The languages of the various delegates will be English, French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Greek, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Serbian, and perhaps Armenian and Arabic. Notices of the appointment of delegates to the Geneva meeting are beginning to be received. Already the following churches have appointed delegates: — Protestant Episcopal Church of America, Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference, Ecumenical Patriarchate, Constantinople, Church of Greece, Methodist Conference of New Zealand, Disciples of Christ, Church of Serbia, Reformed Church in the United States, Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, Church of Norway.

"The Commission of the American Episcopal Church is deeply grateful to God who has permitted it thus to accomplish its function of securing the cooperation of the churches of the world in this great effort to prepare the way for that visible unity of Christians which will set free the power of the Gospel for man's redemption. That Commission has frequently urged the paramount need of prayer. It now repeats that request, and especially begs that all the Christian world will make the next Feast of Pentecost, or Whitsunday, May 23 (Western calendar), a special day of earnest prayer that God the Holy Spirit will preside over the meeting at Geneva and guide the diversity of race and tongue, of modes of worship, of credal statements, toward visible harmony in the one faith they all share in common in the one Lord, And we urge our brethren of the Roman Catholic Church to join with us in prayer that day. We are grieved that they will not be represented officially at Geneva, and we know that our grief will be shared by many thousands of them, all over the World, who are looking with eager hope to this movement."

(Signed) William T. Manning, Chairman Ex. Com.
 Robert H. Gardiner, Secretary.

The delegates of the Orthodox Greek Church appointed are His Grace Germanos, rector of the Theological Academy at Halki: Very Rev. Archimandrite Chrysostom Papadopoulos and Dr. Hamilcar Alivizatos of Athens, and Very Rev. Constantine Callinicos of Manchester, England. The Church of Servia will be represented by the Rt. Rev. Nicolai Velimirovitch, Bishop of Zicha; and two priests.

Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Nilson of Tarsus have been called upon to part with their little daughter, Faith, who died in that city March 20th.

SUNDAY SERVICES April 18, 1920

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. G.H. Huntington
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 a.m., (Vacation)
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 11 a.m., Rev. R. F. Borough

NEAR EAST RELIEF SECTION

"THE WHITE STAR" AT BEIRUT

The ladies of the Anglo-American and Syrian Protestant Church communities managed a bazaar recently in Memorial Hall, the Sunday School rooms of the Protestant church, for the sale of work done in the Armenian refugee camp at Port Said, where Prof. Brown was in command. There were various booths for different sorts of goods. Certainly there was a profusion and a great variety. The boy scouts from Miss Kessab's Protestant School were in charge of the rugs and were of great assistance in handling and displaying the heavy carpets. Tea and cakes were served and netted a neat sum. The sale continued for three days and 1,025 Egyptian pounds were realized. A very large amount of goods remains and it is proposed to hold another sale in the near future, and after that to send the goods either to Constantinople or to America for sale.

The closing up of various departments and the cutting down of the relief work has enabled several workers to leave for the home land. Major and Mrs. Nicol gave a tea party on Monday, March 8th, in honor of the departure of Mr. Orrin Miller, Mr. Chris Graber, and Dr. Dudley from Beirut, and Mr. Edward Burgess, Miss Steel and Miss Galland from Aleppo, who sailed on March 9th. Mr. Miller has been in Beirut over a year and has made many friends and has served with great efficiency. This is no reflection on the other workers, but just a faint word of praise for this faithful servant of the "White Star." Mr. Magee and Mr. Scott are soon to sail for home.

W. B. A.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AT SAMSOON

Samsoun is not an industrial center, naturally, and the starting of industries here is therefore difficult, but I am convinced that it is not impossible even with our limited means.

Not only are there very few artisans, but in some industries we could hardly even find an instructor. Then too, because there have never been any industries here, everything must be worked up from the very bottom.

Here are some of the things that we are working on at present, as a beginning:

A school for weaving at the Armenian Orphanage. We are starting in with three looms, probably weaving Turkish towels at first, or cloth for the orphans. An instructor is engaged and the looms have been ordered from Marsovan. When they get here I am going to devise an improvement that will throw the shuttle automatically. I understand this has been done elsewhere with great success, increasing the output very much.

A similar school for weaving at the Greek Orphanage.

