

# The Orient.

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## CONSTANTINOPLE STUDENT CONFERENCE

*(Impressions of a delegate)*

February 25-28, including the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, was the date chosen for the Constantinople Student Conference. The acquaintance reception held in the Marble Hall at Constantinople College on Friday evening gave an opportunity to all delegates to meet, and the fact that there were no formal introductions made it all the more easy to get to know each other. There were 250 delegates, each one wearing a different colored label indicating whether they were students, members of faculty or visitors, - the majority of delegates being from Constantinople College and Robert College. The Smyrna International College and Collegiate Institute responded splendidly by sending Miss Pinneo and Mr. Harlow together with a strong delegation of students. There were also delegates from the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. centres in the city, Gedik Pasha School, the Language School, as well as a number of friends connected with Christian work in the Near East. The presence of Mr. H. L. Henriod, traveling secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, emphasized the fact that our own Associations were part of a much larger and world wide movement and the "Ut omnes unum sint," the motto of the Federation which was conspicuously displayed in the Assembly Hall, reminded us of the principle of Unity on which the Federation was founded.

It was a fortunate coincidence that a letter from the Australasian Student Christian Movement bringing a message of greetings from a student conference in New Zealand should have reached Dr. Gates that same day, and another message received later on during the Conference from the Student Christian Association of the University of Sofia made us feel in close touch with students of other countries near and far.

The theme of the Conference was the Kingdom of God on Earth, each day the addresses and discussions centering on a different aspect of it: - the Kingdom of God among Nations, on Saturday; the Kingdom of God in Me, on Sunday and the Kingdom of God in Society, on Monday. Each day began with a devotional meeting led by a student, after which all students divided into five groups for the different Bible study classes. On Saturday and Sunday mornings there was a Forum followed by an Assembly meeting; and on Sunday the usual service was held at Robert College. Most of the afternoons were left free for recreation or for special meetings, and after tea the social service groups met. Everyday the Conference closed with an evening meeting and the sunset meeting on Monday evening will be one which will

live long in the memory of many students. The Bible Study Groups were on the following subjects:

1. The Meaning of Faith - what constitutes rational faith in God.
2. Ideals of the Kingdom - what did Christ mean by the Kingdom, of God.
3. Our Historic Jesus. Myth or fact, uncompromising through the ages, dominant to-day.
4. Meaning of Prayer. What is the value of prayer in personal and national life?
5. Social Teachings of Jesus. Christ's message for modern life.

The social service groups took some such subjects as the "Teachers' Calling;" "The Ideal Doctor;" "Social service in Women's Colleges;" "Service Responsibilities in Business;" "Future of Women in the Near East;" "Social work among Men and Women;" and "The Ideal Home." The groups were led by members of the faculty or by leaders from the various Christian organizations in the city and the students were given ample opportunity for questions and discussion.

The two Forums on Saturday and Monday tackled some of the vital problems directly relating to the Near East. Dr. Fisher made it quite clear from the outset that in speaking of the Basis for Peace in the Near East he would not speak in terms of boundaries and frontiers. The essential conditions necessary for a lasting peace in the Near East were first, a moral League of Nations, - a League of Nations in which every country felt honor bound to respect the neighbouring nations and which would not allow any secret treaties. Second, there must be a will to peace on the part of all countries concerned, the kind of peace which is not drawn up at political conferences without taking into account the possibilities and aspirations of every nation. Third, and most important of all, there is the need for a new spirit among the individuals. We cannot secure peace for the Near East unless each individual is willing to contribute something to it. It is to the future leaders of the Near East that we look for this spirit of cooperation and justice which would enable us to treat each neighbouring nation as a friend and not as a foe to be attacked at any favorable opportunity. The Saturday Forum was followed by an assembly meeting at which the Armenian Archbishop Tourian and the Greek Metropolitan Chrysanthos spoke on religion from the point of view of national life; while on Monday Miss Woodsmall tackled some practical questions such as the relation between capital and labor, industrial development, child welfare, social reforms among the working classes, etc. On Saturday evening Dr. McNaughton presented the supreme needs of the Near East, its material, educational and spiritual needs. Out of his



own experience of working in the Near East he gave a number of instances where the needs of the people were tremendous and the workers very few. He was followed with a forcible address by Mr. Markham who threw out the challenge for service to all College men and women. Enumerating the many joys and privileges of college life he pointed out the duties required from each college man and woman and their debt to society. On Sunday morning Mr. Ernest Riggs, President of Euphrates College, brought out the relation of the individual will to the Kingdom of God and the surrendering of one's whole personality for the sake of Christ and His Kingdom. The Sunday night meeting was led by the student delegates from Smyrna, each one talking of a different dynamic for service. It was a simple message coming from a small group of students to their fellow students, and the sincerity and frankness of it appealed to students perhaps more than anything else during the Conference.

