

# The Orient.

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## CLARA BARTON'S FOURTH OF JULY POEM

Just a quarter century ago in 1896, Miss Clara Barton spent the Fourth of July in Constantinople, and went on a picnic with a few American friends to the Princes' islands. This was one of the rare occasions when she gave herself any time for relaxation during the six months of unrelenting work in this city. Usually she would not even accept invitations of friends who wished to entertain her, so eager was she to accomplish the mission on which she had come. Of the above occasion she unqualifiedly declared that it was the happiest Fourth of July she ever had; and on that day she composed some verses which were afterwards published in her Report of America's Relief Expedition to Asia Minor under the Red Cross. It is especially fitting that they should be reproduced in this number of THE ORIENT since this year is the centennial year of her birth, and again the American Red Cross is hard at work in Constantinople.

Clara Barton was a native of Oxford, Mass., where her body lies buried. She began her great work in the American Civil War, relieving the men on the battle-fields and afterward organizing the search for missing men; later she worked all through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and was personally active in relief work connected with the Johnstown flood of 1889, the Russian famine of 1892, the Armenian massacres of 1896, the Spanish American War of 1898, and other calamities. She was the first President of the American Red Cross, 1881-1904, and lived to be ninety-one years old, passing away April 12, 1912.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY

*Sea of Marmara, July 4, 1896*

It was twenty and a hundred years, Oh, blue and rolling sea,—  
A thousand in the onward march of human liberty,—  
Since on her sun-lit bosom, wind-tossed and sails unfurled,  
Atlantic's mighty billows bore a message to the world.

It thunders down its rocky coasts, and stirs their frugal homes;  
The Saxon hears it as he toils, the Indian as he roams,  
The buffalo upon the plains, the panther in his lair;  
The eagle hails the kindred note and screams it through the air.

Make way for liberty,—it roared,—here let the oppressed go free,  
Let loose your bands of tyrant hands; this land is not for thee;  
The old world in its crusted grasp grinds out the souls of men.  
Here plant their feet in freedom's soil; this land was made for them.

The mother slept in her island home, but the children heard the call,  
And ere the western sun went down, had answered, one and all.  
For Britain's thirteen colonies had vanished in a day,  
And six and half a hundred men had signed their lives away.

And brows were dark, and words were few, the steps were quick and strong,  
And firm the lips, as ever his who treasures up a wrong;  
And stern the tone that offered up the prayer beside the bed,  
And many a Molly Stark that night wept silent tears of dread.

And bugles call, and swords are out, and armies march abreast,  
And the old World turns its weary glance to the strange light in the West;  
Lo! from its lurid lightning's play; free tossing on the wind,  
Burst forth the star-gemmed flag that wraps the hopes of all mankind.

And weary eyes grew brighter then, and fainting hearts grew strong,  
And hope was mingled in the cry "How long, Oh, Lord, how long?"  
The seething millions turn and stir, and struggle towards the light,  
And the free flag streams, and morning gleams, where erst was hopeless night.

And grim Atlantic thunders still adown its rocky shores,  
And still the eagle screams his note as aloft he sails and soars,  
And hope is born that even *thou*, in some far day to come,  
Oh blue and rolling Marmara, shalt bear the message home.

CLARA BARTON



## INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

It is with a mixture of relief and regret that we describe the closing of the college year: of relief that the labor and strain of the period is finished, and of regret that acquaintanceships and friendships auspiciously commenced must be interrupted and, perhaps, completely severed. There also is a natural regret for the completion of a pleasant task which has taxed all one's energies but which has yielded the greatest of earth's pleasures—the joy of doing one's work. Miss Crosby has left for America, via Paris, for a vacation: but we are glad to say that she will return in the autumn to fill the large place she has already made for herself in the Paradise life and community. Miss Crosby will report to her church near Buffalo the progress made in the Settlement House at Prophet Elia. The land has been purchased and a building will be erected during the summer. Miss Sarah Snell will have charge of the settlement work next year and students in the Sociology Departments of the College and Institute will aid her.

On June 3 Mr. E. O. Jacob explained to the students of the College his plan for a summer camp at Phocaea. The High Commissioner, the church and the local authorities have been generous and enthusiastic about the camp; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow will be Director in charge, and a number of teachers and leaders will aid in caring for and helping the boys. The sum of twenty five liras is charged for the month's training and outing. An interesting programme has been arranged so that the maximum benefit, physical, intellectual and spiritual may be gained. The only drawback to the plan—as was suggested by the High Commissioner and the Metropolitan—is that there is not, also, a camp for girls on some beautiful bay near Smyrna.

Last week the Scout Troop went for a night hike to the mountains. The troop camped by a rushing mountain torrent and enjoyed very much a swim in the cool waters. Plenty of food was taken on the trip and all the Scouts did their bit in lightening the return load. The three Scout masters, Messrs. Harlow, Trueblood and Humeston went with the troop. The troop is closing its eighth consecutive year and the past year has been in many ways its most successful. Nearly all the founders and leaders of Scout work in the city received their early training in the college troop.