A school for knitting stockings, sweaters and underwear at the Armenian Orphanage. We have an expert to start the school.

A wood-working school at the Armenian Orphanage that we hope will grow into a first-class furniture factory on a small scale. Orphans will be taught here at first and if all goes well refugees will be employed later. If the output becomes too great to market here we can export to Constantinople. An experienced instructor will be secured from Marsovan for this work.

Cutting and dressmaking school at the Armenian Orphanage is now in operation.

Combination agricultural school for Armenian orphans and farm for refugees. The orphans receive a small wage when they are able to do useful work. This money is held for them until they are of age. A graduate of an agricultural school in Constantinople devotes three hours a day to giving technical instruction, and to directing the practical work.

Shoemaking and repairing school and shop, Armenian Orphanage.

Partnership with truck farmer who has eight or ten acres under cultivation. The land is good and well irrigated. The Greek orphans will be put to work here.

Stock Company, Limited, capital Ltqs, 6,000, to operate shoe factory on fairly large scale, making a-la-Franca shoes. To employ and teach twenty Greek orphans and seven men. The master shoemaker is the best in this part of the country. Salaries will be paid orphans after they learn enough to be a help. Master shoemaker will contribute 1,000 or 1,500 pounds of capital; we give 1,000 to 1,500; the public the balance. Net profits to be divided in proportion to stock held. Shares sold with the proviso that when the dividends amount to the par value of the stock, the shareholder's interest in the business automatically cedes to the Greek Orphanage. The idea has been enthusiastically received. The Greek bishop and others have expressed a willingness to buy stock. If the business goes well, the Greek Orphanage will eventually have a permanent source of revenue, even after the N. E. R. has ceased to exist. The basement of the orphanage can be used for the factory.

The Acorne

Colonel Coombs, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, left by steamer April 12th for Mersin, expecting to be gone about a fortnight.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, April 13th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.18	20 leva	0.34 1/2
Pound sterling	4.85	20 marks	0.52
20 francs	1.62	20 kronen	0.15
20 lire	1.03	Gold lira	5.42
20 drachmas	2.55		

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

CAUCASIAN ARMENIA

(From the report of U. S. Trade Commissioner Mears.)

Continued from April 7th number

Many places in Armenia contain minerals; for instance, there are copper, lead and silver, manganese, iron, chrome iron, sulphurous iron, sulphur, coal, soda, alum, cobalt, beril, magnesia, and gold. These deposits are generally hardly explored or are impossible to exploit on account of the scarcity of available roads.

Let us mention the following among the mines that are being exploited. The Caucasus, and Armenia in particular, are among the countries that are exceedingly rich in copper. Among the innumerable deposits of copper, as yet hardly explored, are being exploited the rich copper mines of Lori in the district of Bortchala; near the stations Sanain and Shagali, Sliar and Mans, belonging to a French society, are working. In the year 1913 the production of these refineries was 231,540 poods of red and electrolytic copper. The mines contains 4-7% of copper mixed with silver and gold. Also there exist Sismaden copper mines in the district of Alexandropol with the average production of 3,000 poods of copper yearly; also the copper mines of Temir Magar in the district of Novo-Bayazid, and the Trovo-Balka in the district of Alexandropol.

The richest copper mines are in the roadless mountainous region of Zangezur and Goward with the copper melting works at Siounik, Ougourchag, Katar and other places, whose general products are 112,000 poods of red copper. In the region of Olti there are rich coal mines awaiting exploitation; the ore is estimated at 12½ billion pounds or 280 million tons.

Of other minerals there are being exploited the rich sulphuric colchedon mines of Shirakatsor in the district of Elisabethpol; the iron mines and cast iron foundries of Shatash in the district of Borshal; the rich alum rock pit of Saglyk in the district of Elisabethpol; the very rich rock salt pit of Koulpi in the district of Surmala with the average production of 165,000 poods.

Important are the inexhaustible beds of rock salt near Nakhitchevan, the Agri mine near Nakhitchevan with the yearly production of about half a million poods, and the silver and mercury mines of Chiumanshlong in the district of Sharur Daralaguose. The District of Surmala possesses gold mines which have great industrial importance and for whose working a society has been founded before the war. As it will be seen in this enumeration the minerals are found within the Armenian territory in the districts of Bortchala, Kasach, Elisabethpol, Zangezur and Surmala. Those rich deposits still wait initiative capital and building of roads to enable their exploration and exploitation.