During the service on Sunday morning Dr. Gates read the appeal issued by Dr. Mott, Chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, for the Day of Prayer, and the Universal side of the Federation was emphasized again by Mr. Henriod on Monday. He pointed out the three fundamental aspects of the Federation, the international, the inter-confessional and the missionary, and reminded students of the fact that the Federation as a world wide movement depends entirely upon the strength of the faith of the individual members who compose it. There were a number of students who spoke during the closing session on Monday each one testifying in a few words to what the Conference had meant to them or how it had help them to find out the way in which to serve their own countries best. It was a wonderful hour of peace and fellowship; and as Dr. Gates asked the first question whether the Kingdom had come to any during the Conference, many realized perhaps for the first time in their lives, that the Kingdom of God was not an impossibility for the Near East and that it was close at hand, if they themselves were willing to bring it about.

From the moment the first hymn was announced on Friday night one felt the stirring effect of the Conference, and as Mr. Harlow took us from one country into another, sweeping over the map of the world, one realized the many and various ways by which God makes himself manifest to mankind. It carried us beyond the narrow limits of our own surroundings to other lands and races where also Christian workers were putting in the best of their time and thought and life for the building of God's Kingdom on the earth. Mrs. Huntington's message, pointing out some of the reactions which were bound to follow a Conference of this kind, contained some very helpful suggestions on Conference attitude. She reminded students, of the mountain tops on which they were standing during Conference days and urged them not to get into a rut again as soon as it was over, but to try and combine the uplifting influence of the Conference with the everyday duties of life - for "If you want to do anything great for the sake of God you must be prepared to do anything for Him." One of the words used most during the Conference was Service and it seemed only natural at the close of the

Conference to express the grateful thanks of all delegates to all those who so unselfishly gave their services and contributed in various ways to make the Conference a success. Nor was the importance of the Student Volunteer Bands left out from the program of the Conference. There were several meetings held during the Conference, and the importance of the Student Volunteer movement for the Near East was emphasized by the students themselves who belong to it.

One of the main features which contributed most to the success and atmosphere of the Conference was the musical program carefully arranged beforehand by the music committee. Both members of the Faculty and students took part in it, giving a few selections at the morning and evening sessions. At the vesper service on Sunday Prof. Estes gave an organ recital assisted by a Russian choir. As one listened alternately to the organ and the sacred chants of the Orthodox Church one was forcibly reminded again of the different ways in which God makes Himself manifest through national temperament.

The fellowship of student life was a jolly feature of the Conference, and a combination of work and play was its keynote throughout. A hike over the hills to Ortakeny on Saturday helped everybody to clear up their brains and come back much fresher, for the evening session, while on Monday afternoon there was a basket ball game in the Gymnasium at Robert College and a drill exhibition by the children of the Faculty School. The Sunday afternoon teas in the different houses of the Robert College community where students went in groups of fifteen and twenty were much enjoyed and appreciated. It was a great joy to get a bit of real home life and it meant a lot to all those who were far from home.

There is something which students all over the world have in common, and that is that they all speak the same language. No matter what words they use, no matter what dialect or in what country, students everywhere today are asking the same questions, thinking about the same problems, preparing to build the new world. Our Student Conference has helped us immensely in this respect; it has cleared up a number of intellectual and other difficulties; it has uplifted us spiritually and it has paved the way for further reconstruction. An eminent English philosopher wrote not long ago: "Life is not something ready made, delivered us into our hands, it is something to be continually made and won and to be held together with pain and courage." This applies to students more than to any other class. The ancient Alexandrians used to say that there was always within us, or rather behind us, a possible vision of God. Some of us have been very near that vision during our Conference. It remains for us now as college students so to make and win our lives, so to build them up, as to make that vision possible. And is there a greater opportunity for realizing the vision of the Kingdom of God than in our own Near East?

V. D.



## 1001

## THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Now that does not mean that there are a thousand and one American universities in this "Oxford of the Near East," but it does signify that there have been enrolled this scholastic year 1001 students in the A.U.B., as we must now get accustomed to regarding what we used to call the S.P.C.

Not until the official word came from the trustees in New York did Acting President Nickoley announce to the students that the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York had amended the charter and changed the name of the Syrian Protestant College to that of The American University of Beirut. It is no new idea to the faculty, but it hit the students on their joy spot and the round of applause was long and hearty.

The faculty appointed a committee to arrange for a celebration, and accordingly the celebration took place as near the date as possible of the arrival in Syria of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Bliss in 1856.

