

# The Orient.

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## THE OPENING OF ROBERT COLLEGE

Robert College opened auspiciously on Wednesday, September 15th and registered up to Saturday, September 18th, 544 students. The Bulgarian students had not yet arrived when this estimate was made and more students of other nationalities are expected as well. Students and Faculty are happy to welcome back President Gates, who arrived a few days before the opening of College. He has returned after a year in America, strengthened and refreshed, so that he looks forward, as he said in his sermon on "Beginnings," to a year full of progress and achievement. The College is also very glad to have back again on the Faculty, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, head of the Department of History, who likewise has spent the past year in America.

From many points of view the year 1920-21 is one of great possibilities for the College. The staff has been considerably increased and all departments will feel the benefit and inspiration of the new men from America. Men from all over the country, representing many colleges and various phases of American life, are among the new arrivals. Professor Shipley of Minneapolis is to be added to the staff of the Engineering School. The Y.M.C.A. is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. P. Edward Radcliff, Columbia, who will take over the full charge of the Social Hall. Mr. Peter N. Prins, Hope College, is to assist in Athletic Instruction, Mr. George S. Sackett, Dartmouth, is to assist in the Commercial Department, and Mr. Edward C. Colcord, Oberlin, in Music. Mr. Homer W. Davis, Hamilton and the University of California, and Mr. William G. Beach, Harvard, will assist in the English Department. Mr. Stephen E. Balch has been appointed superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Harry P. Greenwall, on leave of absence from Western State Normal College, Kalamazoo, is to teach penmanship. Other instructors are Messrs. Philip A. Van Arnam, New York University, Roy Van Aken, New York University, Chester F. Deaver, Northwestern University, Charles E. Dickerson Jr., Harvard, and Paul Bowerman, Dartmouth.

Miss Mary A. Whittle has come to take charge of the Faculty School.

A very delightful reception was given by the Robert College Community on Saturday afternoon, September 18th in the Henrietta Washburn Hall, to Dr. and Mrs. Gates and also to Mrs. Van Millingen whose recent arrival from England has given pleasure to a large circle of old friends. Professor Huntington made a most appropriate welcoming speech and Dr. Gates answered him by repeating how glad he was to be

back, ready for new work for the College. The occasion was most pleasant for the meeting of old friends and for the opportunity offered to meet the new members of the Staff who are now a part of the large College Community.

Robert College looks forward more eagerly than at any time since 1914 to a year of material and spiritual achievement.

E. T. S.

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Constantinople College opened with a fair number of students on September 15th and with very bright prospects for the year.

Miss Burns has returned after her year in America. Dr. Wallace is expected in November, and a number of new teachers have already arrived, or are on their way. The American Home Economics Association is establishing a chair of Home Economics in Constantinople College, and have already a fund to supply a teacher from America for three years. This teacher will not only give lessons, but will make an investigation of home conditions here with a view to adapting the teaching at the College to the circumstances of the country. Miss Davenport for mathematics, Miss Pierce for English, Miss Campbell for drawing and painting, Miss Walker for violin and voice, Miss Knox for history, and Miss Murray Scott for biology, have already come. And when Miss Hall, Professor of chemistry, returns this week, she will bring with her an associate professor in English, — Miss Adams, who is the niece of Mr. Plimpton, one of our most important Trustees.

The establishment of medical classes at the College, in connection with the new American Hospital in Stamboul, is at last an accomplished fact. From seven to ten students have presented themselves for admission to these classes. Dr. Hoover is at the head of the medical instruction, and two more professors are expected shortly from America for this new department. At the American Hospital also a class of nurses is soon to begin training under Mrs. Rothrock's admirable leadership. Among the medical students who have applied is a young Montenegrin sent by the Junior Red Cross, who has had her training in the Serbian gymnasium and university. The other students of the medical classes are all graduates of Constantinople College.

This first Sunday of the term, two graduates who had been studying in Switzerland have been visiting their alma mater. One, Helen Petrides, who has been engaged in voice culture, sang in the church service, to the very great pleasure

of the audience. The other, Alexandra Ioannidou, has passed all her examinations for the doctor's degree in Political Economy. Two other graduates of Constantinople College expect to take the degree of Doctor of Philosophy next year in Switzerland, — Shnorhig Shahnazar, and Marcia Davidoff. One of the Bulgarian graduates, Vasilka Dimitroff, who is for a short time acting as Y.W.C.A. Secretary at the College, took honors in philosophy in the University of London, before taking her Christian Association training.

The discussions in the Students' Forum will begin this next Saturday, on the subject — "Is the League of Nations of sufficient importance to become a world issue?"

I. F. D.

### THE ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE

Smyrna, 18 Jan. 19..

