

# The Orient.

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## GREAT FIRE IN SCUTARI

After one of the longest periods of drought ever experienced in Constantinople, and during a very high northeast wind, fire broke out on Monday afternoon last in the upper section of Scutari.

The fire started in the Idjadié quarter of Scutari, just above Kouzoundjouk, and is said to have been due to carelessness in frying some eggplant. In the high wind, the blaze was soon beyond control; it spread over that entire quarter and also destroyed most of Selansiz and Dagh Hamam quarters. It came so near to the American property where the College for Girls used to be, and where the Language School and Miss Kinney's new High School for Girls are located, that the movables were hastily taken from the buildings; but providentially the flames were stayed, and the premises unhurt. The occupants, as well as some sailors of the American navy who came to help, worked hard to save things. The Berberian School was also saved, and the Gregorian church was not harmed. Only a very few other buildings escaped, clear down into Nightingale Valley, and nearly over to the great cemetery toward Haidar Pasha. A conservative estimate of the number of houses destroyed places it at 1500, but the total may reach 2,000. Nearly nine tenths of the sufferers are Armenians, with a few Jews and Moslems.

This disaster brings freshly to mind the fact that the city overcrowded already with the victims of previous fires as well as with the large floating population that have taken refuge here in consequence of the war conditions in South Russia and in Asia Minor, is in no shape to take care of thousands more of homeless destitutes. It will be extremely hard for these people to find places to live, even if some of them have the ability in spite of their losses to pay for rented quarters at high rates.

The various quarters that have been burned out during the past ten or twelve years have none of them been rebuilt. This was at first owing to the determination of the city authorities to fix upon a better plan of streets and squares before allowing any new construction; but the main reason is to be found in the almost continuous wars of the last ten years, which have so impoverished the people and raised the prices of construction materials as to make the simplest sort of a house an air-castle to most owners of property.

In an article quoted in our issue of March 2nd, of this year, it was stated that of the total area of Stamboul, approximately one-fourth had been burned over during the past

twelve years. The fire of August 26, 1908, destroyed 1500 houses; that of July 24, 1911, accounted for 2463 buildings, and another considerable fire occurred the very next day, burning a couple of thousand more; the great fire of June 13, 1918, took away another 8,000 houses in Stamboul. There was a big conflagration in Pera on July 26th, 1915, which burned 1400 buildings, and another in Kassim Pasha on June 21, 1919, and still another that destroyed most of the suburb of Kouroutcheshme, not far from Constantinople College, in August, 1919.

Like all these here mentioned, the one of this week in Scutari occurs in the drought of summer. It is not well to let the mind dwell too much on the suspicion of incendiarism. Rather should the city authorities ponder the question of regulations as to house construction, fire-walls, materials, and compulsory precautions of other sorts; and then they, in connection with the representatives of the various insurance companies, should secure better methods of fire-fighting. Most essential of all these is an adequate water supply. In a city like this, with an inexhaustible stream of water running right through its centre and averaging more than a mile wide, and with the Sea of Marmora washing eight or ten miles of its southern boundary, it seems childish to complain of inadequate water supply. Surely some successful method ought to be found to make the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn and the two seas put out our fires for us. This method has not yet been found. Other cities have powerful fire-fighting tugs; and it is pitiful to coast along the shores of the lovely Bosphorus and see villa after villa right on the water's edge burned to the ground because of lack of such facilities here.

If anything is accomplished in the way of improvements in guarding against fires or in fighting those that begin, it will be by the initiative of the insurance companies and the city government; and each well-wisher of the city should do his best to stir these parties to action.

## AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

It has seemed wise to change the name of the Sailors' Club to Navy Club, thus conforming to the plan of the Y. M. C. A. Hereafter we will be known as the "Y. M. C. A. Navy Club."

Mr. Franklin Gaylord was the speaker at last Sunday's service. The attendance was unusually large, the rooms being entirely filled, an amazing thing when the weather is so unbearably hot. His message on "Thankfulness and some Vital Ways of Expressing it," was well chosen and left a lasting impression. He has been good enough to consent to

take the service again the following Sunday. Mrs. Timmerman, an American bride of one of the Embassy Chiefs, sang two duets with Sergeant Clements, which added greatly to the attractiveness and helpfulness of the service. No little credit is due Mrs. Gaylord for her faithfulness and efficiency at the piano, contributing to the success of the Sunday services. Mr. Clements will sing again by special request, "The Rosary," and "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Swimming parties, sails and outdoor sports have been the order of the day, though shopping parties continue popular.