It took the form of an Assembly on February 4th, to which we invited all the alumni and their families in Beirut and vicinity, and friends, American, British and Syrian. There were three speakers. Prof. Philip Hitti, Ph.D., recently arrived from America and Columbia's faculty, spoke on The Ideals of a University. Mr. Seelye Bixler favored the audience with a solo on the 'cello and Mr. George Khayat, B.A., a former teacher and now a junior medical student, spoke in Arabic on The Return Gifts of the West to the East, concluding his eloquent oration with an Arabic poem. Mr. Bixler again played, with an accompaniment on the organ by Mr. MacNeal. Dr. Van Dyck spoke on The Old Days of the S.P.C. Dr. Van Dyck as a young man was a student in the college, his father was the first professor of Pathology and Astronomy, and after completing his medical education at New York University he was a teacher in the medical school several years, resigning in '82, and resuming teaching a few years before the war.

Professor Nickoley created not a little sensation when in his opening remarks he announced that the enrollment had passed all former records and that he could say that we had this year enrolled more than one thousand students, *one more*, in fact!

The same evening a large reception was given to the alumni, French and Syrian officials, the Syria Mission, the British residents in Beirut and many Syrian friends of the University. The seniors in each school were invited.

It seemed as if every one invited came, though some were kept away by force of circumstances. It was the largest reception we have held. Mrs. Bliss received with Prof. and Mrs. Nickoley.

Saturday afternoon was given up to sports. The Medical teams played "The World" at basket ball, hockey and foot-ball, and showed much pluck, if they did not win all the games.

In the evening there was introduced a novel feature into our university life and contests, one that we hope may be an annual event. I have previously noted that we have more music than in previous years. This evening was given up to a singing contest at West Hall auditorium. The Juniors of the Preparatory School, the Preparatory students and the Arts and Science men competed, each singing two songs in chorus, and then each sang two stanzas of Alma Mater. The Preparatory students won the \$50 prize, which will be invested in books for the special department library. Three of our English friends were the judges, Miss Nixon, Mr. Henry Glockler and Mr. Kenneth Joly.

The following Saturday night the Brotherhood presented a comedy in English entitled "Groom or Bridegroom?" Most of the parts were well sustained, especially the young man in the leading rôle and the student who played the young lady, — well, we had to rub our eyes repeatedly and pinch ourselves to remember that it was really a collegiate senior and a young man. He looked just like a girl, he acted like a young lady, and for the time being he was a young lady. It was a triumph. One interesting little feature of the play was that the servants of the university were invited to attend the dress rehearsal. In fact, it has been made a precedent to invite them to attend the dress rehearsal of each play given. Do they appreciate it? Just try to imagine it!

W. B. A.

## BEIRUT NOTES

The Beirut Amherst Alumni Association has been formed and held a dinner on the anniversary of the centennial of the founding of that famous college. Rev. Laurens Seelye is the president of the association.

Lieutenant Williams of the destroyer "Overton" lectured to the students of engineering on Ordnance in the Great War, when that ship visited Beirut.

The sailors of the "Overton" played two games of base ball with the Staff. The Staff won the first 7-6 and the "Overton" won the next 13-10.

The "Fox" has been at Beirut again and their base ball team beat the Staff 13-9. The ladies of the faculty served a picnic lunch to the teams and visiting sailors on the lawn of Martin House, the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Hall. The Blue Jackets liked it better than winning the game.

Mrs. Seelye has started a French Conversation, which meets at her house fortnightly for French conversation. Both Professor Favre and Professor Wurthier are present with tablet and pencil in hand to note errors in those miserable verbs and faults of rhetoric; but they are kindly and gentle in their criticisms. The leader appointed for the evening gives a discourse for a quarter of an hour on a topic of his own choosing which is announced at the previous meeting, so that all may be prepared to discuss it in turn. The salon is enthusiastic over the venture.



### NINETY-FIVE CENTS!

It was the work of 95 cents and the big loving hearts of many school girls and boys in Stratford, Conn.

Ninety Armenian children between the ages of two and fourteen crowded into the class rooms of the Language School in Constantinople, on the afternoon of February 25.

They did not know why they had come but they were so accustomed to being ordered around like a flock of goats from camp to camp and town to town, that their little drawn, sad faces hardly showed any sign of wonderment or childish curiosity,—the things which above all else make the fun of the parties for the little folks in America.

A good time had been planned, with games suitable for all ages, fish ponds full of many dolls and toys, and bright colored candy for every one. There were no dainty party dresses or pretty pink and blue hair ribbons to tie back the curly locks of these kiddies; and though the city was white with snow, not one child had rubbers or gloves, and those who had shoes which were not leaky and torn, were few and lucky. No peals of laughter and cheery voices could be heard until the Language School students made the youngsters understand the party was just for them. It was a heart thrilling sight to see the merry laughing children run down the walk and out of the gate, hugging a precious doll or waving an animal on wheels and saying gleefully in their own tongue, "See what I have!" "Thank you, thank you!"