The Social Survey Committee under the leadership of Prof. Birge, which has been at work for over a year on a survey of the city, has now completed its report. The report is being bound and will be on sale presently. It is a volume of intense interest and helpfulness to any persons interested in conditions in the Near East. The report is divided into the following sections: History of Smyrna, the City Government, the Educational System, the Correctional System, Charities, Health, Recreation and Amusements, the Industrial Situation, Summary of Recommendations. A fuller account of the Survey will appear later.

At the final meeting of the Y.M.C.A. the President, Oa-

rabad Chakirian, presided. The speakers were Prof. Birge and Prof. Harlow. Mrs. Harlow sang a beautiful solo, "I know He cares." An effort was made to conserve the results of the Paradise Conference. More than fifty students have promised to keep the Morning Watch throughout the summer, using Dean Bosworth's book "About Jesus." A group are to conduct a play ground in connection with the Y.W.C.A. service center in the factory district, and others will start work among the boys in the city prison, with the co-operation of the Greek Commissioner for Prisons, Mr. Glycofrides. Still others are visiting the hospitals, and some will attempt colportage work. Many promised to read at least two good books during the vacation. One student is to work in the city Y.M.C.A., while nearly a dozen, some in the capacity of group leaders, will be at Camp Phocaea with Mr. Harlow.

A pleasant supper and evening was enjoyed by the Student Volunteers at Salahane, overlooking the harbor, Sunday, June 12th. Twenty were present and the time together was spent in making plans for definite evangelistic and social service work during the summer months. Among the forms of service the Volunteers have already taken up are the following: Sunday School teaching, house visitations, hospital work, distribution of literature, and reading and writing for those unable to do this for themselves. One of the hopeful features of this work has been the eagerness among the Greek wounded in the hospitals for good reading such as Sherwood Eddy's talks translated into Greek.

According to the Annual custom of our Paradise Community the American children carried wreaths of flowers to the cemeteries on Memorial Day. The graves of American soldiers and sailors were decorated, and the children sang "America" and the National Anthem, after which a prayer was offered.

Examinations are now in progress. Commencement is set for June 24. In the morning prizes will be distributed and in the afternoon the College and Institute will have a joint commencement in the Auditorium. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached in the college chapel on Sunday, June 19th, by the Chaplain.

Prof. Caldwell and Prof. Birge will visit Constantinople during the summer. Mr. Murray and Mr. Humeston will work at the Y.M.C.A. camp near Alexandretta. Prof. Seylaz and Mr. Bourquin will go to Switzerland for the summer, where the former will do some good mountain climbing and the latter will take some work at the University of Geneva. Miss Flemming will resume her Red Cross work, probably in Czecho-Slovakia. Mr. Trueblood will assist at Camp Phocaea. The Harlow and Birge families will spend the summer at Phocaea. The rest of the College staff with their families will probably remain at Paradise, except for a brief visit to some resort for the benefit of the change. The delightfully cool weather, which is very unusual at this season, makes the prospect of passing the summer at Paradise by no means unpleasant.

*Paradise, June 15, 1921.*

C. W. L.



### NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY FOR A.B.C.F.M.

For the second time Euphrates College is called upon to give its President to the home office of the American Board for service in its Foreign Department. Rev. Ernest W. Riggs has been called to an associate secretaryship in the Boston office, and will shortly be leaving for America to assume his new duties.

Mr. Riggs is the youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Riggs D. D., and was born in Marsovan forty years ago. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1904 and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1910, having taught for three years in between at Euphrates College, Harpout. His wife is the daughter of the late Dr. Fred D. Shepard of Aintab. They came out as missionaries of the Eastern Turkey Mission in 1910, to Harpout, and Mr. Riggs immediately assumed his new duties as president of Euphrates College, a position made vacant by the resignation of his brother, Rev. Henry H. Riggs. In 1915, shortly after the College was forced to close, he went with his family to Beirut expecting to return to America; but being detained there, he served as Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Syrian Protestant College, till the armistice made it possible for him to go to America. He and his family reached New York in January, 1919, and returned to this country last fall, reaching Constantinople in October. Mr. Riggs came here to take charge of Child Welfare work in connection with the orphanages established by the Near East Relief or assisted by that organization. It is from this post that he is now called to be associated with Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., in the Foreign Department of the American Board office in Boston.

Of the third generation of missionaries on both sides of his ancestry, as well as by his work during the past ten years, Mr. Riggs is exceptionally fitted to take up this work. For the present, there seems to be no likelihood that Euphrates College can be reopened, and this makes it easier for him to accept an urgent call to return for this important service in the homeland. But his associates and friends in Turkey find it hard to be reconciled to such a sacrifice.