Dear Sir

I ask from you some think, for my father: for K . . . C . . . : who what will be, to this man cerrur: I want to understand, what is this man miand: he didn't brought no bread no mit. and no anything who is possible in the house: this is her duty, to make or to bay. the possible of the house: I want to understand what is couse, to this thinks. who this man made to us: I dont want to became engry withich ouder in the house:

Love wings Love

Hopping that you will see to this as soon as possible. I ask sir: because I em very undisturbe only you can see to this worke, no ouder.

I remain yours truly

H . . . C . . .

The above gem has been furnished us by a subscriber, and we pass it on for the delectation of each and every. If we add that "man cerrur" is probably another way of writing *man's error*, and that "withich ouder" very likely stands for *with each other*, it may furnish a clue to the translation of the rest. The brief motto just before the peroration adds pathos to the scene of domestic difficulty. We devoutly trust that the son succeeded in inducing his father to do "her" duty, and that home life is once more sweet and calm.

### Y. W. C. A. NEWS FROM SMYRNA.

In spite of the summer heat, July outrivalled June in the activities at the Y. W. C. A. Service Center, and the month closed with the membership nearly touching the 400 mark. And what a variety of nationalities the membership includes: — Greek, Armenian, Jewish, British, Turkish, French, American, Belgian, Polish, Slovak, Hindu! In no other place in the world perhaps would it be possible to find such a group of girls as we have here in Smyrna, nor a city so much in need of what our association has to offer, as this one. The time was surely ripe for the opening of such work, as evidenced by the way the girls have responded.

The following list gives some idea of the assimilation of the membership: — English 66, French 37, Type-writing 52, Stenography 8, Piano 6.

The commercial department, especially the type-writing classes, are very popular. More girls are coming than can be accommodated. Girls must wait their turn to practice. Seven typewriters, with girls coming as early as six o'clock in the morning to practice, and this keeping up all day, should mean, by the autumn, several positions in Smyrna efficiently filled by girls trained in our department. What a change in this part of the world to find girls in offices, banks, and shops of different kinds and to have such a change come so quickly! One girl has already taken a position after one month's lessons. She worked in a store, had long hours, but found time to come in the mornings for her lessons, getting time for practice in snatches, and she now has a position in a bank for six and a half hours a day, gets one afternoon a week off and Sunday free, and her salary is six Turkish pounds more per month than she received in the store! Besides which the girl has also better conditions under which to work and is among more congenial people.

The recreations carried on this summer have opened up a new world for most of the girls taking part in them. Forty-five girls are playing tennis regularly, and some of them, as they would tell you, had nothing to do before but "sit at home." Even the girls who work go to tennis in the early mornings, enjoying to the full this chance for a bit of fun and pleasure. We actually had a tennis tournament in which twenty girls were enrolled!

Another popular recreation has been the swimming, with an average attendance of from fourteen to nineteen. The girls have been going three times a week to a suitable beach where, through the kindness of a friend, they have the freedom of the place for as long as desired.

A Community Playground is another phase of the Smyrna Branch. Miss Forsyth with a real wish to bring about better conditions, conceived the idea, and with some of the older members of our association looked up a vacant spot in the city near a thickly populated section, and going up and down the streets with one of the girls acting as interpreter for her, got the sanction of the mothers and the playground became a reality. The approval of the authorities had already been secured. One hour a day is given to these children, Miss Forsyth going three mornings and Miss Snell of the American Collegiate Institute giving three mornings. There is an average attendance of seventy-five children. In its possibilities this is an immense piece of work. To the young girls who are assisting there is gain and one or two of them are really well fitted for play-ground work. Perhaps in the future of Smyrna, when playgrounds become a part of the city's program, from this group may come the necessary workers.

We have an arrangement with the Y.M.C.A. whereby Friday evenings at the cinema belong to us. We pay the cost of it and our members alone are admitted at that time. It is needless to add that this is one of our most popular summer features and that the girls turn out with few members missing.

A Greek girl said to me the other day, "I love the Y.W.C.A., for it has brought me much happiness. Before I was a member I just worked all day, kept house in the evening for my father and sister and sewed. Now I can speak English; I can play tennis and go swimming and to the cinema with the girls and all the time I am coming to the Y.W.C.A. having good times."

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* urges an alliance with Greece. It says:—"We are under the necessity of coming to an agreement with Greece. Certain difficulties await us in the future which we can overcome only by such an alliance. And besides, we are not the only ones to feel the necessity of this. Greece has the same interests as ourselves. This 'Aegean fish' that has recently become so corpulent, has not yet very solid frontiers. Annexing territory is not always a happy thing for a State. Territories badly administered are not always sources of strength. We do not have far to go to see samples of this. Which are the vilayets from which we have been able to profit?

