

# The Orient.

Vol. VIII. No 25

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22, 1921

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## MCNAUGHTON-HESTER WEDDING

A prettier wedding it would be hard to imagine. Nature took a marvelous and delightful part in the arrangements, by sending a good shower early in the day, to lay all the dust and clean everything up, and then granting bright sunshine and a refreshing breeze for the auspicious afternoon. The grounds of the Bithynia High School at Geuz Tepe were in the best possible condition when four o'clock brought the guests. And there were plenty of them. Chaplain James M. Hester is a popular person in the American Navy, and all who could arrange it were on hand to assist at his wedding, from Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bristol on down. And all the Mission circle, and the teaching force of the two Colleges, and the Near East Relief personnel, and many representatives from the staff of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., as well as quite a number of other friends, came. Dr. and Mrs. McNaughton received the guests, who were given the freedom of the house as well as of the grounds. The band of U.S.S. "St. Louis" was on hand to furnish music; and just before the service began, Mrs. R. F. Markham sang very sweetly, from under the trees an appropriate solo.

Then the familiar strains of the Lohengrin march drew the attention of all to the bridal procession appearing far off in the garden, and winding down a lovely path toward the dais where the groom with his best man awaited them. First came little Marion and Betty Bristol as flower-girls, dressed in white with rainbow ruffles, carrying floral wreaths. Then followed the four bridesmaids, Miss Janet McNaughton, sister of the bride, Miss Myrtle Nolan, Miss Elsa Reckman and Miss Mildred Ham, in delicate shades of pink, lavender, green and yellow, and the matron-of-honor, Mrs. Markham, sister of the bride, in blue; and then the bride, Miss Margaret McNaughton, in white silk and with a veil fastened on with orange blossoms, who was escorted by Dr. W. W. Peck. At the raised plot of ground which served as altar, the groom and his best man, Commander London of the "St. Louis," stood in their spotless white naval uniforms. The bridal party stood facing the assembled multitude, while the officiating clergyman, Rev. James P. McNaughton, D. D., father of the bride, conducted the service. Of course congratulations were showered upon the couple at its close; and then all retired to the seaward side of the house, where plentiful refreshments were served, consisting of ice cream and cake in varied assortment, and lemonade. The wedding cake was an imposing one, three stories high. The wedding gifts, which were numerous and both useful and ornamental, were on view in the hall.

After the bridal couple had been appropriately bombarded as they left on their wedding trip, a sub-chaser was kindly put at the disposal of the guests by the U. S. Navy, and over a hundred availed themselves of this method of returning to town.

## DEATH OF DR. CHRISTIE

News has just come of the death on May 25th at Pasadena, California, of Rev. Thomas Davidson Christie, D.D., LL.D., so long a member of the Central Turkey Mission. He had been ill for five months, but had not been very strong ever since he returned to America a year ago.

Dr. Christie was a native of Ireland, born January 21st, 1843, in Tyrone County, but coming to America at a very early age. He served with the 1st Minnesota Light Artillery through the whole of the Civil War, and then went to Beloit College, graduating in 1871. After teaching in the University of Wisconsin and in Beloit for three years, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1877, was ordained to the Christian ministry, and sailed with his wife, who was Miss Carmelite Brewer, for the Central Turkey field. They reached Aintab in November, 1877, but soon went to Marash, where he was for sixteen years connected with the Theological Seminary. After his first furlough in America, he returned in 1894 to be the head of St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, which post he laid down in January, 1920. During the great war Dr. Christie was in America from 1915 to 1918, and served as chaplain in Camp Kearny, California. He came back to Tarsus in 1919, but was forced by poor health and advancing years to lay down his work there last year and return with Mrs. Christie to America.

Besides his wife, Dr. Christie is survived by four children, — Mrs. William L. Nute, now in New York, Miss Jean Christie, who was with her parents in Pasadena, Emerson Christie, of the State Department, Washington, and Paul Christie who is a professor in St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

Dr. Christie was a scholar and a linguist; and his ability received recognition when New York University conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1893, and Aberdeen University that of LL. D. in 1904. His missionary interest was by no means confined to education; he was very fond of itinerating in the towns and villages and had the love and confidence of all classes of the people. It was characteristic of Dr. and Mrs. Christie never to leave their work in Tarsus or Marash at the same time if possible; and they always took their furloughs at different times so as to ensure the continuity of the work that was dear to their hearts.



## COMMENCEMENT AT ROBERT COLLEGE

The fifty-eighth annual Commencement exercises of Robert College were held in the afternoon of Wednesday, June 15th. The auditorium of Albert Long Hall was crowded, many standing throughout the exercises after every seat was filled. It was a perfect June day, and not too warm to allow of people being comfortable.