It will be remembered that Secretary Barton himself, who, during a furlough in the United States, had been elected President of Euphrates College, was within a few weeks thereafter chosen as Associate Secretary of the Board; so that, while he had for nine years been connected with the Harpout Station, he had not actually served as President of the College. The vacancy at Euphrates was then filled by the election of Dr. C. F. Gates as President, which post he held till elected President of Robert College in 1902. He was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Riggs, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Ernest W. Riggs.

In connection with this new choice of Associate Secretary it is announced that Rev. Enoch F. Bell is being transferred to the Editorial Department, and Secretary W. E. Strong to the Foreign Department.

### DR. BARTON GOES TO THE FAR EAST

Secretary James L. Barton, of the American Board, is expecting to attend the National Council at Los Angeles, beginning Friday of this week, and immediately after that, he sails for Japan, to be gone till November. He plans to attend a meeting of the Japan missionaries of the American Board at their summer resort, where nearly the entire Mission assembles; then go on to China and meet with the North China missionaries at their seaside summer resort; then attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peking Union Medical College, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, of which Board Dr. Barton is a member. This meeting is in Peking about the middle of September. Dr. Barton would then spend a month or six weeks in taking up specific questions connected with the work of the American Board in Peking, Foochow and Canton, returning to Boston by the middle of November. During Dr. Barton's absence, President John E. Merrill, Ph. D., of Central Turkey College, Aintab, will assist in the office of the Foreign Department in Boston.

### COMMENCEMENT AT ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE

Those were busy days from June 5th to 8th, with all the varied exercises connected with the closing of St. Paul's College and Academy, Tarsus. It was the culmination of a year of spiritual awakening, blessed with splendid results.

On Sunday, June 5th, Rev. R. E. Willson of Mersin preached the baccalaureate sermon before the seven Seniors of the College and the nineteen who were graduating from the Academy; and in the evening the farewell Christian Endeavor meeting was led by the Seniors.

Monday occurred the declamation contest for the Academy boys, with declamations in Arabic, Armenian, English and French. In the afternoon came the Commencement exercises of the Academy and in the evening the musical contest for the Bedelian Prizes, with solos on violin, clarinet and trombone, as well as vocal solos.

Tuesday was a very full day. Early in the morning, before it was too warm for strenuous exertion, came the Field Day contests, which were well patronized and popular. In the afternoon came the College declamation contests, in English, French, Armenian and Turkish. Music was furnished by the choir and orchestra and by a violin quartet. There were three contestants in each of the four languages. The evening was given up to the concert, the proceeds of which are to be used for purchasing a Meissner piano for the College. The College orchestra and choir rendered several numbers, and there were vocal and instrumental solos by students, as well as by Mr. Vahan Bedelian, accompanied by Mrs. Nilson. It was a very enjoyable occasion.

The climax was on Wednesday, when the College Commencement exercises were held, followed by the Alumni Dinner. The acting Principal, Rev. Paul E. Nilson, presided, and the seven members of the graduating class gave orations,



three in Armenian, two in English, and one each in Turkish and French. These were interspersed with music; and at the close the Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett, of the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society of London, who has been assisting Dr. W. N. Chambers in Adana, gave an address to the class, before the distribution of diplomas and prizes.

After ten days' vacation, the Summer Trade School begins on June 20th with about 120 boys on hand.

Mr. David Hoagland, who for some time was in Derindje in charge of the Near East Relief Base, has arrived in Tarsus and plans to teach in the school for one year at least.

### NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The *Congregationalist* gives some interesting forecasts of the program of the National Congregational Council, which opens this Friday at Los Angeles. That remarkable city, which boasts of a 5,000% increase of population in the past 35 years, and of more than 500% in the past fifteen, has flung wide its doors to the delegates, and Dr. Carl Patton will give the address of welcome. President W. D. Mackenzie of Hartford will have the closing address on Christian Internationalism. The general subject of the Council is "The Spirit of Christ Organizing the World." After the organizing session on Friday afternoon the evening will be occupied by two main addresses, that of the retiring Moderator, President H. C. King of Oberlin, and that by Dean Brown of Yale. Saturday the recommendations of the Commission on Missions, the future of the Congregational World Movement, and the appraisal of the colleges and forecast of their destiny, will be discussed in what promises to be a memorable session. The Communion service and the Council Sermon by Dr. Atkins of Detroit will come on Sunday morning; and in the afternoon there will be a program on social and industrial questions, including addresses by a prominent labor leader and an equally prominent employer of Los Angeles. The two addresses of the evening will be by President Barrows of California University, and Dr. Aked of Kansas City, Mo. The Fourth of July will be for the Council a half-holiday, there being in the morning two addresses on practical evangelism, by Dr. William Horace Day and Dr. Robert E. Brown, of the Commission on Evangelism. In the afternoon the Council is invited to visit Pomona College, thirty miles away, where an interesting patriotic program has been arranged.