"Consequently it is natural that Greece should be eager to secure neighbors that are not hostile. Our tendency to solve all questions in a brusque and unceremonious way, is one of the signs of our political mentality. In any case, we ought not to refuse to examine even the least hopeful propositions. We have no time to lose. We must leave aside sentiment and act according to reason and logic. Greece is disposed toward such an alliance. Why should Turkey feel sympathy for a State like Bulgaria, which for long years has shed so much Turkish blood in the Balkans and which gave our prisoners nothing but the bark of trees? Why should we prefer an alliance with such a neighbor to one with Greece?

"The *Ikdam* gives us this answer:—"To demand such an alliance would be to submit ourselves to a humiliating situation. Our national dignity would not allow it." Is not this a mistaken idea of self-respect and ambition? At least in such times of sadness, we ought to be able to lay aside sentiments like this and think only of the future of our country.

"The interests of Turks and Greeks are the same; they appear contradictory only to those who think superficially. An alliance or agreement between the Ottoman and Hellenic Governments is therefore a natural necessity. Before explaining the need and advantages of such an alliance, and its political and social elements, we should first acknowledge that a formidable peril threatens our national existence. If we fail to show perseverance and ability in using such an alliance as it deserves, we fear that all that will be left of Turkism will be a horrid memory. The first duty of the government and of the nation is to deliver us from the curse of nationalism which is a plague as dangerous as the Janisseries were. First of all we must come to such an understanding with Greece as will suit actual political and military needs."

The Greek daily *Neologos* approves of the attitude of the *Alemdar*, saying that without the help of the Greek army, which is the only strong and well disciplined one in the Orient, many hopes will vanish like dreams, and that without such a step, Turkey's dignity may be compromised worse than by opening negotiations with Greece.

The *Peyam-Sabah* says:—"Westerners think education a food as indispensable as bread. Why? Because through it people learn to know their rights and their duties. An illiterate man is a social nonentity. He cannot rationally take part in elections, and has no idea of the state of the country. So the Constitution cannot have a solid foundation when the people are illiterate. The source of all the ills from which we are suffering is ignorance. From the very proclamation of the Constitution we ought to have opened schools even in the most remote villages. Instead of setting ourselves to this civilizing task, we dragged the people into continuous wars, and have crushed out of them the power to discern good and evil. What can be the lot of a nation thus plunged into the most dense ignorance? It cannot but be tragic, as we have seen."

### A NOTABLE ADDRESS

On the occasion of the celebration of the signing of peace, the Greek High Commissioner, Mr. Canelopoulos, made a speech at the Ecumenical Patriarchate, the translation of which we herewith give:—

"We assemble as faithful children of the great Mother Church; representatives of her pious daughter, the Hellenic commonwealth, and of her armed forces, we come and bowing before the high throne, we announce the glad tidings of liberty and peace. With thanksgiving we herald the good news that following the liberation of Crete and Epirus and Macedonia and the islands of the Aegean, by new international action there has been proclaimed the return to the mother's arms of beloved Thrace; the constellation of the Dodecanese has shone forth in the clear Hellenic firmament, and lovely Ionia has been freed and placed under the protection of the affectionate Mother country.

"We have come near, very near, to the gates of the blood-stained Queen of cities. A work of justice is being accomplished, of eternal and watchful justice. Truth shines forth. Tyranny vanishes. The union of the Nation is consolidated. Where but in this place, venerable fathers, is it more suitable that this Good News be heralded? Where more than at this hearth, where through dark times has been kept alive that spark that was one day to give out light and life? Where better than here where, together with faith in Christ was kept burning the hope of Resurrection? Where could the decrees of Divine Justice be announced more fittingly than in this place hallowed by martyrdom, the place of pain, where the gallows of 'THE STILL CLOSED GATE' is honored and worshiped equally with the Cross but silently and in secret? Has not another mystery of transubstantiation taken place in this place, — that of the Idea transformed into Power?

"And we have come to this holy place with gratitude, to

render our praise to the Highest, and to tell you that that which you committed to us has brought forth its fruit, that we may receive as our highest reward your acknowledgement that we observed our orders, — the orders of past generations, the fruits of whose pains we are reaping today; the orders of the faithful who have fallen as martyrs for the Idea, and whose bones if gathered would make a pyramid high as Olympus, and whose blood would swell to a flood. Let us remember these witnesses, let us remember our heroes. Their souls leap for joy; death for them has become a celebration. Let us bless them for their sacrifice; but let us gratefully remember also those who completed the work, who bear aloft in pride and honor our flag, the children of the people, the splendid warriors of the army and the navy. Let us also remember the great standard-bearer, who has led the Nation and is leading it to its great destiny. His work shows the enterprize of his genius, and nothing can portray the greatness of his soul better than his own words: 'My great cause for pride is that I have led such a people in carrying out such a wonderful work.' So he spoke in a message to the Greek people. Do I need to pronounce his name? Spontaneously there comes from your hearts to your lips the name of the great Ruler, to whose soul-agony, which he endured in carrying out the work, fate has decreed to add lately physical suffering too, — a name that stands for a whole world of Ideas, a name that is and long will be a Sign and a guide.