Caucasian Armenia is rich in water energy from the Arax and other rivers; probably 200 000 horsepower can be obtained practically by installing hydroelectric stations of 3,000 to 4,000 horse power. This energy can be used for the working of the abundant rock salt mines, for the production of caustic soda, calcium carbide, artificial manure, sulphuric acid, for the refinement of copper and chromic iron, for the electrification of railroads, etc. Cheap electric energy combined with the abundance of the minerals will give growth to new centres of industry in the country.

Regarding trade, Caucasian Armenia is not only important as a country producing all sorts of goods valuable for the international market but as a place through which is passing a great part of the trade between Persia and Russia, as well as between Persia and other foreign countries; this amounted to 164,592,000 roubles in 1913. The wealthiest province of Persia, namely Persian Azerbaidjan, exports the following products: dried fruits, cotton, carpets, and different raw products through Armenia on the Djoulfa-Tiflis railroad connection. Return traffic consists of textiles, sugar, petroleum, metals and manufactured goods from Russia and abroad. With the building of the Djoulfa-Tiflis railroad, only finished during the war, the exchange of goods must take much greater proportions, especially after the termination of the Bakou-Djoulfa railway along the valley of the river Arax, whose construction was undertaken during the war, also the completion of the projected line Batoum-Kars. The shortest route from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf will pass through Armenia. Trade with Persia was principally handled by Armenian firms of Erivan, and Tiflis, and Armenian and Tartar firms in Bakou.

The Armenians have their farms subject to seasonal raids due to the nomadic Kourds coming down from the mountains at the approach of winter and with the coming of summer carrying away with them their live-stock and the products of the land. These practises have severely discouraged local industries and have induced a large emigration of Armenians to the industrial sections of Bakou and Northern Caucasus and in recent years to America also. The great war has dealt a further heavy blow; estimates have been made that seventy-five per cent of their farms have been ruined at a loss of considerably more than three hundred million dollars.

War, famine and disease have caused a great reduction among the former habitans, while on the other hand, the presence of several hundred thousand refugees from Turkey has produced a serious situation which is being partly alleviated by relief work. But under conditions of reasonable security and with outside assistance, such as producing seed on a business basis, the country would be again restored to productive activity. An opening up of Caucasian Armenia through emigration, water power, and more and better transportation would promise excellent possibilities for the new de facto republic.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

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EDITORIAL SECTION

In a very real sense, our sorrows drive us into the presence of our Master, and we find relief from them in communion with the God of all comfort. The Savior was indeed a Man of Sorrows, and acquainted with grief, who says to us all: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Many a man has found in public worship and private devotions new courage to meet the worst kind of trial. It is for this reason that we very much regret the decision of the Armenian Patriarchate which closed all the Gregorian churches of this city on Sunday last, — the Oriental Easter. It was just the time when the church ought to have opened wide its loving arms to receive and console the multitudes who were mourning the untimely death of loved ones. Such experiences as those through which the Armenian people have just been passing are calculated to disturb the faith of the weak, who need all the spiritual consolation they can get from those who are their spiritual guides and helpers. If the Easter message of hope and cheer had been made all the more emphatic, instead of depriving all the people of every chance to join in helpful worship, last Sunday might have been made a day of new hope and faith and cheer. A service such as was held at the Emmanuel Evangelical Church, that morning, was most satisfying. The auditorium was packed to capacity; and while many shed tears as the pastor referred to the sorrows of recent days, all were comforted and helped by his words of cheer as he applied the story of the resurrection as balm to their wounded hearts. What an immense amount of good might have been done, had a similar message come to the crowds that would have eagerly thronged the Gregorian churches of the city, had they been open!