The Language School students could not smile, their hearts were wrung with the eternal question, "Why? why? why?"

It was the work of 95 cents and the big loving hearts of the Stratford young people which changed the lives of all those ninety Armenian children. They will never forget this party. Many of them will cherish the memory of it all their lives.

In the year of 1915 a kind friend sent a package of toys to the Board Rooms for shipment to Turkey, addressed to Mrs. McNaughton at Bardizag. Due to the war, the box did not get off until the fall of 1919, on the ill-fated ship "Huronian." All perished in a fearful storm at sea. A few months later Mrs. McNaughton received 95 cents insurance for the box of toys and with this money she bought some balls for the children at the Tubercular Hospital at Yedi Koulé. It gave so much joy to them that she wrote the story of it to friends in America. Among others the young people of Stratford heard the story and of the thousands of little children with no toys, and they sent three packages of their own precious playthings for their Christmas gifts to those children across the sea.

And so we can say that it was 95 cents and the Stratford young people that made possible this party, that filled so many little hearts with happiness. How much every one of us can do, no matter how poor or how young, when we have the spirit of Christ in our hearts!

S. C.

### INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARDING

Senator Warren G. Harding today at the White House was installed as the twenty-ninth President of the United States. In his inaugural speech he pointed out that the United States could not be a party to any permanent military alliance nor could it assume any foreign economic obligations. The United States however is ready to associate with nations in a conference to seek the expressed views of the world's opinion, and to recommend a way for almost complete disarmament, thereby relieving nations of the crushing burdens of Military and Naval establishments. He favored the creation of a world court for the settlement of such justiciable questions as the nations agreed to submit thereto. But every United States Commission he said should be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty. We shall give no people just cause to make war upon us. If, however, war is again forced upon us, he hoped a way would be found to consecrate America spiritually and materially to national defense. There is an alluring fallacy in the theory of trade barriers; but to protect American standards requires that our higher production costs be reflected in tariffs on imports. Today when the peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariff to a new order. We know that we can not sell successfully where we do not carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the world markets. The war caused a staggering loss of life and measureless waste of material. Nations are still groping for the return to stable life and ways. A discouraging indebtedness confronts us as it does all war torn nations. These obligations must be provided for because no civilization can survive their reproduction.

(U. S. Wireless)

### INAUGURATION DAY REUNION OF AMERICAN COLONY AT CONSTANTINOPLE

On Inauguration Day about 100 members of the American Colony met at the American Embassy to toast the new President of the United States on his entrance into office. It was voted that the following message be sent to President Harding: "The American Colony at Constantinople sends greetings and good wishes on Inauguration Day." It was the sentiment of the gathering that the new Chief Executive and the incoming administration consider with serious concern and sympathy the situation in the Near East and approve measures for its amelioration.

Among those present were: Secretary to the High Commission, Mr. A. W. Dulles and Mrs. Dulles, Secretary F. L. Belin and Mrs. Belin, Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, General Marlborough Churchill, Colonel Castle, Dr. W. W. Peet, Mr. J. P. Coombs, Major C. Claflin Davis, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, Mr. A. T. Chester, Mr. M. Joblin, Mr. Edwin G. Booth, Mr. Edwin Smithson, Mr. Hiatt, Consul Allen, Consul Randolph, Mr. Steger. Mr. Bristol, Mr. C. R. Johnson, Miss White, etc., etc.

L. S. M.



### THE ORIENT

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

The inauguration of a new President is always a time for all Americans residing abroad to feel anew their allegiance to the United States, and their loyalty to its chief executive. Our heartiest good wishes and hopes go out to President Warren G. Harding as he assumes the duties of his high office; and we all unite in a prayer for Divine guidance for him in this time of peculiar difficulty for a new American President. The position of our country is an anomalous one. We are technically still at war, while we have really almost entirely demobilized our fighting forces. Having been leaders in the institution of a League of Nations, we are outside of that League, and are regarded by most nations as neglecting our opportunity of cooperating in making the world what it should be. There are those in our country who urge a definite policy of isolation. We do not believe this is the desire of President Harding. He has clearly stated that America has a mission to fulfil in cooperation with the other nations of the world; and it is for every loyal citizen of the country to uphold his hands in carrying out in the best possible way that mission. We wish for him a most successful administration.