In place of the Saturday evening dance it has been planned to arrange a motor sailor party to attend the promenade moonlight concert at Robert College.

Mr. Poe has not yet returned.

Program for the week :

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th

- 2-3 p.m. Americanization Class
- 8:30 Movies and Music

#### FRIDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing, Selamluk and Dervishes.

#### SATURDAY

- 7:30 Motor Sailor to Robert College for Moonlight Promenade Concert.

#### SUNDAY

- 11:00 Church party, Dutch Chapel
- 1:30 Special picnic party
- 4-6 Concert and free Lemonade
- 8-9 Sing and Service. Speaker, Mr. Franklin Gaylord. Soloists, Sergeant Clements
- 9:00 Movies and Music

#### MONDAY

- 2-3 Americanization Class
- 8:30 Movies and music.

#### TUESDAY

- 8:30 Dance

#### WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul. and shopping parties

The steamer "Gülden" which arrived in the Bosphorus Thursday last, was stopped and searched by a Hellenic war-ship, on her way through the Marmora, but nothing contraband was found on board and she was allowed to proceed. According to the *Tevhid* the Company is to demand from the Greek Government the sum of Ltq. 180,000 damages for the delay to the American mail, and Ltq. 120,000 more for inconvenience to its passengers.

## KOURBAN BAIRAM

The great Moslem feast of Kourban Bairam began Monday last, — or rather, according to the Moslem rule that a day begins at sunset, it began on Sunday evening. In the usual fashion, its advent was signalled with a salute of guns, both at sunset and at the hour for evening prayer, and also by the decking of all Turkish steamers with flags. Monday was a great holiday, and the succeeding three days are all regarded as in a sense holidays.

This feast, called by Arabs 'Id al-Azha, or feast of sacrifice, occurs on the 10th day of the month Zilhijjé, the last month of the Mohammedan calendar, so that it comes seventy days after the end of Ramazan, when the other Bairam, called Shaker Bairam, is celebrated. This Kourban Bairam is in celebration of the willingness of Abraham to offer up his son as a sacrifice. And Mohammedan writers generally claim that the son was Ishmael, and not Isaac, and that the scene of the event was Mount Mina, near Mecca, and not Mount Moriah, at Jerusalem, as stated in the Bible. According to the Moslem legend, the angel Gabriel substituted a broad-tailed sheep for Ishmael, after Abraham had ineffectually tried to offer up his son. The Koran has nothing in it, however, to corroborate the connection of this feast with Ishmael; and it seems at least equally probable that it was the adoption of a pre-Mohammedan custom of the Arabs, who in their idolatrous times were accustomed to make an annual pilgrimage to Mecca at that period of the year and offer a sacrifice as the conclusion of their ceremonies.

The Mohammedan theory ignores the doctrine of the atonement as taught in the New Testament, and even denies the fact of our Lord's crucifixion, and yet this feast of sacrifice is the great festival of the Moslem system. The animal sacrificed is usually a sheep, but it may be instead a goat, a cow, or a camel, according to the religious law. It must in any case be free from all blemish.

After special ceremonies on the first morning of the feast, and a special *khutbah* or sermon, the people go to their homes, and the head of the family takes the animal, turns its head towards Mecca, and slays it. The flesh is divided into three portions, one of which is given to the poor, one goes to relatives who may not have a sacrifice of their own, and the remaining third is eaten by the family.

Aside from the sacrifice itself, the celebration of the feast consists usually of visits to friends and neighbors, and general rejoicing.

On Monday morning His Majesty the Sultan went to prayer at the Hamidié Mosque, though without pomp. Owing to the war situation, he also decreed that there should not take place this year the usual ceremony of kissing the Imperial hand, at the Dolma Baghtché Palace, but that a simple register of callers be kept instead. In general the celebration of the feast is quieter this year than usual; and some of the Turkish papers insist that the real Bairam will be celebrated only when the Greek army is driven from Asia Minor.

## AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU AND ZIONISM

In the *World's Work* for July, former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau has a most interesting article called "Zionism a Surrender, not a Solution." He goes so far in this article as to claim that Zionism is a betrayal of the true interests of American Jews. He does not claim to speak for the Jews of other countries, nor even to be mouthpiece of the Jews of America; but he sets forth his right to be recognized as knowing what he is talking about, since he was born in Germany, has lived fifty-five years in America, has been in contact with the Jews of Turkey and the Near East while acting as American Ambassador in Constantinople, and has spent several months in Poland investigating alleged pogroms there. And he calls attention to the original idea of Zionism as a restoration of the old glories of the Israelitish kingdom, and to the hold that this idea has on the average ignorant Jew; with this he then contrasts the compromise accepted by the intellectual leaders, of "a national home for the Jewish people," and says this has been purposely misrepresented by the leaders to the common people as being the same old idea. By the analogy of the phrases "My home is in the Plaza Hotel," and "The Plaza Hotel is my home," he clearly shows what the present ideal of Zionism includes and excludes. He then goes on to show the limitations of the patriotic conceptions of the enthusiasts, in the inability of Palestine to support more than one million additional inhabitants, out of the thirteen million Jews of the world. He further points to the fact that Palestine, as the Holy Land of both Mohammedan and Christian as well as of Jew, could not become a sovereign Jewish State. With this conception of Zionism, which he terms a spiritual will-o'-the-wisp, Dr. Morgenthau finally contrasts the glorious freedom of America, giving examples of the wide doors of opportunity there open to Jews in politics, religious freedom, business enterprise and even social life. The closing sentences deserve to be quoted in full:—"The Jews of France have found France to be their Zion. The Jews of England have found England to be their Zion. We Jews of America have found America to be our Zion. Therefore, I refuse to allow myself to be called a Zionist. I am an American."

This article was called out by a great split in the Zionist camp in America in June, when the most distinguished leaders of the American Zionists, — Judge Julian W. Mack, President of the American branch, Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, Mr. Felix Frankfurter and Mr. Jacob de Haas of Boston, and Mr. Nathan Straus of New York, all resigned as officers, and announced that they would act independent of the international organization.

It is interesting to note in this connection that a large and representative delegation of Arabs, both Christian and Mohammedan, has gone to England to lay before the British Government a protest against any Jewish control being established in Palestine.

## THE CITY OF KONIA

On the great plateau of central Asia Minor, somewhat over 300 miles east of Smyrna, circled to the south by the lofty range of the Taurus Mountains, lies the ancient city of Konia. It has been compared in its setting to Damascus; but the two are quite different, save in the fact that each seems an oasis in a brown desert. Konia is of course a much smaller city, boasting not more than 60,000 inhabitants, of whom before the war some 10,000 were Christian and 50,000 Moslem.

Pliny and Xenophon mention the city as Iconium, a name fancifully said to have originated from the *ikons* or images of mud that Prometheus and Athena made after the flood and with which they re-peopled the earth. Alexander the Great is supposed to have passed through the place on his way to conquer the world; and Cicero also visited Iconium. But the most interest in the ancient city centres around the visits there of St. Paul, who founded the Christian church in that place. Conquered by the Arabs from the Byzantine emperors in 708, it was incorporated in their caliphate. In 1074 it was taken by the Seljuk Turks, and became their capital, their rulers being known as Sultans of Konia. Frederick Barbarossa captured the town in 1190, but failed to take the castle. The Mongols owned the region till in 1294 it passed into the government of Karamania, which in turn in 1392 acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte. It was finally incorporated in the Ottoman Empire in 1486.

The height of its prosperity was under Ala-ed-din, the Seljukian monarch who reigned from 1219 to 1236. He fortified the city with a great wall and towers, built a jewel of a palace on the citadel, and also many mosques, medressés, baths and tombs. It was in his time that the far-famed tiles were used to such an extent as to give rise to the Seljuk proverb: "See all the world, but see Konia."

There are many inscriptions and carvings and other remains of the Seljuk period, but very few of the Greek or Roman periods. The gateways of several of the ancient mosques are remarkably well preserved, and are fine specimens of Seljuk art. One of the most interesting places in the city is the *tekye* of the Mevlevi or Whirling Dervishes. Konia is the centre of this sect, and the Grand Chelebi or chief of the order, has the honor of being the one entitled to gird the famous sword of Osman on each new Sultan. For this purpose he comes to Constantinople; but otherwise he lives in Konia. The great blue dome of this institution used to be seen for miles around the city, being covered with tiles of a fascinating deep shade of blue. These tiles have unfortunately been recently removed and replaced by green ones of inferior workmanship. Under this dome lies the tomb of Jelal-ed-din, or Hazret-i-Mevlana, the founder of the order, born in Afghanistan in 1207, who came to the court of Ala-ed-din as a teacher of Philosophy. The tomb is covered with a heavy cloth richly ornamented with gold braid. Non-Moslems have not usually been admitted to this sacred room.