Florence Nightingale was born May 15th, 1820. The centennial of her birth comes therefore next month. It would indeed be fitting if there were some suitable commemoration

of the anniversary in a city where she spent a most important and fruitful part of her life. The story of Miss Nightingale's labors at Scutari in the large barrack-hospital during 1854—1856, is one of the brightest pages in the English annals. The sufferings of the sick and wounded during the Crimean war were reported in England and made a deep impression. Forethought for the care of such victims of the operations was not then a characteristic of any army; and many lives were lost ere conditions were bettered. Miss Nightingale offered her services and left the headship of the Governesses' Sanatorium in London to go out in October, 1854, with a staff of thirty-seven nurses. She reached Scutari in time to receive the wounded from the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman. Soon she had 10,000 men under her charge, and the general superintendence of all the hospitals on the Bosphorus. She gave herself unstintedly to the care of the men, some times standing for twenty hours at a stretch to see the wounded accommodated. The men almost worshiped the ground she walked on, and "The Lady with the Lamp" became their guardian angel. Though prostrated herself for a time with fever, she would not leave, and stayed till Turkey was evacuated by the British in July, 1856. In gratitude for her noble services, a man-of-war was ordered to bring her home, and preparations were made in London to give her a triumphant reception; but she hated publicity and returned on a French ship and made her way quietly to her country home. Later a fund of £50,000 was raised in recognition of her work, and with it the Nightingale Home for training nurses was founded. She died ten years ago. It would seem eminently appropriate that the anniversary of next month be observed here, the British Red Cross taking the lead.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

The April number of this valuable quarterly has just reached us. It is largely an India number, with about one-half of the volume devoted to six articles dealing with that country. The Survey of the Effect of the War upon Missions is continued in this number, with papers on Missionary Co-operation and on the Work of the Bible Societies, the latter showing a Bible distribution during hostilities of about 25,000,000 copies. Mr Oldham, the editor, gives a very sympathetic but discriminating study of the Interchurch World Movement in America, which for two months he studied at close range early in this year. The India articles are one on The Musical Heritage of India, by Rev. H. A. Popley, of Erode, South India; Indian Christianity and some Notable Indian Christians, by Rev. Nicol Macnicol, D. Litt., of Poona; The Relation of Church and Mission in India, a group study with the collaboration of several missionaries of long experience; A Vision of the Indian Church, by Rev. J. C. Winslow of Ahmednagar; Christianity and Agriculture in India, by Rev. Sam Higginbottom, Principal of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute; and The Education of Women, based on the report of the Calcutta University Commission, by Miss Gibson of the office staff of the Review. Rev. Henri Junod,

of the Mission Romande at Lourenço Marquez, gives an interesting series of quotations from Bantu young men as to whether heathen games should be preserved in a Christian community in Africa; and the last article is the first of a series by Rev. William Paton, the missionary secretary of the British Student Christian Movement, on *Agelong Principles and Modern Life*, or the application of the principles of Jesus to the dangers that beset the world of today.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LAST NOTE

The *Bosphore* thus comments on the note of President Wilson regarding the Turkish settlement:—"In the midst of the long, hard job of elaborating the Turkish peace treaty, President Wilson's new note actually adds new trouble to a situation in itself quite complicated enough. One cannot help asking the real purpose of this note, at a time when according to the statement of Mr. Lloyd-George in the House of Commons, the United States had definitely renounced all part in the Turkish peace. The mandate over Constantinople had been offered them; they had sent out American commissions to question the populations; President Wilson when he left Paris last summer on the signature of the German treaty, had asked the Allies to postpone the settlement of the Turkish question because he wished to have part in that; and the whole affair had ended lamentably. During this time, blood has been shed in Asia Minor, Christian blood, and because of the delay in solving the Turkish problem a most complicated state of affairs has arisen in that region. England, France and Italy will have to solve it alone, though they are not the only ones responsible. Is not the situation bad enough without uselessly making it more so for the statesmen and diplomats who are discussing it?"