The various Congregational Boards will each have a chance during the next four days to present their respective work; and there will be addresses on Religious and Moral Education, and on Hawaii, on the relations of Congregationalists with the Episcopalians, and many other topics.

The devotional periods of the Council will be led by Dean E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin and Dr. Gardner of Riverside. The Young People's Banquet and the Luncheon of the Women's Boards promise to be social seasons of great interest and value.

### KUTAHIA

The daily papers announce that Kütahia has become the headquarters of the Nationalist forces opposed to the Greeks. The home of the blue tile thus comes again into prominence.

The city of Kütahia is the ancient Cotyæum, which, according to some accounts, was the birthplace of Aesop the fabulist. It was at one time the metropolis of Phrygia, and long issued its own coins. It is now the capital city of the sanjak of the same name, and is especially noted for the glazed ware manufactured here. It is connected by a short branch line running to Alayund with the Anatolian Railway line from Eski Shehir to Afion Kara Hissar.

Kütahia was for over a hundred years the capital of a Turkoman dynasty, after the fall of the Seljukian Empire and during the rise of the Ottoman Empire. This was the dynasty of Germianoglou. The origin of the Germian tribe is somewhat obscure. One tradition says Alishir, father of Germian, was ruling over Afion Kara Hissar in the days of Ertoghroul, in the 13th century. Another says that Germian, son of Alishir, was lord of Kütahia, while Ibn-es-Sahib, son-in-law and vassal of Germian, was lord of Kara Hissar. A coin of Germian Khan, struck in 707 (=A. D. 1307) at "Shehri Germian" corroborates this. Halil Edhem Bey says that the great Emir Yakoub, son of Alishir, who is mentioned in an inscription of Angora of the year 699 (=1299), was the grandfather of Süleiman Shah, son of Mehmed, who according to an inscription in Kütahia of the year 779 (=1377) was ruling over Germian about this time. The districts of Simav, Kara Hissar and Denizli were added to the Germian domains before the end of the reign of Süleiman Shah, who in the Turkish historians is called simply Germianoglou. This ruler married his daughter Khatoun Sultan in 783 (=1381) to Prince Bayazid, son of Mourad I., and granted her as dowry the most important towns in his land, including the capital. His son and successor Yakoub II., was taken prisoner by Bayazid three years later, and his lands confiscated. Yakoub later escaped and joined Timour, who after the battle of Angora restored to him his possessions. When Timour left Anatolia, Yakoub came into friendly relations with Mohammed I. and afterwards with Mourad II., and when Yakoub died without heirs in 832 (=1429), the land of Germian passed into the possession of Mourad. A pretender, who rose on the accession of Sultan Mohammed II., was quickly disposed of; and in 1453 Kütahia became the seat of the Beylerbey of Anatolia. It was the farthest point reached by the Egyptian army in its advance on Constantinople in 1833, when the negotiations that followed were conducted at the camp of Ibrahim Pasha at some hot springs near by.

The name Germianoglou is sometimes confused with that of Karamanoglou; this seems to be through the influence of certain Byzantine writers, but the two names are entirely distinct.



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Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

On Friday of this week the Western Turkey Mission of the American Board meets for the first time in seven years. During 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, war conditions prevented any meeting. In 1919, there was held in Constantinople in June a gathering at which were present representatives of Marsovan, Sivas and Caesarea fields, besides Adabazar, Bardizag and Brousa, with the missionaries present in Constantinople, and a dozen or so vital topics were discussed, but without authoritative action since the meeting was not officially constituted. Conditions did not favor the holding of any Mission meeting in 1920, though there was an urgent invitation from Smyrna that the centennial of the opening of missionary work in this Mission should be observed by a meeting in Smyrna, where the earliest missionaries had landed. This year, however, owing to the peculiar circumstances that have brought to the Capital so many of the Board's representatives from interior points, the workers at Smyrna have waived any prior claims they may have had to that location for the meeting, and are sending their delegates to the shores of the Bosphorus. The meeting promises to be a small one, in comparison to others, but although in many respects it may be too early to make any sweeping decisions, a list of topics has already been presented for consideration which promises to make the gathering one of importance for the future of Mission work. One large subject that has been referred to the Mission from Boston headquarters is the relative importance of Intermediate and Collegiate education in the missionary educational scheme in this part of the world. Another topic to come up is the problem of training up a leadership from among the people of the land, to take the place of the preachers and teachers that have either lost their lives or emigrated during the past seven years. But there are

other subjects also which will tax the consecrated ingenuity of all the delegates to this Mission gathering.

Another summer meeting that coincides with this in time is that of the National Congregational Council at Los Angeles, California, July 1-8. Forming an integral part of this is the special Meeting of the American Board, which takes two of these nine days, -July 7th and 8th. At this time several representatives from Turkey are to speak, among them Rev. Ernest Pye, of Marsovan, and Rev. Cass A. Reed of Smyrna. This meeting of the Board is one from which as much as possible business is eliminated, and the time given to presenting and discussing the great problems confronting the Board at home and abroad. The great problem of readjustment to post-war conditions has by no means definitely been solved, and it will be put in a constructive way at this gathering before the constituency of the Board. Situations that would baffle the ablest statesmen are confronting this organization; and their solution calls for much prayer on the part of all its friends. The regular Annual Meeting of the Board will be held at date and place to be announced later.