The procession of faculty and graduating class was led by President Gates and Admiral Bristol, and it was a long line, for this was the largest class to graduate in the history of the College.

Six of the class gave orations: Kenan Ipekji in English, on "Peace Possibilities in the Near East;" Hrant Sislian in Armenian, on "Where To and How;" Nicolas Koleff in Bulgarian, on "Education—the Means for Social Betterment;" George Ghicades in Greek, on "The Hero in Society;" Constantine Diamandoglou in French, on "L'Amitié;" and on behalf of the Engineers, Alexander Gabriellides in English, on "Engineering as a Career."

Before the conferring of Degrees, Admiral Bristol made a brief address to the graduating class, reminding them that what they had gained in College was to sustain them in the conflict into which they were now entering in life; that they should guard against overconfidence, expect failures, not be discouraged by them, but grow strong by meeting and resisting temptations, and work hard for that which is worth while.

Dean Watson of the College Department then presented thirteen candidates for the degree of B.A., and twenty for that of B.S., and Dean Woods of the Engineering Department presented nine candidates, of whom three took the degree of B.S. in Electrical Engineering, two each that of B.S. in Civil and Mining Engineering, and one that of B.S. in Mechanical Engineering, while one received the full degree of Civil Engineer in the advanced course. Of the forty-two, eighteen are Greeks, ten Armenians, four Bulgarians, three Albanians, and one each American, Turk, Circassian, English, Hebrew, Persian and Swiss.

President Gates announced at the close of the exercises that a memorial in the form of a bird-fountain in marble had erected by loving friends in memory of the late Miss Meredith Hart, for twenty-seven years the resident trained nurse of the College. This fountain is in the garden of the hospital over which she presided, and whose garden owes so much to her care. A portrait of Miss Hart has also been hung in the hall of the hospital.

The President and Faculty received their friends after the exercises on the terrace below.

After the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, that evening, a larger number of the graduates sat down to the Alumni Dinner in the Gymnasium than had ever before attended such a function. With the graduating class, there were over a hundred present; and including the members of the faculty present, about 140 sat down at the U-shaped table.

Dr. S. S. Emmanuel, '93, President of the Association, was toastmaster; and after a very satisfying repast he introduced as the chief speakers President Gates and Professors Woods, Watson, Morgan and Fisher. Dr. Gates referred to the Washburn Memorial Scholarship, for which the alumni have been raising funds, and to his hope that the next step among the alumni would be to raise the amount necessary to erect a Van Millingen Memorial Library. The four professors in turn explained to the older alumni the recent forward steps in the development of their respective departments. Other speeches were made by five or six of the alumni, and it was nearly midnight before the company was willing to break up. The evening was rendered more lively by the singing of several college songs, Prof. Estes presiding at the piano. Among those present were quite a number of graduates of twenty or more years' standing.

## GEDIK PASHA AMERICAN SCHOOL

Last week the American School at Gedik Pasha had two gala days. On Tuesday friends and parents gathered in the shady school yard and watched the children of the kindergarten and the first three grades go through their drills and folk dances. They sang several carefully prepared songs, but what interested a majority of the audience perhaps most was the Mother Goose play presented by the children of the first grade. Throughout the year they have been using a Reader which teaches conversational English by means of dialogues between Mother Goose and the various characters found in her classic. The boys and girls took the parts of Little Miss Muffet, Jack Horner, and all the other famous personages, even of poor Humpty Dumpty, with such gusto and evident enjoyment, that it was a real pleasure to watch them; however, the thing which impressed some of the guests from the Language School seemed to be their envy of the youngsters and their hope that they for their part might be able to speak Turkish with as much readiness and with as little accent after their first year of study!

Friday was the graduation day for the eighth grade, eleven girls and a "solitary gentleman," as the prophet, Sophia Papadopoulou, called him. After the four upper grades had found their place, the graduating class marched in and took seats on the platform. With the garden behind and the sunshine sitting down through the trees, with the girls in dainty white dresses that showed no distinction of nationality or position, and with the bright faces of all the young people, the class made an attractive picture.