"President Wilson asks that some one Power take the mandate of Constantinople and Turkey. Why does he not do it himself, if he thinks this mandate is easy and that one could readily assure the disinterestedness of all for the profit of one? In the paragraph about Thrace, his note is still more disconcerting. The question is, on what documents does he base his assertion that Adrianople and Kirk Kilisé are Bulgarian? Besides, that fact that he asks that Bulgaria, who declared war on the Allies, should be enlarged by ceding to her new territory, is incomprehensible. Bulgaria is responsible for having prolonged the war by more than two years, thus causing the useless death of more than two million men, aside from the incalculable material damages, and now she is to be rewarded for this! In what history has such a situation been seen? A Bulgarian Adrianople and Kirk Kilisé would reverse all our ethnographic notions. We were told the other day by a Turkish diplomat, if you please, that Wilson had in hand statistics proving the Bulgarian character of this part of Thrace. What statistics? Those that an old consul of Irish extraction, *chargé d'affaires* of the United States at the Bulgarian capital during the war, sent to the State Department at Washington. This fine diplomat, who after the Bulgarian armistice made two trips by airplane from So-

fia to Salonica, to try to interest Gen. Franchet d'Esperey in the fate of Bulgaria, was willing to countersign the statistics which for the sake of its own cause the Bulgarian ministry of foreign affairs had issued. We can understand how when Bulgaria was demanding of Turkey as the price for entering the war on the side of the Central Powers an important part of Thrace, she was interested to prove, especially to Germany and to neutral countries, that that part was Bulgarian. Still, these statistics may need checking up and verifying.

"President Wilson by entering the discussion again has only prolonged an unfortunate error. Surely the reply of the Allies is easy; and Mr. Venizelos must have smiled his own peculiar delicate smile when he read the American note. He has only to appeal to the Turkish statistics to refute it. Notes like that of Mr. Wilson do not influence the diplomats, but uselessly stir up public opinion. During the war, Mr. Wilson was certainly wonderful. We only wish the peace might find him at the same lofty height, for the sake of his country's prestige and of his own name in history."

INTERNATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

The fourth decennial meeting of the International Council of Congregational Churches will be held in Boston, Mass., June 29th to July 6th. The committee of arrangements has sent out an invitation to every Congregational church in the world to be represented by one or more delegates who may participate in the meeting. It will be seen that this is a far larger plan than that followed at other similar gatherings. The reasons for this are first, because the searching experiences of recent years and the gravity of the issues the Church is now facing, summon the members of all branches of the Church of Christ to take full and deliberate council together concerning their duty; and secondly because this year marks the three hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrims to America and the beginning of Congregational history in the New World. The achievements and lessons of these three centuries of Congregationalism will determine the character of the Council meeting and furnish many of its themes. Rightly to celebrate a historic event of such profound and far-reaching influence, it has seemed desirable to secure the largest possible attendance from all lands where Congregationalism is found.

While the Evangelical churches of this country have adopted no denominational name, and are strictly speaking not Congregational, the Committee of Arrangements, of which President W. Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford Theological Seminary is chairman and Dr. Hubert C. Herring secretary, has extended to them all a cordial invitation to appoint delegates to be present and participate in the meetings. From what we learn, it seems very probable that some which happen to have members or pastors at present in America, will request them to act as delegates at this Council. All Evangelical churches in this country which desire to take advantage of this invitation are asked to correspond with Rev. Clifford H. Smith, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, who is the assistant Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

THE BROUSA SCHOOL IN 1920

Like so many others in Turkey, the Brousa school has this year been beginning again, and we feel we have made a fair start in the matter of reconstruction. Fortunately we did not have to return to find only the ruins of destroyed buildings, and though the labor of cleaning was enormous, and the need of repair and loss of equipment considerable, we fared in many ways better than the majority of our companion schools. As a whole the school is as polyglot as ever, with the four nationalities, Greek, Armenian, Turkish and Jewish, all well represented. The return of the people deported from Brousa brought back to us a certain number of our Armenian clientèle, though alas! with many well-known families lacking. The recent exodus to Constantinople has again carried off a number of Armenian children whose parents felt it was safer to be there.

Two years before the school was closed, a class for older boys, nearly all Greek, who desired to learn English, was held in our day school building. The next year we had a special teacher and a little more work for them, and now that we have reopened we have, in addition to the little boys in the primary and kindergarten who have always been with us, a fully developed older boys' department in our day school. It is composed now almost entirely of Jewish and Turkish boys, but we have also conducted an evening class in English for Greek boys and young men which has met three times a week in the Greek quarter. This work holds many possibilities, although we have about given up hope of its holding the possibility of a regular boys' school in Brousa operated by the American Board.