## ARMENIANS IN AGRICULTURE

(From *Foreign-Born*)

The passing observer, the newspaper correspondent and the superficial historian have credited the Armenian with the possession of a peculiar commercial genius in the Near Eastern market. Although it is true that in the leading cities of the Ottoman Empire the Armenians have been pretty generally engaged in trade and have achieved success in commercial enterprises, yet the essential racial genius of the Armenian people, especially of those inhabiting Armenia proper, lies in agriculture.

The peculiar contribution of the Armenian to agriculture in the United States is to be found chiefly in the raisin and fig industry in California. Armenian immigration to California has been of a pioneer character. Several of the earliest Armenian immigrants went there direct and are among the first settlers in some of the newly developed towns in Fresno County. They have instinctively sought an agricultural section and remained there, growing into large colonies because, in the words of one of those pioneers, "They have found the California sky as bright and blue and the soil as fertile and flowery as their beloved Armenia."

The largest Armenian colony in the United States is in Fresno, California. It is the largest foreign colony in that city. Fresno was only a railroad station with a few houses around it when the Armenians went there, and they have had a real share in making it a prosperous little city.

The Armenians were the first to introduce to American markets the California fig, formerly used to feed pigs. By special cultivation, Seropian Brothers raised the standard of these figs to that of the imported Smyrna variety. They were also the first to ship oranges from California to the East. Professor Gowen, in his history of California, has paid



special tribute to this contribution of Armenian labor to the state. He attributes the introduction of the fig industry entirely to the Armenians. In referring to the adverse conditions under which they labored to achieve success he says, "We can only find the secret of success in their peculiar national qualities of fortitude and perseverance which are worthy of our highest praise and sympathy."

The good American title of "King," usually awarded to the chief of a big industry, is given an Armenian, Mr. Krikor Arakelian, of Fresno, in the melon world. He is the owner of the largest cantaloupe fields and the originator of the honey-dew melon.

An entirely new line of agricultural invention which promises to have far-reaching results for American commerce is represented by another contribution of Armenian labor to the United States.

Dr. Osigian, of Harpout, Armenia, is credited with "solving the problem of silk culture in the United States after more than three hundred years of failure in different parts of the country . . . . Through scientific experimentation covering many years, Dr. Osigian has succeeded not only in growing larger silk worms, able to spin more yards of fiber than the ordinary silk worm, but he has experimented with the mulberry leaves upon which they feed until he has been able to make silk-worms vary the color of the silk fiber according to the treatment previously given to their food . . . . He has invented a process of 'doctoring' the mulberry leaves in such a way that without the use of dye eighteen colors of silk are spun by the worms themselves. The United States Government, through the Department of Commerce, has set the seal of its approval on this most remarkable discovery. It is a scientific achievement which seems destined to revolutionize the silk industry . . . .

"At New Orleans Dr. Osigian has established what is declared to be the largest silk-worm nursery in the world. It contains 2,500,000 mulberry trees, 10,000,000 silk eggs and 200,000 super-silkworms. The silkworms bred by Dr. Osigian are correctly termed super-worms, because they produce 1,800 yards of silk fibre to the cocoon, compared with 1,000 to 1,200 yards spun by Chinese and other silk-worms." — *The Forecast*.

It seems to be one of the ironies of fate, of which the world is so full, that a son of a country dying of starvation and extreme poverty should be destined to clothe the gay world with all the splendor and glory of Solomon!

A. Y.

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* says:—"The recent events in Jaffa, as we can easily understand, have caused a slowing up in the immigration of Jews into Palestine. In his last speech, given almost verbatim in the European press, Mr. Churchill declared in the House of Commons that the Arabs were disquieted by the Zionist movement and by the immigration of Jews. There were, he said, in Palestine 500,000 Moslems as against

65,500 Israelites and 65,000 Christians, in round numbers; and Mr. Churchill showed that under these conditions the Arabs had no reason to fear being displaced, especially now that it had been decided to limit and control immigration. Is this immigration now to be taken up again? Major Morris, chief of the department of immigration in the Palestine government, is now Constantinople on his way to Galatz and Kishenew. The *Nation* announces that last Sunday Major Morris went to the Emigrant centre at Ortakeuy, to see for himself the state of the seventh group of the Haloutzim from Ukraine who were lodged there at the time. One of these Haloutzim made a speech in the name of his companions, in the Hebrew language, an eloquent address in which, after thanking the distinguished visitor for his kind interest in them, he expressed the eager desire of the group to be sent on as soon as possible to Palestine, so that they might have their share, through peaceful and steady work, in the improvement of the country. After this speech had been translated by one of those present into English, Major Morris replied by expressing his gratitude at what he had seen, and by assuring them that in a few days the large majority of the emigrants now in Constantinople would be authorized to proceed to Palestine. He added that instructions had been given to the British authorities to proceed with the registration of the immigration permits of those Haloutzim who had not as yet secured the required visa.