Konia today is of interest chiefly as a railroad centre, and the coming of the Baghdad Railroad has brought some degree of commercial prosperity to the town. But there is little of architecture or of art to give modern interest to it. The American Hospital started here ten years or so ago by Drs. Dodd and Post has done a fine service for all nationalities of city and surroundings, and Dr. Dodd is now again at work there. It has a building in the centre of the city, but more spacious accommodations will one day be built on a site purchased years ago, nearer the railroad station and the big hotels. The Apostolic College, an institution with an American charter, started by the Rev. H. Jenanian, of which the late Prof. A. H. Haigazian, Ph.D., was for many years the honored principal, has functioned until recently and has a long roll of graduates. In its hall the Protestant congregation has been meeting. The Assumptionist Fathers had also a boys' school and a church in Konia before the war.

The water supply of the city is mainly brought from the Bey-Shehir Lake, which is also being utilized for an extensive system of irrigation in the vicinity. Just to the east and north of the city stretches the great salty desert region including the salt lake of Kotch Hissar, seventy miles away.

#### BOOK REVIEW

*When Turkey was Turkey.* By Mary A. Poynter. George Routledge & Sons, London. 1921. Demy 8vo, pp. 197, with frontispiece by Sir. Edward Poynter, and Introduction by the late Sir Edwin Pears.

Mrs. Poynter makes no claim in this book to be giving us the latest information about Turkey; she rather avoids this, and carries us back to the days of ten and twenty years ago, and to the scenes that she herself witnessed in the stirring times of the Balkan wars and before, even during the reign of Abdul Hamid. Many chapters of the present work are reprints of articles that have already appeared in periodicals; others are extracts from her own journals, and descriptions of places she has visited, such as Angora, Konia, Eski Shehir, and others. With a very readable style, she has combined the charm of personal knowledge, and a little spice of history and legend, making the book especially interesting to those who have gone through the same experiences and seen the same places. Troy and Nicæa, Constantinople and Prinkipo, stand out as real and living places under her skilful touch. Several of the statements need modification in the light of more recent events, and occasionally one finds a slip, like the assertion, on page 45, that the poor dogs of Constantinople that were exiled to an island in the Marmora swam back again! Aside from the query whether a dog can really swim eight miles on a stretch, the grim facts of history are against her. But in general Mrs. Poynter is accurate as well as graphic, and her book will we doubt not find many satisfied readers among her old friends on the Bosphorus.

Remember the Promenade Moonlight Concert of the Hissar Charity Society on Saturday evening at 8:30 on the Robert College Terrace. Admission, One Lira.

#### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Kemalist paper *Hakimiet-i-Millîe* refers to the ancient Persian story of Ormuzd and Ahriman, saying that Ormuzd is the genius of the good, and Ahriman of the evil. "Ormuzd fights for the victory of the right, and Ahriman for that of the wrong. In this continuous struggle, fortune smiles sometimes on the one, and sometimes on the other. But it is written that the final victory will belong to Ormuzd. Today the Turkish army is carrying on a *Jihad* against Ahriman, so as to secure the triumph of the right, the good, the noble. As for the enemy, he is fighting to down the right, to destroy the good. And therefore fortune cannot but smile on the Turkish armies. Right and tyranny, valor and wickedness, have twice clashed before In Eunü, and victory perched on the banners of the army that personified right and valor. Once again the wrong is striving to darken the sun of the right; but this burning sun which sends its rays shining into the virtuous heart of the Turk, will scatter these new shadows."

Once more the same paper writes:—"The purpose of Greece is to regain in the Orient the prestige she has lost there. Thanks to our high resolve and our faith, the enemy will not succeed in this. A periodical like the *Temps* recognizes that the capture of Eski Shehir by the Greeks cannot be considered as the solution of the Eastern Question. If King Constantine thought it was, there is no doubt he was mistaken. His last offensive has resulted in the destruction of a certain number of Mohammedan villages and the perpetration of new atrocities such as should bring down the wrath of humanity. But aside from that, neither our resolution nor our faith has suffered in the least. On the contrary this resolution and faith have been increased. The aggression of a horde against a people that is defending its rights is condemned by divine law. In this consists the real weakness of our enemy. As for our victory, it is assured by our unconquerable faith."