Our boarding department is small, the price necessarily charged being one great barrier, and the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of travel another. Most of our boarders have come to us from the A.C.R.N.E. orphanage here, and have been selected by the orphanage management as those especially worth training for leadership. We feel it a great privilege to be able to do anything toward bringing back to a normal happy and helpful life these girls who have been called upon in their very childhood to undergo such terrible experiences. They come from every corner of the empire, and represent all grades of social life previous to the deportations. We feel that they are responding to the opportunities before them, and that in some cases we can see real character and ability.

We miss Miss Allen from our immediate school circle very much; for though she is still in Brousa, she is on the other side of town from our home, and as a result of her A.C.R.N.E. work, her ability and kind-heartedness, she is surrounded so completely with dignitaries or the afflicted that there is no easy manner of approach. In the school we have had the help of Miss Florence Billings, who has before been in Red Cross work in France. ;

It is hard in these days to make many plans ahead, but we are going on putting things together as well as we can, and hope that we are preparing for better things in every way soon. We never cease to feel the need of a regular ordained missionary for the Brousa field, and very much work that needs greatly to be done continues impossible without one, but we certainly ought to be used to waiting by this time.

E. F. P.

ATHLETICS AT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

More and more it is essential that not only men, but women should have strong and healthy bodies. Everyone realizes that a piece of machinery must be perfect in all parts in order to run smoothly, easily and in harmony with the whole: in order to perform the full function for which it was made.

Behind all the work done in the Gymnasium, laboratories and on the athletic field lie these ideals. To have reached the college age without any of this background of physical education means a special handicap to the student, obstructing the great power and force behind discipline and self-control. In athletics, games have an educational value; everyone is called upon to play the game in all walks of life, with all the game involves in the way of team work, the give and take, a good sporting spirit, knowing how to take a seeming defeat as well as victory.

In every girls' college in America athletics plays a very important part. It is athletics which helps to make the college spirit. It is athletics which keeps the girls healthy and happy and so contented and more able to do better work in the class rooms. They have a keener interest in everything going on around them. Athletics was never more needed than it is in this American College in Constantinople.

Now in this beautiful time of year when we all feel so full of life it is very pleasant to hear the jolly voices of the students out-of-doors playing basket-ball, tennis, and practicing for a field day over on the running track. They are learning better ways of spending their recreation hours. Before they walked and talked, but did not have a really good time. Even now there are many girls that have not found out what fun they can have, but we are trying hard to get those girls and teach them to spend their free time in a more profitable way.

Our gymnasium equipment is very small, almost nothing. The Y.W.C.A. here has been very kind to us and has lent us many things, such as basket-balls, base-balls, boxing-gloves, volley-balls, which we use continually.

This first year of athletics has been a rather hard one, but now the enthusiasm is stirred up and the students are taking a hold in a wonderful manner.

With all these ideals before us we are trying to carry on the work in the Physical Education department hoping that the girls, when they do leave college, will continue to influence those around them with the pluck and spirit they show now in College. They should always remember that spirit, mind and body are all parts of one whole; if one part

is allowed to become flabby and weak, the others suffer accordingly. To fight the fatal physical inertia that is in so many women and makes them just drift through life contented to feel "well enough," to continue to feel the thrill of being so full of life, health and vigor, so full of the joy of existence that they are up and ready for all the problems and difficulties of each new day, is what we wish to teach by means of athletics in Constantinople College.

MARY CONKLIN

S. P. C. NOTES

The College had the pleasure on March 5th of welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Cruikshank. Mrs. Cruikshank is English and her home was in Chester; Dr. Cruikshank was born in Canada and took his baccalaureate degree from Toronto University and his medical degree from McGill University. He had two and a half years of hospital service in Bellevue Hospital in New York and the New York Lying-In Hospital, and served three years in France with the famous Princess Pat's battalion. He is at present studying Arabic and assisting Dr. Dorman in his hospital work, and next year will take over Dr. Dorman's teaching and hospital work while he is on his furlough. Dr. Dray is planning to take his furlough next year and Prof. Khaled Tabet also. Professors Patch, Bayard Dodge, and Khauli and Mr. Stewart, the treasurer, as well as President Bliss are on furlough in America.

Mrs. Chambers of Adana is visiting her daughter Mrs. Seelye and rejoicing in her grandchildren. The Arabs have a beautiful proverb: "There is nothing so dear as a child except a grandchild."