The refusal of the Greek National Assembly to consider either the revision of the Sèvres Treaty or the proposition to send an interallied commission to look into the facts concerning the contradictory assertions of the Turkish and Greek delegates to London, is not a complete surprise, but it is regrettable. If there is nothing to hide from a commission of inquiry, and if in the judgment of the responsible men in the Entente Governments there is something to gain by such an inquiry, any refusal to welcome such a commission raises a suspicion that after all such an investigation may bring out truths uncomfortable to those who object. On the other hand, there is no use in either party trying to conceal the

facts in the case, for the Allied Governments have abundant facts and statistics in hand already on which to base their decision. They wished the cooperation of the Ottoman and Hellenic authorities in this task; but if either of them refuse, so much the worse for the recalcitrant party. They merely lose in public estimation, and run the risk of losing otherwise as well.

Are we growing near-sighted? Has the war, instead of broadening our interests, made us deaf to appeals farther away than what the past six years have taught us to call the war zone? Have we so many difficult problems to face right around us that we care nothing for the sorrows of distant lands? The cry of hungry millions in China is coming to us; we have been hearing echoes from there for months past; yet how many of us have taken it to heart? The provinces of North China present a spectacle as desperate as any that the world has recently known. Two years in succession, floods have devastated the country. Last year, there was an extensive plague of grasshoppers, which ate up every green thing, so that now there is no fodder for the animals. This year, prolonged drought has brought at least seven millions of people to the actual pinch of famine. Food can be brought from distant provinces, but it takes money. The sum needed to preserve life is placed at the extremely low figure of seven cents a day;—but there are seven millions of them who, since the first of January, have absolutely nothing to eat except what the generosity of foreign friends will give them, until the next wheat harvest, in June. Furthermore, as a result of insufficient food, cholera is spreading rapidly in the famine area in Chih-li Province. In the Lin Ching coal mine, 200 miners died of cholera in one day. The American Red Cross is already on the ground, and the missionaries in the district are giving all their strength to serving the people in their dire necessity. Will there not be some of our readers in the Near East who will contribute their mite to this awful need?

How apt we are to be deaf to cries from outside while we realize our own needs so keenly. In 1918, the influenza epidemic struck India so hard that nearly 7,000,000 persons were carried off by it. What did we hear of it? In 1919 India was visited by an almost record famine, and it is estimated that 32,000,000 persons died of hunger. Can we believe the figures? Who heard of it at the time? Yet Lothrop Stoddard is authority for the accuracy of the statement. Let us not overlook the call of the hour from China, but send what we can quickly. THE ORIENT will gladly forward any contributions which may be sent in.

On the night of March 14-15, all clocks and watches in this city should be set forward one hour, as summer time is officially announced to begin at that time. Last year the summer system was introduced March first, but that was found by most people to be a bit too soon. The present arrangement will be more satisfactory, for by that time sunrise is at 6:15, sun-time, which will be 7:15, camouflage-time.



### NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO DIES

A telegram from Paris of March 2nd announces the death of Nicholas, former King of Montenegro.

Nicholas Petrovitch was born Sept. 25, 1841, and received his education in Trieste and Paris. He was still in Paris when, in 1860, by the assassination of his uncle, Danilo II., he became Prince of Montenegro. He was of fine physique and commanding presence, and was a gallant warrior, showing both his prowess and his generosity in the wars of 1862, 1876, and 1912 with Turkey, as in the great war where he immediately went to the help of his Serbian fellow-Slavs when Austria attacked them. His military genius showed itself equally well, however, in his preventing his hot-headed people from forcing war on the country in 1869 and 1897.

The late King was quite a traveler, and had visited the crowned heads of France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey and England between the years 1867 and 1898, at their capitals. He everywhere produced a fine impression; and he was made a Field Marshal of the Russian army,—an honor never before given to any foreigner except the great Duke of Wellington.

Not only was he a military commander of genius; his despotism over his little domain was of the most benevolent sort, and he won the genuine affection of his people. In 1900 he assumed the title of "Royal Highness," and in 1910 he acceded to the request of the Skuptchina and was made a King.

In November, 1860, he married Milena Vukotitch, one of his titled subjects, by whom he had nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom one is Queen Helena of Italy.

Like Carmen Sylva of Roumania, King Nicholas was one of the leading literary lights of his country, his poems and dramas being among the choice bits of Montenegrin literature.

On the formation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, usually known as Jugo-Slavia, Nicholas as the ruler of the smallest component part thereof, laid down his title and position and went into a sort of voluntary exile to France, where he has just completed his course.