"The next day, Monday, Major Morris visited the Messilah Hadassah farm, to see the sixth group of the Haloutzim from Ukraine, who were installed there. This sixth group had already gone to Palestine, but on their arrival at Jaffa they were forbidden to land because of the situation resulting from the brawls of the beginning of May. The group had requested authorization to land at Port Said or Beirut so as to await the lifting of the embargo on immigration, but this was refused and they were compelled to return to Constantinople.

"It seems now as if the movement were to be resumed, as we have already intimated. The Hebrews must proceed in this matter of immigration with extreme caution, if they wish to succeed in their project. They will thus avoid exciting the susceptibilities of the Arabs, and will give the British Government time to secure an equitable solution of the question."

The Angora paper *Hakimiet-i-Millî* deals thus with a former national hero:—"The news received some time ago about Enver is unfortunately such as to lead us to say something about this man. Enver Pasha is planning to return here, to meddle in government affairs and repeat the sort of thing that led Turkey to its death. It is worth noting that three years after his leaving for foreign parts, he wants to come to Anatolia. When the government sent him word that he must give up trying to carry out his project, Enver replied that he himself had no desire to return. But that was not true. While he was on the one hand thus deceiving the unfortunate country that he had already pushed over the precipice, he was at the same time going on with his intrigues in secret to come into Anatolia and seize the government.



With the help of some human refuse, he wanted to form a colorless, characterless party under the name of Party of Popular Counsel, and he had printed a program and some propaganda literature that he was trying to get into Anatolia. He was thus trying to secure the sympathy of the Bolsheviks and of part of the population by dividing public opinion. The reports received from abroad about his acts were confirmed by information secured within the country. This comedy was revealed through the seizure of a letter from Enver to his uncle Halil Pasha, and another one to Kütchük Talaat Bey, in the last of which he said that things were going well. We cannot see what right Enver has, after having fled during the first days of the armistice, to try now to meddle in the affairs of the fatherland he has ruined. Now that men of indomitable faith in our nation's future have raised her from her ruins, and raised again the sacred flag that was trailing on the ground, and have created a new Turkish army, Enver Pasha wants to return and renew his old achievements. It is enough! There is not a person here who wishes to follow him. Enver Pasha loves neither Turkey nor the Turks. He has but one desire:—to satisfy his own ambition. Had he been thinking of Anatolia, he would never have sent her brave sons to die in Egypt, in Persia, in Galicia and in Roumania. Now he wants to try the same game. But it is enough."

### AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

Four Destroyers in port as well as the usual base ships have kept things busy as usual.

The Sunday picnic outside of the city seems to be one of the most popular features. Last Sunday a Sub-chaser took some 60 men and some American girls out to Kilios, the Y.M.C.A. camp on the Black Sea. The ships furnish the luncheon. The Americanization Club has grown to sixteen and the girls are learning fast. The Sunday evening program was one of the best and attendance second only to the attendance when Admiral Bristol was the speaker. Mons. Barry-Doyle was at his best.

It is hoped that all members of the American Colony who can will go out to Camp "Mark L." for the Fourth. Sub-Chasers will leave the Red Cross docks at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. and all Americans will be welcome. Luncheon can be obtained at the Camp, or excellent places are near by for picnic parties.

In the morning commencing at 10 o'clock, there will be fourteen events, namely—50 yard dash, 100 yd. dash, 400 yd. dash, mile relay, running broad jump, running high jump, twelve pound shot put, discus throw, tug of war, three legged race, sack race, cracker eating contest, greased pole, pie eating contest.

At 2 p.m. there will be boxing and wrestling matches. Messrs. Nyquist, Stevens and Pritchard will have charge of the events. The running track is in fine shape.

Program for the week:

### THURSDAY, JUNE 30th

- 8:30—9:30 a.m. French classes
- 2—3 p.m. Americanization Club.
- 8:30 Movies

### FRIDAY

- 12:30 Selamlık and Dervishes

### SATURDAY

- 1:00 Special Sight Seeing party with Dr. Fisher
- 8:30 Dance

### SUNDAY

- 10:00 Church party for "St. Louis"
- 1:00 Picnic to Halki
- 4--7 Special music. Lemonade
- 8--9 Sunday Sing and Service. Special music. Speaker Rev J. K. Birge of Smyrna.
- 9:00 Movies.

### MONDAY

- Fourth of July Celebration at Camp Mark L. Bristol.
- 8:30 Movies.

### TUESDAY

- 8:30 Dance.

### WEDNESDAY

- 1:00 Sightseeing in Stamboul.