"Undoubtedly, honored Fathers, it is the work of Divine Providence, and the decrees of Divine Justice have been carried out. How otherwise can we explain the miracle that has occurred? It is not yet a century since the work of deliverance was undertaken. And that load the LITTLE GREECE the infant took on its shoulders then was thought heavy and hard to carry. But the power of the Idea was great, and the Idea cherished here was transformed into power, which power will again be used to serve the Idea. For as we have kept till now the commands of our great forefathers, we shall keep them and so will our successors, and we shall be the soldiers of liberty, apostles of equality and justice for ourselves and for all peoples.

"Your Holiness, let us give thanks to the Almighty for what He has given us, and let us ask Him to lead us in His true paths. Let us give the kiss of deliverance, brothers, and let us promise that we will keep the commands of our forefathers. Great Greece will be found worthy of the humanizing influence of the clergy, who have secured for her the cultivation of the spiritual, the worship of the good and the beautiful, and of order and harmony in all. Let us go forward. There at the end of the road shines the goal. It is the Hellenic Idea, that eternal Idea which founded Hellenism on a spiritual basis above limitations of time and space, which kept it from ever being extinguished by any material force, an altar of the highest Wisdom, of eternal Truth, and of Right, which was crystallized in marble in the Temple of the goddess of Wisdom and in the Church of the Wisdom of God."

### AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The Sailors' Club is at present in a transition period; each day means improvements in service and arrangement and even in renewed furnishings. The restaurant has been enlarged by taking in the front room and old office, which has improved service and comfort. Mr. Poe's office is now on the fourth floor.

The program for the week follows.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd

- 5-7 Special Music.
- 8:30 Dancing class for beginners.

#### THURSDAY

- 6-8 French classes (free) as usual
- 8:30 Stories of Turkey, continued, by Dr. McNaughton.

#### FRIDAY

- 12:15 Selamlık and Trip to Dervishes.
- 5-7 Music.
- 8:30 American Movies. (music)

#### SATURDAY

- 5-7 Music.
- 8:45 Dance as usual.

#### SUNDAY

- 1:30 Autobus picnic with eats.
- 5-7 Music.
- 8:30 Sing and service. Mr. Finney Markham, Speaker. Y.M.C.A. Quartet will sing. Hot Chocolate after the service. Guests cordially invited.

#### MONDAY

- 1:30 Sight seeing trip around the Walls.
- 6-8 French classes (free) as usual

#### TUESDAY

- 5-7 Music.
- 8:30 American Movies.

### NOTICE

A Committee on University Extension was formed in Constantinople College last year, of which Dr. Mary Ramsay was Chairman.

The activities of this Committee will be carried on this year under the leadership of Dr. Lawson P. Chambers, Professor of Philosophy in the College.

The purpose of the Committee is to create affiliation in method and purpose between educational enterprises in the city.

One feature will be discussion of topics of interest in conferences to be held once a month on Wednesday afternoons in Constantinople College.

### THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, philanthropic, educational political, economic and other interests of the Near East.

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All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

## EDITORIAL SECTION

The World's Evangelical Alliance again requests all Christian churches to observe the first week of the New Year Jan. 2-9, 1921, as a week of Prayer. All thoughtful Christians will agree that prayer was never more needed than now in this time of upheaval and uncertainty. Invitations with the list of topics suggested by the Evangelical Alliance are being sent out from Constantinople in Armenian, Turkish, and Greek. They should be circulated as widely as possible in all Christian communities.

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to one's foes. The German occupation has left many a nightmare in this poor land; but some benefits as well. One of these has recently come to light. Hundreds of poor are peddling on the streets of Constantinople jute bags, with handles, which are very convenient for carrying home rice or onions or bread or patlijan (egg-plant) or any other purchase. For six or seven cents, one can have a good strong bag. The story of these is interesting. During the early days of the war, when the campaign against Egypt was undertaken, the plan was conceived of driving the British back to the Suez Canal, filling up the Canal with the sands of the desert, and walking over into the new Promised Land, and thus "delivering" Egypt from the yoke of tyranny. To facilitate this project, the Germans sent into this country millions of jute bags, which were to be filled with sand and piled into the Canal in a hurry when the conquering invaders reached its banks. When the American Committee for Relief in the Near East sent out its shiploads of supplies for the starving of this country, and no warehouses could be had for love or money at Constantinople, the fine large German warehouses at Derindjé, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, were requisitioned for this humanitarian

purpose, and granted to the Relief Committee. In these were found about a million of these German bags. For a long time they were left alone; but recently some enterprising firm has got hold of them, cut each one in two so as to make it of convenient size, stitched up the ends, put handles on, — and the population of Constantinople thanks the Germans for their unintentional gift! And the Suez Canal is still open for traffic!