The Turkish daily *Tevhid-i-Efkâr* seems to extract some comfort out of the decision of the Supreme Council in Paris to remain neutral in the Turkish-Greek conflict. It says:—"The decision of the Paris Conference as to observing a strict neutrality was to us not unexpected. On the contrary, this decision confirms what we have several times maintained in these columns. We were not expecting positive results from this Conference. If the last Hellenic offensive had ended, like the other two, in a Greek defeat, then we might have expected the Conference to have come to some decision very favorable to Turkey. The proof of the fact that we are asserting is in the attitude of Europe after the two Greek defeats at In Eunü. Especially after the second Greek retreat, Europe was inclined to believe that the Greeks could not keep a hold on Asia Minor. And it seems clear that as soon as the Greeks experienced a severe check, Europe seized the chance to tell them that the best thing they could do was to put an end to this bloody adventure. Looking at it in this way, the decision just taken by the Paris Conference deserves the serious thought of the Athens government."

## THE ORIENT

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

It is the easiest and cheapest way of making war, to blacken the name of one's opponent. Sherman has told us what war is, although His Satanic Majesty is reported to have threatened a suit for libel against him for comparing his abode with such a horror as war. And a sad series of wars within the last ten years, beginning with the first Balkan war, have compelled us to believe much more easily the accusations regarding atrocities on both sides of a conflict than to trust the denial of such. But it has also usually been true that the greatest outcry against unnamable horrors is raised in order to cover up such ghastly things on the opposite side. We are not taking sides when we assert that it ill behooves either side in the present conflict in Asia Minor to lift eyes or voice to holy Heaven in appeal against the illegal practices of the other. Our Master gave wise counsel to all such, to first cast out the beam out of their own eye. And when one is blinded by the feelings that war engenders, one is in no condition to do this, and therefore it is better to keep quiet.

The decision of the Supreme Allied Council to refer the question of Upper Silesia to the League of Nations is a sound and commendable one. Where a few representatives of a few governments cannot agree on the proper course, it may possibly be still harder for the representatives of forty to be unanimous. It is well also to recall that by Article Five of the Covenant of the League of Nations, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting. And yet it will easily be admitted that a decision by the forty-odd members of the League is of far more weight than one taken by the few national representatives in the Supreme Council. And furthermore, this step gives several months more of time in which the matter may be

studied and the most equitable decision reached. For the present, the steps taken will doubtless ensure the peace of that section of country, and both mine-workers and agriculturalists will have a chance to work away at their avocations while waiting for the final settlement. Neither Poland nor Germany can afford to fight over the question; and what is more to the point, Europe is determined that it cannot afford to allow fighting. And here is the substitute for war in actual operation. God grant it may operate successfully!

The famine and accompanying pestilence in poor Russia has logically had as its outcome the loosening of the hold of Bolshevism on the minds of millions of Russians. It may not be too rash a prophecy to see in this calamity the beginning of the final act in the Bolshevik tragedy. The policy of Trotsky and Lenin has been to suppress all the great estates, where the great harvests were cared for, and to limit the cultivation by peasants, and worse than that, to seize much of what these unfortunates did raise. The result has been the decrease since 1916 of the Russian lands under cultivation by 43%. Further, the Bolsheviks have so deranged the transportation system that it is now impossible to secure the transfer of any existing food supplies to the places where it is desperately needed. If millions of innocent men, women and children do not perish of hunger within the next six months, it will not be owing to any lack of destructive measures taken by their Bolshevik tyrants. Furthermore, here we are just at the end of the harvest season, when food ought to be the most abundant; and it appears that in the desperate state of affairs today, there is no prospect of any seed-grain being kept for the fall sowing. This points to just as great need for next year as well. Poor Russia has but one hope,—the charity or self-interested aid of Europe and America.

Cholera is also making its ravages, especially in the Volga region. Official figures give 150,000 cases in May and June alone, with the disease making swift progress all through July. In grim contrast to these facts is the Associated Press despatch to the effect that Lenin has deposits to his personal account in three New York banks, amounting to one hundred millions in gold.