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Our college life has been a busy one this last month. Though we did not have a holiday on Lincoln's birthday, we did celebrate by having Dr. Watson read to us Drinkwater's play of "Abraham Lincoln," and Dr. Watson's beautiful rendering of the play gave to his audience a new appreciation and understanding of what Lincoln's life means to America and the world. The following Wednesday afternoon the daughter of an Alumna, Miss Velitchka Savoff, gave a piano recital for the benefit of our new organ. Her interpretation of Chopin and other composers gave great pleasure, and excited much admiration among music lovers especially. On February 21st the Sophomore class gave the

play of "Pride and Prejudice" from Jane Austen's novel. This was a most creditable performance, the scenery, which was painted by one of the Russian workmen on the college grounds, being especially good.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Conference had its first two days at Constantinople College and was a great success, largely owing to the splendid planning of Miss Vasilka Dimitrieff of the Student Federation. We all enjoyed greatly the many guests which the college entertained, those from Smyrna and Gedik Pasha for nights, and others for the day. Many fine and earnest addresses were made both by our visiting delegates and the members living in the city. It will long be remembered as a wonderful occasion.

Throughout this month the Student's Forum under President Patrick's guidance have been studying the Science of Government, beginning with the ideal form of Government, after which an overwhelming majority of the students voted for democracy. This was followed the next week by a discussion of the best manner of stabilizing democracy, during which especially good speeches were made by two members of the senior class, Miss Aznive Elbenkian and Miss Nausicaa Commatti (the president of the Self Government). The discussion ended this last Saturday with three speeches in favour of monarchy, the first two by Miss Nouroun Nissa Assim and Miss Lucie Danon also seniors, who pleaded with excellent effect for a limited monarchy as the best form, and the last speech was by Miss Maximovitch (one of the medical students) who gave a very thoughtful address in favour of an unlimited monarchy under certain conditions, and in certain places, such as the present time in Russia, her own land. At the Academic Forum, held on Friday evening as usual, Miss Ring of the Medical Department gave a wonderfully clear and interesting exposition of Einstein's theory of Relativity. The last addition to the number of the Medical Students is a Kourdish woman from the Caucasus.

I. F. D.

### AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

We are sorry to announce the death from small pox of one of the sailors on U.S.S. "Overton." One other boy is a suspect. The "Overton" has moved down the stream in order to be near a shore where the men in quarantine can get off the boat.

The Club has been busy with the usual activities, though they are always different. The "St. Louis" trip south left the French teacher free to organize classes on the "Scorpion." They began with a rush on Thursday last. Sight seeing and shopping parties are just as popular as ever.

The entertainment given by the Robert College Players was one of the most successful and appreciated entertainments given. They began with a slim house, but ended by playing to "Standing room only,"—the highest form of appreciation of a sailor audience—and at the close there was genuine regret that "more" was not forthcoming. "Is that all you're going to give us?" Their appetite is like Oliver Twist's, always calling for "more" if it's good. The pop



corn parties and candy pulls are the jolliest kind of times; the brasier of the Orient is the proper thing for this sort of fun.

The Inaugural Ball was as pretty a party as one could wish to see. Plenty of American girls in pretty frocks and lots of sailors. The ships sent details of men "to dress the ship," and it was as gay as any ship's deck with its prettiest signal flags. Supper was served at two o'clock and no one wanted to lose a dance even to eat.

The movie films are excellent and the Club again extends an invitation to all members of the American Colony to see them.

The Sunday service begins at eight o'clock instead of eight thirty, and at nine o'clock movies. The Club was packed all the evening until it was time to "make for the ship."

The entire responsibility for the care of the sailors now rests up the Y.M.C.A., since the K. of C. sang its *swan song* last Wednesday. We greatly regret the closing of the K. of C. because it was one more wholesome factor in the sailors' life. The program for the week follows. All Americans are cordially invited to participate in any or all of the events scheduled.

Program for the week :

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 10th.

- 3-5 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."  
8:00 American movies: "Valiants of Virginia."

#### FRIDAY

- 10:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes (start from Tophané).  
8:00 Lecture by Mr. Luther Fowle.

#### SATURDAY

- 1:30 Shopping in Junk St. with Sailors and American Girls.  
8:30 Dance.

#### SUNDAY

- 10:45 Church parties for St. Marys and Dutch Chapel.  
1:30 Tea at the house of Mrs. E. C. Stevens at Bebek.  
8:15 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker Mr. E. Pritchard Athletic director Robert College. Subject "Physical Religion" Special Singing led by Mr. Poe.  
9:00 American movies.

#### MONDAY

- 4-5 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."  
8:30 American Movies. "Little Lost Sister"

#### TUESDAY

- 8:30 Usual dance.

#### WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sight seeing  
9:30 Y.W.C.A. Girls will entertain.

### NEW QUARTERS FOR Y.W.C.A.

On the first of February the Constantinople Y.W.C.A. moved its boarding home into new quarters at 132 Tarla Bashi. Young women of different nationality who are employed in the city can find a comfortable home at this house. Transients passing through the city may also be accommodated for a short time.

About the same time a center for Russian girls only was opened at 10 Rue Kouloglou. Mis Helen Ogden and Miss Mathilde Vossler have recently arrived in the city to be in charge of this work for Russian women.

The Service Center with its various activities is to move to new quarters at 10 Rue Chimal (behind Hotel Krocker) about February 22nd. All the friends of the Service Center are asked to come there after that date for any work connected with the Association.

The house at Taximi square is retained as a personnel House.

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Ileri* says:—"The Turks are sure of their rights, as we have already said. By their words and by their acts at the Conference, our delegates have shown that this is really so. Our delegation has not been content merely to furnish proofs to show that Smyrna and Thrace belong to us; it has also declared that it is ready to accept the result of an impartial inquiry. This agreement of our representatives to the method of solution suggested by the Powers is not merely the sign of a far-sighted and wise policy. It also shows the confidence of the Turks in the justice of their cause and in the result of such inquiry. It would have been very easy for them to limit themselves to the presentation of irrefutable statistics. But they were so sure that the right is on their side, that they have agreed to the investigation. On the other hand the Greeks have adopted an attitude that shows that they prefer to base their claims on might rather than on right."

The *Vakil* says:—"The best line of conduct to follow in consequence of the refusal of the Greeks to agree to the sending of a commission of inquiry, is to consider this refusal as an official acknowledgement of the injustice of the Hellenic cause, and to announce that Smyrna and Thrace must simply be returned to Turkey. There remains the question of how it would be possible to secure from Greece the carrying out of such a decision. Who should assume the task of forcing them to evacuate Smyrna and Thrace, in case the Hellenic forces should not agree to withdraw? It is clear that the Turks will not demand of the Conference to get these territories evacuated by main force. All that we ask is that the Powers recognize Turkish rights over Smyrna and Thrace, and that they cease giving aid to Greece as they have done till now."

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* says:—"The revision of the Eastern problem is encountering great difficulties.



Hardly had the sending of a commission of investigation been proposed when the Athens Government and the Hellenic Chamber unanimously rejected the proposition. This refusal of the Greeks is not merely on the sending of a commission of investigation; Greece refuses to agree to the revision of the Sèvres Treaty. Her leaders consider that as an accomplished fact which it is impossible to undo. The Hellenic people have already shown their feeling in mass meetings and war-cries, as reported by the telegrams. The French press on its part asserts that the two parties will be left free to act for themselves in case the decision of the Conference is not agreed to on both sides. So that the renewal of hostilities is very probable. The Greeks have declared through their Prime Minister that they are in condition to pacify Asia Minor in three months. The Greece of Constantine thus shows itself immovable, and this not with the purpose of making conquests, but with the object of keeping the territories she has occupied at such cost of blood and sacrifices. She is convinced that in case she made the least concession, internal revolution would break out in Greece. The sentiment of patriotism there is very strong. Even those who overthrew Venizelos are by no means disposed to give up the gains they have paid for with their blood."

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

5,000 Greek refugees from Batoum, fleeing before the Bolshevik advance, arrived in Constantinople harbor last Saturday on the Armenian steamer "Ararat" and will proceed to Salonica.

M. Emile Labussière, one of the leading members of the French colony of this city, died March 4th. He was the agent of the Messageries Maritimes and Fraissinet S. S. Companies, President of the Union Française, and a manager of the French Hospital and was also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

### THE NEAR EAST

The Greek transatlantic liner "Megali Hellas," which left Constantinople on Wednesday last, ran aground near Koum Kale, Dardanelles, and up to yesterday had not been refloated.

Despatches from Russia are contradictory, but apparently Petrograd is in the hands of the anti-Bolshevik forces, who also hold the fortress of Kronstadt, and the white flag is said to be floating over the Kremlin at Moscow. A force of 25,000 Cossacks under General Semenov and 5,000 peasants under General Antonoff from Voronezh are marching westward to threaten the food supply of Moscow. An anti-Bol-

shevik uprising is also reported from Odessa, and the Russo-Roumanian frontier has been closed in consequence.

The Bolsheviks are continuing their attack on Georgia, but are meeting with quite a strong opposition west of Tiflis. The Turkish army has meanwhile advanced and occupied Artvin.

The wife of Prince Christopher of Greece, who was Mrs. Leeds, an American millionaire, is reported as seriously ill.

A despatch from Trebizond says that the Greeks of that city have been forcibly enrolled in the Kemalists army and sent to Erzroum and Kars, and the Greek schools all closed.