Much is being written these days about the "Little Entente," by which is meant the effort of Mr. Také Ionescu and other Balkan statesmen to revive some sort of a Balkan Alliance. At present the plan is stated to include Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania, with the probability that Greece will have a place by their side, and possibly Bulgaria if the scheme is completed. The present purpose of the Entente is to ensure the application of the Treaty with Hungary on whose borders these three States are located. Mr. Také Ionescu suggests that Poland also has interests in common with them to safeguard, and that if she joins the rest, it will make a body representing some 80,000,000 inhabitants, and capable of placing in the field an army of eleven million soldiers. But is it not time to cease talking of strength in terms of armies, and base confidence on stronger bonds than these? If America were a member of the League of Nations, and could offer her powerful aid in making that League what it should become, such a "Little Entente" would be entirely unnecessary. The New England States need no coalition to protect them, since they belong to the United States. And no lesser coalitions of the sort ought to be called for, inside the limits of the League. America has a measure of responsibility if a Little Entente is needed.

### MISSION LITERARY ACTIVITIES

The American Mission Publication Department is about to issue an Armenian weekly paper for children, to be called "Armenian Youth." It will aim to do for the Armenian children of the Near East, including the orphans, what the best children's papers in America do for American children. A similar paper is planned for Turkish children.

There will soon be available a reprint of the Armenian Hymn Book without music. Orders from the interior should be sent now to the Bible House.

The International Sunday School Lessons for the last quarter of this year begin a six months' course of study on the Life of Christ as found in the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Lists of the lessons from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, with the Lesson Topics for the various grades, Golden Texts etc., will be sent to all missionary stations in Armenian and Turkish. These will be followed soon by lists of the S. S. Lessons for 1921, with the Daily Readings as arranged by the International Committee.

## AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

### THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF TURKEY

BY DR. HUBERT BANNING

(Formerly Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce)

Few nations have suffered in recent years to such an extent as Turkey, which it must be remembered, has been in an almost continual state of war since 1910. The remaining Anatolian provinces which since the "reforms" of Mahmoud II (1808-39) and his successor Abdul-Mejid (1839-61) have borne the entire burden of misrule from within and attacks from without, have been desolated and laid waste to a still greater extent as the result of the great war, and it is now proposed to detach the two richest and most fertile of these provinces, Aidin and Adana, from the remainder, a measure which is likely to result in the emigration of the Turkish element, which forms the great bulk of the population, to other parts of Anatolia. The immediate effect of this would be the rapid decline of Smyrna, which in any event will lose much of its importance as a commercial center by being cut off from the Anatolian hinterland.

Although the loss of these two provinces, Aidin with its olives, figs, raisins, licorice-root and cotton, and Adana with its cotton, together with the fact that the ports of these provinces constitute the natural outlet of the rest of Anatolia with which they are geographically, ethnographically and economically bound, is very serious, there are nevertheless some redeeming features to be taken into consideration. A glance at the Turkish agricultural statistics for 1329 (1913-4) shows that the real wealth of the country lies in the Anatolian provinces which heretofore have been the chief producers, and that in the way of production the Arab and Kourdish provinces have done very little, but on the contrary have been a source of expenditure. It would accordingly seem that if Turkey could disband its army which likewise has been recruited almost entirely from the Anatolian provinces, there would be such a vast number of hands available for agriculture, that despite the depopulation caused by the wars, a period of prosperity should set in. History indeed shows that agricultural countries recover quickly from great catastrophes and the remaining Turkey is in every respect an agricultural country.

Although some time will be necessary before things reach their normal condition, Constantinople, which is likely to remain part of the empire, will, as a result of its geographical position, continue to remain the distributing center for a very large region, the exact extent of which cannot now be prognosticated. From the American point of view it must also be remembered that the elimination of a great part of the former European competition greatly favors the increase of American trade throughout the entire Levant, especially as the credit question, heretofore the greatest hindrance

to the introduction of American goods into Turkey, has now practically ceased to exist.