It would be a very wilfully blind Turkey that would link up its fortunes to a Bolshevism with such a record. Despite all the rumors to the contrary, we cannot believe that even the Kemalists will allow these heartless and short-sighted wreckers of their own country to secure a foothold in Asia Minor and begin to rule things there. Some chauvinistic journals have begun asserting that if it comes to a choice between the Greek and the Russian, Turkey would choose the help of the latter against the former; but at least the Greeks have never allowed their country to fall under the control of adventurers like these. Bolshevism has been discredited to a greater degree by this calamity in central Russia than by anything so far in its lurid history.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(From an article in *International Review of Missions*,  
by N. W. ROWELL, K. C.)

What is there in the provisions of the League that should make a special appeal to the Christian leaders of the world?

First, the League recognizes the essential unity of the races of men; that God "hath made of one blood all the nations for to dwell on all the face of the earth." If not explicitly, it certainly does implicitly, affirm the principle that each nation's welfare is a matter of interest and concern to every other, and each attains its own highest welfare, not by the loss and suffering of the other, but by cooperation with the other in promoting their common welfare.

Second, it substitutes right for might and reason for the sword in the settlement of disputes between nations. In addition to the provision for arbitration or conciliation by the Council, the Assembly at Geneva made provision for the constitution of a permanent Court of International Justice, before which nations may go and have their disputes determined according to the very right and justice of the cause rather than according to the strength and power of the litigants. The establishment of this court will be a great and practical step toward the establishment of "public right" and of the "rule of law" among the nations and a very real contribution to the cause of world peace.

Third, the mandatory system is the recognition of an entirely new principle in international relations, a truly humane and Christian principle introduced for the benefit of subject races.

Everyone must admit that the League is at present only an experiment, but an experiment of tremendous import to our humanity. If it fails, what is the alternative? Its chief enemies are not the common people, who must bear the principal burdens of war in every land, but those who live by the sword or who revel in the old methods of diplomacy and who prefer the might of great armies to the justice of impartial tribunals.

No one can view without grave apprehension the unfortunate and distressing conditions existing in many parts of the world, particularly in Europe, conditions in many cases more unfortunate and distressing than even existed during the war. If our present civilization is to be saved, another great world war must be averted. When one recognizes the awful loss of life and property through the war, the crimes and horrors that characterized it, the financial obligations which the nations were compelled to assume in carrying it on, and witnesses its after-effects in the present social, industrial and economic disorganization which is even now threatening our civilization in certain sections of the world, the man who says there is no substitute for war as a means of settling international disputes, that there is no better way for our humanity than the road along which it has traveled in the past, confesses to the utter bankruptcy of modern statesmanship and the failure of Christian civilization.

This is the time for faith and courage, not for skepticism and fear. Statesmanship is not bankrupt and Christian civilization has not failed. The Assembly at Geneva has demonstrated that the League is both a hopeful and a practical experiment for providing a substitute for war as a means of settling international disputes. If all the great powers were to come into the League with the sincere intention to cooperate, that in itself should guarantee the success of the experiment, but even if other powers do not enter, and the League must continue its work in its present form with its present membership, it is still a hopeful experiment, the most hopeful and practical yet tried, and is deserving of every encouragement and support. Every lover of peace and of international justice should seek to strengthen and improve the League rather than destroy it.

The future of the League will depend not so much on the attitude of soldiers and statesmen as upon the public opinion of the world. A great opportunity is presented to the Christian leaders in every land to aid in the creation of an intelligent and sound public opinion which will demand that in future the Christian and not the pagan spirit shall govern in our international relations, and that the society of nations which our humanity has only secured after over two centuries of effort is not sacrificed to political or national jealousies, but is improved and strengthened so that it may accomplish its great and beneficent purposes for mankind.

The experience of more than one hundred and thirty years reinforces the urgent appeal of Bentham in his "Plan for a Universal and Perpetual Peace."

The objection, and the only objection, to the plan of a peace that shall be universal and lasting is its apparent impracticability—that it is not only hopeless, but hopeless to such a degree that any proposal to this effect deserves to be called "visionary and ridiculous." It is said that the age is not ripe for such a proposal. Then the more it wants of being ripe, the sooner we should begin to do what can be done to ripen it. Who that bears the name of Christian could refuse to assist with his prayers?