### THE SITUATION IN ANATOLIA

A week ago the Allied Governments made to the Hellenic Government a proposal that they mediate between the belligerents in order to put an end to the conflict in Asia Minor. The basis of the mediation proposed was that the Greek forces should withdraw entirely from Anatolia, leaving the region of Smyrna under an international administration, and that the question of Thrace should be left for later solution.

This offer was answered on Saturday by an expression of thanks to the Allies but with the statement that military considerations made it impossible to accept the suggestion; at the same time the Greek reply stated that the government of King Constantine would always be ready to listen to the propositions of its great Allies. This means that Greece prefers to rely on the arbitrament of arms rather than give up what it regards as its just award by the Sèvres Treaty.

King Constantine was still in Smyrna, up to Saturday, but is stated to have left for the front, where the Greek offensive is daily expected.

In the region of Nicomedia, the Turkish forces have been taking the offensive this past week, and have driven the Greeks from the region of Adabazar and reoccupied that town, and several other places between there and Nicomedia. The fighting was getting so near by that it was considered best to



evacuate the civilian population of the latter seaport, and especially since there had gathered there some 35,000 refugees from neighboring towns and villages, and the city of Nicomedia could not feed such a multitude. Several large Greek steamers have been carrying these refugees to places of safety, and many of the local civilians have fled also, both to Constantinople and to Rodosto and other points. But the Greeks still hold Izmid, and also Bardizag. The American orphanage from the latter place is being moved up to Constantinople, and Mr. Kingsbury's family are at the capital. Miss Holt and the N. E. R. Girls' Orphanage are staying in Nicomedia.

It is reported from Turkish sources that a strong force of Nationalists has concentrated east of Brousa and is advancing against the city from the direction of Lake Apollonias.

### SIVAS NOTES

*(Extracts from report of Director, Near East Sivas Unit)*

The Armenian orphanage shows an increase of seven. This orphanage consists of our very youngest boys, and during the vacation the scabies had made a start among them. A final stand was taken against it, and a campaign and examination has had the best of results. The boys are now in the best of condition and a delight to look at in their new suits which have been made up in our tailor shop. A finer set of children cannot be found than our three hundred boys.

Our blacksmith shop is a very interesting place to visit if only to see the enthusiasm with which the boys regard the work on the automobiles. Any boy would work for hours for the simple pleasure of doing anything to an automobile. Boys away out here in the interior of Anatolia are much the same as boys at home in this respect. Our tannery is gradually accumulating a good stock of leather which we are planning to use for shoes for the boys' orphanage. The carpenter shop has been finishing off one or two rooms in the Swiss orphanage building to accommodate the shoe shop and the tailoring school.

In addition to our regular industrial work, we are reviving the chair industry which was so successful before the war. Thousands of these chairs were sold all over Asia Minor, and it seems to be the best outlet for any extra time the industrial shops may have.

The weaving industry has been able to continue its work this month on account of the arrival of the camel train, bringing us necessary supplies.

*(From Near East Relief)*

### 200,000,000 BUSHEL SURPLUS WHEAT

A cable received June 22nd by the Constantinople Office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York from its Main Office in New York reads as follows:

"Call money has ruled at 6% to 8% during the first

fortnight of June. Opening firm at 7½% on June 6, the rate declined and on June 10, 6% was quoted all day. Towards the closing of the week offerings were abundant and outside money reported available at 5½%. Time funds were scarce, and as a result there was not much activity in the market, and quotations were nominal. 60 days to 6 months maturities quoted at 6¼%—7%.

"The Federal Reserve System's mid-week statement shows a strong position; the gold reserve increased \$22,000,000 and the total reserve increased about the same amount. Total discounts declined \$30,000,000 largely as a result of fewer rediscounting of bills secured by United States Government obligations. Deposits increased \$15,000,000. Note circulation declined \$31,000,000.

"The present Federal Reserve Note circulation of \$2,071,000,000 is \$694,000,000 below the high point reached on 23rd December 1920.

"As a result of these changes the ratio of the total reserve to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined increased from 57.4% to 58.3%, the highest since April 1918. The New York Federal Reserve Banks also made a remarkable improvement in their reserve ratio, which rose from 60.3% to 64.2%. The Ratio of gold reserve to Federal Reserve notes in circulation (after deducting the 35% against deposit liabilities as required by law) increased from 84½% to 93½%. This increase was largely the result of the \$52,000,000 increase in gold reserves. Total increase in gold reserve in the last fortnight in the New York Federal Reserve Bank was over \$100,000,000. Much of this gain is due apparently to the Reparation deposits. The Gold holdings in the United States are now the greatest in its history.

"The 1st June total stock of gold was \$3,175,000,000; previous high level \$3,122,000,000 1st May 1917. Gold holdings increased \$85,000,000 during May and \$390,000,000 in the first five months of the present year.