Doubtless the most practical way for Americans to obtain a commercial foothold in Turkey would be to arrange for an exchange of American manufactured articles for Turkish raw materials. Although the Anatolian provinces will be in a position to export various kinds of grain and oil seeds, the chief articles of interest to American importers are: Tobacco, Licorice-root, Opium, Meerschaum, Silk, Gum tragacanth, Wool, Mohair, Goats' hair, Oil of Roses, Guts (Sausage casings), Bees' wax, Dried fruits, a few drugs such as Scammony and possibly certain tanning and dyeing materials such as Valonea, Nut-galls, etc. Besides these, antiquities and works of art as well as the products of that famous Turkish industry which the Seljuks brought with them from Central Asia, might be mentioned. I mean carpet weaving. In exchange for these articles the United States could supply those manufactured articles which are most needed, carefully excluding for the time being, at least, all objects of luxury. First in line come agricultural implements and machinery. Wanted are light plows of the Rud-Sack type which will not plow too deeply, as in many parts of Anatolia this brings salts to the surface; further, mowers, reapers and threshers.

All attempts to introduce steam plows have thus far proved unsuccessful, partly for the reason above mentioned, and partly owing to the lack of repair shops. There should, however, be a demand for milling machinery and railway material. All kinds of wearing apparel and textiles are also much needed. Although the Turkish textile factories have made much progress during the war, it is doubtful whether they will be in a position to meet the demand. Food stuffs, such as sugar, flour and fats, will be much needed for some time to come. Owing to the disturbances in the olive producing districts doubtless much cottonseed and oleo oil will have to be imported.

In closing it seems necessary to say a few words about the Turks themselves as business men, seeing that the national movement has now taken such deep root even in commercial matters that it cannot altogether be disregarded by those desiring to enter into commercial relations with the country. There was a time when the entire silk trade of Asia was in the hands of Turks and the caravan routes from China to the Levant were the achievements of this nation. The Ottoman Turks, however, have of late years become more and more a race of government officials. This was due in part to a faulty school system (whose sole aim even at present seems to be to direct the scholar's attention as far as possible from production and from a knowledge of his own affairs) and partly owing to the system of military service and capitulations which put the Turkish element at a great disadvantage economically. Recognizing, however, that the decline of political power was chiefly the result of the loss of economic power, a movement set in a few years ago for the purpose of nationalising the economic

apparatus, heretofore for the most part in the hands of Europeans and native Christians. With this end in view the Turks have for some time past been directing their attention to commercial pursuits, establishing numerous business houses in their own country and developing and extending their activities to other countries, such as Germany and Italy, where they are now displaying considerable activity.

The Turks have already learned much and will undoubtedly achieve much success in this new field of their activity. As they are likely to be greatly favored by their countrymen, it would be well for American houses to consider this fact in making their connections, and when Americans are not available, to give their preference to Turks, who, although they may not yet be as well acquainted with American methods as some others, are nevertheless for the most part honest and trustworthy.

### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, TALAS

(From *The Acorne*)

During the month of July all our teachers from Talas, Cesarea, and Zindjirderé were brought together for a three-weeks course in the elements of Pedagogy. Courses in General Method and School Management were given, with some special lectures to supplement them. Most important were the model classes in Arithmetic and Reading, conducted by trained teachers. Opportunities for observation and practice were provided. The greater part of the time was given to the primary grades, though the work included all the grades in the elementary school.

Since the majority of our pupils learn to speak Armenian or Greek after they enter school and do not know it before, it makes the problem of teaching them to read include that of teaching them a new language at the same time. Therefore in our training school several lessons were given to illustrate the newer methods of teaching languages. The methods used in the teaching of Chinese in the Peking language schools formed the basis of this work.

In the afternoon sessions courses were given in Nature Study and Geography, and also in Story-telling. In these courses it was necessary to furnish most of the material to be used in the schools in this country, where the people are so fond of stories and the Nasreddin Khodja stories are so popular, it is strange that stories suitable for children are very difficult to find. The translating of such stories is a great contribution. In any efforts made to prepare materials for us in our elementary schools, this need should receive special attention. A book of stories to be told to primary children, published in Armenian and Turkish, would be hailed with joy by the teachers of our boys and girls. In this connection we may add that story books for the older boys and girls are even more needed. In our courses here the stories were told by the leader and then re-told by the teachers, so that they might learn them and also learn by practice how to tell them.

At eight o'clock, or at seven-thirty in the morning, the entire group of students and teachers were ready to learn the

plays and games suitable for play-ground and school-room use. They divided into sections, and all took part in the games, which were taught by our Y.M.C.A. Secretary. When lessons were over in the afternoon, these teachers led groups of boys and girls of different ages, with some one to supervise their work. Plans have been made to continue these groups as social service work among the children and the young people in Talas, Cesarea and Zindjirderé. The orphan boys and girls will be the ones to receive first attention.