The *Far Seas* reports a radio from the "St. Louis" stating that Admiral Bristol has been favored with fine weather for the trip by way of Smyrna to Alexandria. The destroyers "Fox" and "Humphries" were in the latter harbor awaiting the Admiral's arrival.

### OTHER LANDS

Mr. Gounaris, Hellenic Minister of War, has been summoned to London by the Greek Premier, and has gone by the most rapid method possible.

The Metropolitan Dorotheos, *locum tenens* of the Ecumenical Patriarch, has requested an audience with King George of England, in order to present to him the letter of which he is the bearer, from the Orthodox Church.

A despatch from Washington says it is understood that General Pershing will be made Ambassador to France.

The Crown Prince of Japan has sailed from Yokohama for England on board a Japanese battleship.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is opening an additional office in London next week, at 29 Kingsway, W.C. 2., to carry on a general banking business.

### PERSONAL

Born: to Prof. and Mrs. Theodore W. Fowle of Robert College, on Wednesday, March 2nd, a daughter, Carolyn Elizabeth. Little Miss Fowle has a good right to the name Carolyn, for her aunt was the late Mary Carolyn Fowle, of Sivas, her grandmother Mrs. Caroline Fowle of Talas, and her great-grandmother Mrs. Caroline Farnsworth of Talas.

Dr. Cyril H. Hass and Dr. Floyd O. Smith of the Central Turkey Mission expect to leave America in May, return-



ing to their hospital work. Dr. Haas goes back to Adana, and Dr. Smith joins Dr. Lorrin Shepard at Aiutab.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D., of the American Board, left America Feb. 12th for a brief trip to England on business, expecting to meet there Col. John Finley and Rev. George R. Montgomery.

Dr. and Mrs. Murray announce the engagement of Mr. M. D. Garabedian to Miss Sara B. Taylor of Petrolia, Pa. Miss Taylor was a teacher of music for three years in the Prep. Dept. of Constantinople College. Since that time she had distinguished herself in America along musical lines. She was for two years head of the Robertson Pianoforte School in Petersburg, Va. and she has been for the past four years Supervisor of Music of all the white schools of that city.

Mr. Garabedian is general secretary in the Prep Dept. of Constantinople College.

Mr. Lester J. Wright, agricultural missionary for Harpout, arrived from America on Friday last, and is going into the Language School to take up the study of Turkish in preparation for his work.

Miss I. W. Prime of Constantinople College has been suffering from a return of the pneumonia, but we are glad to say she is better once more, and out of danger.

Miss A. E. Pinneo and Rev. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna, who were in Constantinople for the Student Conference, left on their return last Thursday.

#### LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

- March 11, 10 A.M.  
Mr. C. T. Riggs: "The Balkan Situation."
- March 11, 3-4 P.M. at Y. W. C. A. Personnel House, Taxim,  
Dr. C. F. Gates, of Robert College:  
"The Vital Forces of Islam: Turkish Influence in Islam."
- March 14, 10-11 A.M.  
Professor Selim Siri Bey.  
"Feminism in Turkey, I."
- March 15, 2.30 P.M., at Y.M.C.A. Personnel House, Taxim,  
Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College:  
"The History of the Turkish University System."
- March 16, 10 A.M.  
Professor Jenab Shehabbeddin Bey:  
"Turkish Literature, III."  
3 P.M.  
Mr. C. T. Riggs: "Missions in the Near East, I. Before 1820."
- March 17, 2.30 P.M. at Y.W.C.A. Personnel House. Taxim,

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College:  
"The Financial Side of the Mohammedan Religion"  
March 21, 2.30 P.M. at Y.W.C.A. Personnel House Taxim.  
Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College:  
"Greek Cultural Influences in Turkish Religious and Civil Life."

#### CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CONSTANTINOPLE

##### Citation For Probate.

I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the Consular Court of the United States of America at Constantinople on the nineteenth day of March A. D. 1921 at three o'clock in the afternoon and show cause, if any they have, why the last will and testament of Meredith Hart, deceased, should not be proved, approved and registered, and letters executorial thereof granted unto Arthur S. Bedell, named therein, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

G. BIE RAVNDAL,  
Consul General of the United States  
of America  
Judge of the United States  
Consular Court.

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**SUNDAY SERVICES March 13, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Cap. Houston.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. President Gates  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Rev. R. F. Markham  
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 8th**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.46	20 leva . . . . .	0.35
Pound sterling . . . . .	5.82	20 marks . . . . .	0.48
20 francs . . . . .	2.18	20 kronen . . . . .	0.04 1/2
20 lire . . . . .	1.11	Gold lira . . . . .	5.94
20 drachmas . . . . .	2.22		

**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.

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