Following a song by the school came the salutatory in Turkish by Guzin Behidj. The song by Lucy Lazaridou, Siranoush Sarouhanian, Behire and Saie Relik was well received by the large audience, as were also the recitations in Armenian and Greek by Arsine Djedjizian and Evridiki Spiropoulou. The selections from Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal by Heraoush Keshishian and Chrysanthe Pimenidou showed care and understanding, and the essay on the class motto, "Love Conquers All," proved that Ourania Karabashoglou



had given considerable thought to the highest meaning of these words. All the program announcements were made by Edward Dingilian. The singing of the new school song with its last verse of

"Albanian, Armenian, Greek, Persian, and Turk,  
Our American School teaches each one to work."

brought out the international character of the occasion. After the presentation of the diplomas and a few well-chosen words by the principal, Miss Ethel Putney, came the class song written by Stephanos Demetropoulos, a former member of the school. Prayer was offered by Rev. Garabed Stambolian.

At the close of the exercises, the alumni and the parents of the graduating class gathered in the school hall for a reception. The former principal, Miss Anna Jones, had arranged an exhibition of photographs taken during the past twenty-five years, this of course aroused much interest.

Sunday the graduating class with that of next year and several of their friends and relatives who understand English, came together for a vesper service. Mrs. Albert Dewey gave a very helpful address and Mrs. Harry Barnum sang two solos in her usual delightful manner. Saturday all the alumni are to have a picnic and at that time they hope to effect some sort of an organization for the graduates of the Gedik Pasla American School.

E. W. C.

### THE PATHFINDER SURVEY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople is the most talked-of city in the world today! No other city surpasses it in interest and importance. An intimate study of its life challenges your attention.

The Council of Fifteen of the Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople has just brought its work to a close. The reports of the ten sections of this investigation of social conditions have been handed to the director, Prof. C. R. Johnson, who is editing them preparatory to publication.

The organizations which through representatives on the Council of Fifteen have made this study possible are Robert College, Constantinople College, The American Red Cross, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Near East Relief, The American Chamber of Commerce, and The American Board Mission.

The subjects covered are Adult Delinquency (Rev. C. T. Riggs), Children (Mrs. J. Wylie Brown), Education (Prof. F. H. Black), City Administration (Dr. W. W. Peet), Refugees (Major C. Claflin Davis), Industry (Prof. L. S. Moore), Dependents (Miss M. L. Phillips), Community Organization (Mrs. G. H. Huntington), Recreation (Dr. G. G. Deaver), Historical Setting (Rev. F. F. Goodsell).

These reports assemble a great deal of first-hand information about the everyday life of this fascinating city; one becomes acquainted with its history, its schools, its children, its city government, its prisons, its vice and misery, its wel-

fare organizations, its recreational life, its industries. Major Davis, of the American Red Cross, has contributed a careful study of the refugee situation which has been so acute during the last year. Miss Phillips, who in her work with the Near East Relief has come into intimate contact with hundreds of the homes of the poor of all races, reports on "Widowhood, a Study of Dependency Due to War." Dr. Peet, for thirty years a close student of governmental and political problems in Turkey, describes the city administration and government.

In order to publish this report it is necessary to secure a large number of advance orders. It is proposed to publish a volume of approximately four hundred pages. The price will not exceed two dollars and a half per copy.

The results of this pioneer enterprise in social studies in Constantinople should prove of real value to all those in any way concerned with life and activity in Constantinople as well as to students of social life in every land.

Please communicate at once with Mr. Goodsell, indicating the number of copies you care to order in advance. No remittance is asked for at present, but your order will help to assure publication.

#### Executive Committee

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### BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORK OF THE ARMENIAN RED CROSS

*(Extracts from Report)*

After the Armistice, when Armenian refugees and orphans began to enter Constantinople in large numbers, undernourished, and infected with germs of all imaginable diseases, a group of Armenians of Constantinople were confronted with the urgency of organizing an institution which would render prompt assistance to these people. Such an institution was founded on the 26th of November, 1919, under the appropriate name of the Armenian Red Cross, with the General Committee in Constantinople, and branches in the suburbs of the city and in the provinces.

The Armenian Red Cross has 8000 active members and subscribers. The chief resources are subscriptions, donations both of money and goods, sale of badges and calendars, and money raised by theatrical performances and concerts.

For Constantinople and its ten sections, the money raised in this way has been Ltq. 122,190 for the years 1919 and 1920. Communication with the provinces being very irregular and, in the case of some places, altogether lacking, it has been impossible to obtain exact figures to date with regard to the sum raised in these districts.

It is to be recorded, with special thanks, that the Near



East Relief has always shown interest in and sympathy for the Armenian Red Cross and has helped it in different ways by donations of goods and money to the different institutions. At the foundation of the Armenian Red Cross, the French Red Cross made a donation of Ltq. 2,000 worth of bedding. The Italian Government made a donation of an important stock of medicines, and the British authorities aided in securing necessary buildings for the work. It is to be recorded with thanks that Count de Chabannes La Palice, delegate of the Central Committee of the International Red Cross of Geneva, has on all occasions helped our institutions.