Professors Graham, Hall and Ward are rejoicing in their new automobiles. Mr. Dana of the American Press also flies about in one. The roads of the city are undergoing extensive repairs. They need it! No work had been done on them since before the war.

Mrs. Hoskins gave a reception on March 6th to the members of the Anglo-American community to meet Consul and Mrs. Knabenshue. Mrs. Knabenshue has recently arrived from England, bringing their two little children. A large number were present and the "Dupont" arrived just in time for the officers to avail themselves of the delightful occasion.

The faculty entertained the officers of the "Dupont" at the faculty tennis Club on Wednesday the 10th to tea and tennis; and the following day the children of the Faculty School entertained the sailors at a romp on the grounds of Marquand House, the residence of the President. On Saturday the 12th Captain Bagley and his officers entertained on board the faculty and their wives and children. All enjoyed the visit from the oldest to the youngest. The ship sailed at 7 that evening, deeply regretting to leave hospitable Beirut. It did our eyes good to see Old Glory on the destroyer, and also on the "Berkshire," a merchant steamer entering the harbor as we were put-putting our way in the launch out to the "Dupont."

W. B. A.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

On Good Friday, April 2, Stainer's "Crucifixion" was sung by the Oratorio Society, a chorus of sixty voices, to which both colleges contributed. The oratorio was directed by Prof. Estes, with Miss Kennedy of Constantinople College as accompanist at the organ. The solo "King Ever Glorious" was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Binns, whose return to Hissar is a real addition to the musical life of the community. Mrs. Watson sang several solos with her usual excellence, and she and Mrs. Barnum sang a duet in which their voices blended remarkably well. The men's choruses were also pleasing, and especially so were the several solos by Messrs. Riggs, Tubini, and Moore. The entire oratorio was finely rendered. An interesting feature of the occasion is the fact that, aside from benefit concerts, it is the first time that an admission fee has been charged for our own musical programs. The size of the audience, in spite of the rainy weather, gave evidence of the success of the program from this standpoint also, and fully justifies the efforts of the Music Department to contribute in this way towards its own equipment.

On the afternoon of March 31, the Engineers added some original features to the season's entertainments, among which the presentation in French of the play "L'Assassin" is certainly deserving of mention. The part of the artist was remarkably well taken, and the feminine characters were unusually successful in make-up and general appearance. The play was produced with clearness of pronunciation and correctness of accent. Its success was due in large measure to the coaching by Prof. Reymond and Mr. Tubini, as well as to the hard work done by the students themselves.

The American teachers of Robert College celebrated the first day of the spring vacation by holding a small but delightful reception and dance for the members of both college communities, and a few other friends. Several of the ladies presided at the tea-tables. These occasional afternoon gatherings, held in vacation time, are a source of much pleasure to those who attend, whether they go to take part in the dancing or simply to enjoy looking on. They also show on the part of the young men a commendable spirit of co-operation in the social life and responsibilities of the community.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* says: — "The coming of Damad Ferid Pasha to power marks a new page in the history of Turkey. The Sultan himself has written the first lines on it, in the rescript naming the new Grand Vizier and condemning in clear terms the nationalist movement. Until now the Sovereign had abstained from expressing his feelings as to the national forces. Not that the revolutionary attitude of Mustafa Kemal, which was actually destructive of both the authority and the prestige of the Caliphate and the Sultanate, was ever pleasing to the imperial palace. Were we not bound

to secrecy, we could here repeat some very significant words of the Sultan that were reported to us last autumn by persons in the confidence of the Sovereign.

"The evil deeds of Djemal Pasha in the Ministry of War, and of his chief of staff, Djevad, who are now at Malta thinking over the consequences of a double-faced policy, never deceived Court circles. According to a strong expression used to us by a Prince, the war department was then the real *odjak* (hearth) of the Union and Progress party. That was a true diagnosis, but there are plenty of people who do not yet wish to bear their testimony to it. But the Sultan, respecting the Constitution, did not wish to interfere in the province of the executive, which was alone responsible according to law. At the present time, however, it is no longer possible to hold off, for the very throne itself is tottering as the country reaches the brink of the precipice.