After the chapel service, a half-hour each day elementary work in note-reading and singing was a special feature much appreciated by all. In this connection it may be well to call attention to the need for some song-books for use in our schools. Would it be possible for the N.E.R. to publish in Armenian and Turkish a book with a few bright songs for each grade? Such songs have been prepared in past years for the kindergarten, but I know of no collection that satisfactorily meets the needs of the primary school.

One day the members of our training school were allowed to visit the Industrial School of our Boys' Orphanage. It was a fine opportunity to show the value of training the hand as a part of one's education.

Throughout the entire time, Kindergarten training was given to a group of over 20 girls and teachers who were preparing to be assistants in the various orphanages under our Relief Committee, and also in the Greek Orphanage at Zindjirderé and in the Armenian Orphanage in Cesarea. It is our hope that by this means the lives of all the smallest boys and girls may be as gay and happy as those of the 30 children who attended our Cesarea Kindergarten during the school year. The same wide-awake pupils have contributed much cheer to the day's work during their stay with us this month, while they have been our-guests in the Kindergarten Department of the training school.

The total enrolment in all departments was 80. About half this number were teachers, and the remainder came for the training in games and kindergarten work. All showed a keen interest and appreciation. Those who had the leadership of classes and control have felt that the school succeeded in awakening new enthusiasm and in contributing much of real value to the men and women who attended. Our special thanks are due to those who generously gave their time and strength to carry this work through; also to the Armenian and Greek Bishops who cooperated cordially in arranging for their teachers to attend.

This summer school has been a mere beginning of the training we plan to continue to give these teachers during the coming year, when they try to put into actual use the new methods they have learned here. An effort will be made to have a Teachers' Association, which will meet once or twice a month, to study the problems relating to their work.

With the exception of the Hadji School for Moslem Home Orphans in Cesarea and the Lincoln School for the younger orphan boys in Talas, all our schools have had a vacation this month. These two schools have had half-day sessions.

SUSAN W. ORVIS

Director, Educational Work

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The Minister of Finance has just informed the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture that the appropriation made for the expenses of the 36 students sent to Europe to study agriculture, has been cut off. As these students are almost at the completion of their courses of study, the latter ministry has begged that they be enabled to finish their courses; and the aid is to be continued.

The Armenian papers tell us that Mr. Ohannes Katchaznoui, ex-president of the Armenian Chamber at Erivan, will shortly be sent here as Minister of the new republic, and that Mr. Hadissian, who has been representing Armenia here, will be Minister to France.

The last statistics place the number of automobiles now in Constantinople at 650, of which 550 belong in Pera.

The proposed tax on tickets on steamers and trolleys, noted in our last issue, has been rejected by the Commission on Financial Reforms as impracticable now.

Mr. Koumaris, the new Greek Consul-General for Constantinople, arrived here Saturday from Athens.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, Moustafa Sabri Effendi, and the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Djemal Bey, have handed in their resignations. A communiqué from the Grand Vizier says that this action was due to the fact that they opposed the decision of the Cabinet to grant a general amnesty in Anatolia.

### THE NEAR EAST

Interesting archæological discoveries are reported from Janavar Tepé, a hill near Varna, Bulgaria, where a cross and other articles and coins in gold have been unearthed, dating from the days of Constantine the Great.

The macadamized road from Adana to Karataş, on the Mediterranean, is reported as cleared and made safe, so that the food problem of Adana is in a way to be solved. The railroad line from Adana through Tarsus to Mersin has also been cleared but not yet made usable. These recent victories have lowered the cost of living.

The Kemalists recently attacked the villages of Jerrah and Yenidjé, east of Brousa, compelling the inhabitants to flee to the hills for safety. The Nationalists also attacked the Greek troops at Inegeul, near there, but were defeated.

The Greek refugees from the regions south of Bandurma have been authorized to return to their homes; also those from Thrace.

Insistent and increasing calls are coming to the American Red Cross from the Russian Red Cross in the Crimea for medical and surgical supplies. Several of the American personnel are already in Sevastopol and Theodosia, and a large quantity of supplies has gone there, from the Constantinople base.

A fight between Hellenic forces and Nationalists is reported from the Geivé pass, resulting in the defeat and retreat of the latter.

The *Kairi* of Athens states that Mr. Stergiades, till now Hellenic High Commissioner in Smyrna, will be transferred to Constantinople in a like capacity.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate has been informed that 92 notables of Kütahia, including 44 Armenians, 25 Greeks, 23 Catholic Armenians, have been deported thence to Angora by the Kemalists, and many Greek and Armenian houses were pillaged the following day, as well as the Ottoman and Agricultural Bank branches; also that three prominent Greeks were hanged there, and two others killed on the road.