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

Prince Ziaeddin Eifendi, son of the late Sultan Mehmed V., Reshad, has completed all but the last year of his medical course in the Imperial Medical School, and in another year will be a graduate physician.

The tax on salt has been raised to three piastres per kilo, in place of two and one half, and the extra twenty paras is to go to the fighting of tuberculosis, under the Department of Public Health.

The city government has, it is stated, decided to forbid

any further cutting down of trees in the forests of the vicinity of Constantinople, and to retract any permissions thus far granted.

The heir to the Persian throne is expected in a few days in Constantinople, to be here for a short time on his way to Europe.

Eleven of the Vickrey party of N.E.R. investigators returned by U.S.S. "Overton" from Batoum last Sunday, after a very successful stay in the Caucasus.

The U.S.S. "St. Louis" has gone to Italy for a stay of a few weeks, to undergo some necessary cleaning.

### THE NEAR EAST

The Kemalists are reported to have established in Angora a shooting-range for ladies, where quite a number of patriotic Turkish *hanums* have been perfecting themselves in the use of the rifle. Other such places for target practice will now be instituted in other cities.

A new offensive by the Greek army began on Monday, the forces advancing both northwards from Biledjik and eastwards toward Angora.

### OTHER LANDS

The giant dirigible ZR2, which has been purchased from England by the United States, will leave England to cross to Lakehurst, N.J., on or about August 25th. She has a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, and carries 83 tons into the air. She is driven by six Sunbeam engines, and is armed with fourteen Lewis machine guns.

Fifty thousand people attended Caruso's funeral at Naples. It took six large cars and thirty coaches to carry the enormous number of wreaths.

The disarmament conference at Washington will be opened on Armistice Day, Nov. 11th, all the participating nations having accepted this date.

The Paris despatches announce that Mme Sara Bernhardt is critically ill and her relatives are anxious about her.

There seems great hope that the Irish representatives will come to an agreement on the basis of the proposals of the British Government looking toward a form of Dominion Government in Ireland.

After considerable conference on the subject of Upper

Silesia, the Supreme Council unanimously decided to refer this problem to the League of Nations for its arbitration.

There has been a very definite improvement in the financial condition of the American railroads since their return from Government control.

The will of the late Henry J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, the pickle manufacturer, leaves \$250,000 to the University of Pittsburgh, \$100,000 to the World's Sunday School Association of New York, \$75,000 each to the International Sunday School Association of Chicago and the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association of Philadelphia, and \$50,000 to the Alleghany County Sabbath School Association of Pittsburgh.

The tourist steamer "Alaska" struck a reef off the California coast ten days ago and sank. Thirty-six out of 164 persons on board are believed to have perished. The boat was on its way from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco.

The indications for the cotton crop in the United States this season show 8,203,000 bales, a smaller crop than any since 1895. Last year's crop was 13,439,603 bales.

The revenue in Britain from the sale of alcoholic liquors and from licenses, which in 1913-1914 amounted to Lstg. 43,000,000, increased to Lstg. 134,000,000 in 1919-1920.

Challengers for the Davis Tennis Cup are already being eliminated in preparation for the challenge round. The contestants this year in addition to Australia, Canada, France and the British Isles, include Japan, India and Denmark. The Indian team has eliminated France, and Australia has defeated Canada and the British Isles.

### PERSONAL

Mr. Rollo D. Stacy, a graduate of Marietta College of this year, has been engaged as teacher in St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, for a term of three years, and is on his way out, having sailed in the "Megali Ellas" on August 6th. Mr. Stacy is a native of Waterford, Ohio, and was a commissioned officer during the late war.

President White and Mr. Theodore Riggs of Marsovan returned on Sunday from their trip to Tiflis, having had a two days' visit in that interesting city.

Mrs. Keble, daughter of Consul-General and Mrs. Ravnald, left on Sunday for London to join her husband; going by way of Vienna and Paris where she will see her two brothers.

**SUNDAY SERVICES August 21, 1921**

**CHAPEL**, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
**COLLEGE**, 10.45 a.m. Rev. J. P. McNaughton, D.D.  
**CHURCH** 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, August 16th**

(Values in paper liras)

.....	1.49	20 leva . . . . .	0.27 1/4
Swirling . . . . .	5.52	20 marks . . . . .	0.36 1/4
.....	2.40	20 kronen . . . . .	0.03 1/4
.....	1.34	Gold lira . . . . .	6.29
.....	1.56 1/2		

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