"In the *Hatti-Humayoun* of last Monday, the Sultan estimates the national movement in an open way and with all his high authority as Sultan and Caliph. The words of the Imperial *Hatt* are very clear. They disapprove of the nationalist movement from its very start. How far we are from the ambiguous disavowal of Salih Pasha to the Allies, on which an agreement could not be reached, and with good reason! The former Grand Vizier, was unwilling to acknowledge that from the beginning Moustafa Kemal had a Germano-Young-Turk purpose, not the salvation of the country; and he did not wish to disapprove of the massacres of the unfortunate Christians and of pillage and stealing. The Imperial decree makes a clean breast of the whole thing, and places the facts in their true light. It cannot fail to have a profound impression in Anatolia. It is the Sultan who speaks, and who wishes to be the first to express his belief in the new policy that Turkey is going to follow."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The usual Easter services were celebrated in the Greek Patriarchal Cathedral at Fanar, and were attended by many Americans and other foreigners. On the other hand, by order of the Gregorian Patriarchate, all Armenian churches were closed in token of mourning, and will remain closed till further notice.

By *fetva* of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Nationalist movement has been condemned according to the principles of the Moslem sacred law. This puts all the faithful Moslems in hostility to that movement.

His Majesty the Sultan has by imperial *iradé* dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and ordered that new elections be held within the legal period of four months, for a new Chamber. This ends the life of the least fruitful session of the Ottoman parliament since its restoration in 1908.

General Denikin, after turning over the command of the remainder of the armies of southern Russia to General Wrangell, arrived in Constantinople last week with General Romanowski, his chief of staff. That same day the latter was shot and killed by parties unknown.

The great Moslem fast of Ramazan is expected to begin on or about May 19th, this year.

The Grand Rabbi, Haim Naoum Effendi, has handed in his resignation, in consequence of the impossibility of coming to an understanding with the Ottoman authorities on the matter of rules governing the elections to the Jewish Assembly.

THE NEAR EAST

The famous Ahmed Anzavour, opponent of the Nationalist forces in the Bigha district, has been given the title of Pasha and the rank of Lieutenant-General, and has been appointed Governor of the *sandjak* of Caesarea.

It is announced that the Roumanian Cabinet has decided to ratify the Versailles Treaty by royal decree and not wait till the Parliament ratifies it.

OTHER LANDS

M. Clemenceau has been obliged to give up all thought of visiting Athens at this time, despite urgent invitations to do so, since he has to reach Paris by a certain time and has not been well.

The American Red Cross in Vienna celebrated Easter by giving out to penniless Austrian civilians 2,000 pair of shoes 1,000 overcoats for women and girls, 2,000 pair of stockings. These repatriated Austrians are camped in seventeen barracks on the out skirts of Vienna.

The Japanese have occupied Vladivostok, a feeble resistance being offered by the Russians.

PERSONAL

Miss Cushman of Konia, accompanied by Mr. Wilson Fowle and Mr. Paul Fischer, left last Friday for Brousa on their way to Konia.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Kennedy and Miss Irene Eldred arrived in Constantinople yesterday morning, coming from Adana and Tarsus via Mersin and French steamer.

We regret to announce the serious illness of Mrs. F. D. Shepard of Aintab, who is now in America on furlough.

Upon the return of President and Mrs. MacLachlan from their furlough in America to the International College, Smyrna, Rev. Cass Arthur Reed and family expect to go to America. Mr. Reed has been awarded a graduate fellowship at Union Theological Seminary for the coming year, and they will reside in New York City.

Mr. Luther R. Fowle and family are definitely planning to return to their station Constantinople during the coming summer. Mr. Fowle has been acting as publicity secretary for Robert College in New York for some time past.

We regret to report that President Howard S. Bliss of Beirut was last reported as in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, very low with a complication of diseases.

Mr. Frank H. Wiggin has resigned the position of Treasurer of the American Board in Boston, the resignation to take effect May 1st. Mr. Frederick A. Gaskins, a Boston lawyer, has been elected to take his place. Mr. Wiggin will remain with the office for some time, to give his successor the benefit of his knowledge and experience. Mr. Wiggin has been Treasurer since the death of Langdon S. Ward, in 1895. Lately his health has suffered much, and necessitated his laying down the burden.

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