The Kemalist authorities, having used up the stock of postage stamps they seized in the various post-offices of the interior of Anatolia, have taken to sending letters bearing merely a ticket surcharged to indicate the value received. The Ottoman post-office cannot accept such as prepaid stamps, and is taxing all such letters as received.

Aside from the Greek refugees who have already arrived in Greece from the Caucasus, the Hellenic government is informed that 9,000 more await transportation facilities at Batoum, and 6,000 at Novorossisk, and 12,000 others at other points in the Caucasus.

The two Bulgarian steamers "Bulgaria" and "Kyril," which had been requisitioned during the armistice, have been returned to their owners and have hoisted once more the Bulgarian flag.

### OTHER LANDS

The Council of the League of Nations met in Paris on the 16th, under the presidency of M. Leon Bourgeois. The program included reports from the commissions on the Sarre district, Eupen and Malmédy, the judicial aspects of the Aaland Ids. question, also the appointment of two members for the mixed commission called for by the Greco-Bulgarian emigration treaty, and examination of the details as to the permanent home for the League at Geneva. The govern-



ments of Poland and Lithuania have been invited to send delegates to this session, to present the situation between those nations.

Among recent deaths in America are recorded those of Dr. Hubert C. Herring, Secretary of the National Congregational Council, and Dr. George F. Pentecost, the well known evangelist.

In barely a month the United States Government, through the Public Health Service, has been the means of putting an end to the bubonic plague at Vera Cruz, and the port is ready to resume commerce. It is a service that the United States is not infrequently compelled to render its neighbors to the south by instructing them in the best methods of sanitation and health protection.

Mr. Paul Deschanel, President of France, has resigned his office on account of his health. Since the fall he had from a train window last May, he has not recovered his strength as had been hoped, and for the past ten days has grown distinctly worse. He is 65 years old, and has been President just eight months, — the shortest term in the history of the French Republic. The Congress for the election of his successor will meet next Saturday. M. Millerand is the most likely candidate, if he will accept.

H.M.S. "Renown," with the Prince of Wales on board, has reached the Panama Canal on its return voyage to England.

A telegram from New York tells of a destructive bomb explosion behind the Stock Exchange on Wall Street, by which thirty-three persons were killed and 170 injured, among the latter being the son of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The harvests in France are reported to be abundant and of good quality; they average 20 % better than the pre-war harvests.

The Italian battleship "Leonardo da Vinci," sunk during the war, has been refloated and again placed in commission. This is the first time that so large a unit has been recovered from the bottom. She measures 22,000 tons.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company announces that it will shortly resume its service to America. During the first three months of 1920 the port records of the city of Bremen showed 626 vessels entering the harbor.

The last number of the *Levant Trade Review* contains portraits of Rear-Admiral Bristol, Colonel W. N. Haskell, Dr. A. R. Hoover, and Mrs. Rothrock; also a series of views of the new American hospital in Stamboul, and of the American portable houses in Couroutcheshmé and Bebek.

PERSONAL

A daughter, Dorothy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Riggs at Marsovan on September 13th. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Miss Edna MacFarland arrived on Thursday, Sept. 9th for the Y.W.C.A. in the Near East. She will remain in Constantinople for the present. With her came Miss Lillian Jackson, who left on Sunday for Bucharest, Roumania.

Professor Abraham Der Hagopian, of Robert College, who for nearly two years has been acting with the Armenian national delegation in Paris and America, returned on Tuesday last to his post at the College.

Professor and Mrs. Edgar J. Fisher returned to Robert College last Thursday from a year's furlough in the United States.

The many friends of Mrs. Ponafidine, widow of the late Russian Consul-General in Constantinople, will be glad to learn that word has been received from her at her home, dated two months ago, when she and her youngest son were living there, and another son, Alexander, was reported alive and well.

Rev. J. K. Birge of Smyrna has gone to Egypt to assist Dr. Sherwood Eddy in his series of meetings there.

NOTICE

Tea will be served to the members of the American Golf Club for the first time this season, under the charge of Mrs. J. Wiley Brown.

All old and new members of the Golf Club are invited to the Country Clubhouse, donated by Mr. Euthymiades, on the links at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, September 25th.

SUNDAY SERVICES September 26, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. G. H. Huntington  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Dr. Lawson P. Chambers  
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, September 21th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.15	20 leva . . . . .	0.33 1/2
Pound sterling . .	4.15	20 marks . . . . .	0.38
20 francs . . . . .	1.66	20 kronen . . . . .	0.09
20 lire . . . . .	1.10	Gold lira . . . . .	5.02
20 drachmas . . .	2.55		

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