The Government forecast on June 8th for wheat, oats, rye and barley was 2,496,000,000 bushels or 88,000,000 bushels under last year's harvest. The estimated wheat crop is 829,000,000 bushels, of which 578,000,000 is winter wheat and 251,000,000 spring wheat. The estimated exportable surplus of wheat is over 200,000,000 bushels."

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The steamer "Oül Djemal," which sailed for New York on Sunday is inaugurating the service of the Ottoman American Line, which is managed by the Export Transportation Company of New York. She is the first ship of this line, and is leased from the Turkish Seiri Sefain Company, and still flies the Turkish flag. This steamer was formerly the steamer "Germanic," built for the White Star Line about forty years ago, and later sold to a Canadian line and named the "Ottawa." She was bought by the Turkish company from



these owners and given her present name. The agent of the line in this city is Theodore Photiades, a Robert College graduate.

Mr. E. M. Hedden, who has been City Secretary for High School Boys, in the Detroit, Mich., Y.M.C.A., starts this month for Constantinople as City Secretary for Boys.

Messrs. Merritt and Harland of the American School of Archaeology at Athens, have been in Constantinople for a week or ten days and have returned to Athens.

We would again remind our readers of the public meeting under the auspices of the Constantinople Civic Welfare League, on Friday afternoon of this week, July 1st, at 5:30, in the Nouveau Theatre (ex-Skating), Pera. The addresses are sure to be of interest to all who are interested in the bettering of the social life of this great city.

### THE NEAR EAST

Mr. Byron M. Noone, of the Adana Y.M.C.A., has established a fine boys' camp just outside the city, in a vineyard donated by a Turk. He expects 350 boys all summer.

The Commencement of the American School for Girls in Adana occurred June 8th, and over a thousand people gathered to see the eleven girls graduate.

According to the *Neologos*, the attack of the Keinalist troops on Nicomedia was repulsed by the Greeks with an ambush into which the Nationalists fell, losing heavily, and being driven back a long distance.

The Lord Mayor's Fund of London expects to transfer the orphans under its care from Cyprus to Constantinople.

The *Patris* announces that Mr. Venizelos will be married in September to Mme Schilizzi, a wealthy widow.

Dr. Yusuf K. Hitti and Dr. Sami I. Haddad, graduates of the American University of Beirut, have been granted Rockefeller scholarships for 1921-1922 for the study of anatomy and surgery respectively in the United States, with the understanding that they will return for further institutional work in the Near East.

General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, narrowly escaped assassination as he was riding in an auto between Damascus and Kanatra last week. Five horsemen fired on the automobile, wounding Hakki Bey, Governor of Damascus, who was riding with General Gouraud, and killing an interpreter, while some shots went through the sleeves of the General.

### OTHER LANDS

Gabriel Eff. Noradounghian, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, sailed from Havre for the United States on June 4. M. Nora 'ounghian will visit Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons in their Princeton home.

The Cornell crew won the Poughkeepsie regatta, with Syracuse second. Eleven eight-oared crews participated, and the race was rowed last Wednesday.

By winning the second polo game, 10 to 6, the American polo team regained possession of the international trophy from England.

King George and Queen Mary attended the opening of the Ulster Parliament at Belfast last week, the King making the opening Speech. This was the first visit of British sovereigns to Ireland in twenty years.

### PERSONAL

Mrs. F. W. MacCallum arrived in Constantinople from America on Monday last. Dr. and Mrs. MacCallum have moved over to Scutari.

Mrs. J. H. Kingsbury and children have come from Bardizag to stay for a while in Constantinople.

Miss Mary E. Kinney has arrived in Constantinople from Nicomedia.

Mr. E. A. Yarrow, Captain Dangerfield and Mr. Charles White of the Near East Relief are leaving today for Batoum on their return to the Caucasus.

Mr. Philip E. Van Arnam of Robert College and Miss Alice Mattich of the Constantinople Y.W.C.A. were married on Saturday June 25th, Rev. Robert Frew, D.D., officiating. They are starting for America on their wedding journey.

Miss Marguerite Wood, of the Armaoutkeuy Preparatory School, Miss Whittle, of the Hissar Community School, Miss Lomie Smith, of Robert College, and Messrs. H. S. Dodge and E. Powers of Robert College, left by Italian steamer on Saturday last for Italy. Miss Wood and Mr. Powers are returning to America on the completion of terms of teaching.

Dr. Walter B. Adams of the Medical Department of the American University of Beirut, is just starting for America on an eight months' furlough, with his family.



**SUNDAY SERVICES July 3, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. G. E. White, D.D.  
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, June 28th**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.38	20 leva . . . . .	0.28 1/2
Pound sterling . .	5.20	20 marks . . . . .	0.38 1/2
20 francs . . . . .	2.27	20 kronen . . . . .	0.03 1/2
20 lire . . . . .	1.38	Gold lira . . . . .	5.72
20 drachmas . . .	1.52		

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