The Armenian Red Cross has a pharmacy which supplies the hospitals, infant nurseries, and dispensaries with medicines and prepares prescriptions free of charge to needy people. More than 9000 prescriptions have been prepared in the central pharmacy during the year 1919 and 1920. Constantinople has a hospital of fifty beds at Chichli where 2497 patients have been nursed. The Pera Section has a Children's Convalescent Home and an Infant Nursery where 425 children have recovered their health. The Scutari Section has a home and workhouse where young girls are received. Seventy girls have been taught embroidery and sewing in this home. Twenty one have married and have left for America. Scutari also has a hospital of twelve beds where the orphans and poor of the section, and refugees from the camp, receive medical care. 1568 patients were nursed in the years 1919 and 1920. The other sections of the city receive relief and medical aid as far as the funds will permit.

The Armenian Red Cross has founded, since 1919, a Nursing School where forty nurses have already received their diplomas and are employed in different hospitals in Constantinople and the Provinces. It is to be noted that all Armenian doctors render services free of charge to the Armenian Red Cross.

This organization, since 1920, has been entrusted by the Patriarchate with the management of the National Hospital at Yedi Koulé, which contains 780 beds, an asylum for the insane, rest home for old people, and a maternity ward. This hospital was entirely neglected during the war, owing to lack of funds. It is due to the Armenian Red Cross that the hospital is again in running order. The Near East Relief has helped a great deal with donations of linen and milk.

The rents of the houses which have been dedicated to the hospital constitute the greater part of its income. A piece of land belonging to the hospital was sold to cover part of its deficit. The number of patients cared for during the past year is 1984. The personnel of the hospital is 133, including doctors, nurses, directors and servants.

The asylum for the insane shelters 92, and the rest home 129 aged people.

### AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

Two more destroyers have been added those attached to our port. The U.S.S. "Williamson" and the U.S.S. "Sturtevant." The streets have been full of bluejackets.

in spite of the hot weather we have had record attendance for all of the activities. Sunday evening service and cinema draw just as big attendance as during winter months. Base ball games are being played continually either at Taxim Field or Beikoz. Sightseeing parties and picnics as well as special parties at Camp, whose popularity does not seem to abate but rather to increase, have kept the personnel on the go. The party on Sunday went to Halki in one of the sub-chasers, — some 80 sailors and a number of American girls — all report it the best picnic yet.

Mr. W. C. Cooper, one of the American Board men from Samokov, was the speaker on Sunday. He gave a strong talk which could not fail to make the men think and to be helpful over the hard places. Mr. Poe led the singing with Mrs. Gaylord at the piano. This is a very popular part of the service. The men sing well and enjoy it. Mons. Barry Doyle will speak next Sunday. The men of U.S.S. "Overton" celebrated their return to Constantinople from a ten days stay in the Black Sea by giving a special dance. Men are beginning to go out to Camp who are to train for the big track meet July fourth, for which plans are well under way. The Americanization Club has come to stay.

Program for the week :

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 23rd

8:30—9:30 a.m. French classes  
2:30 p.m. Americanization Club.  
8:30 Cinema

#### FRIDAY

1:00 Selamlık and Dervishes  
5—8 Concert

#### SATURDAY

1:00 Sight Seeing party.  
5—8 Concert

#### SUNDAY

10:00 Boat for "St. Louis" service  
11:00 Party for Dutch Chapel  
1:00 Picnic by Boat  
5—8 Concert and Lemonade  
8—9 Sing and Service. Speaker Monsignor Barry Doyle.  
Special music  
9:00 Cinema

#### MONDAY

8:30-10:30 French classes  
2—3 Americanization Class.  
8:30 Cinema

#### TUESDAY

8:30 Dance.

#### WEDNESDAY

1:30 Sightseeing in Stamboul.  
8:30 Athletics.



### THE ORIENT

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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

JUNE 22, 1921

## EDITORIAL SECTION

The remarkable change of attitude of the Entente Powers toward the Kemalist movement during the past week is big with possibilities. Greeks and Turks were gradually moving toward a very apparent impasse. Neither side was eager to begin an offensive which both knew would be very bloody and would probably not result in anything absolutely decisive. But if now, as seems true, Great Britain and France are united in the determination to end this anomalous situation and bring in a peaceful settlement, we may look to see calmer counsels prevail if there is anything reasonable in the Kemalist camp. The bill of indictment against the Nationalists is a serious one. The steps they have taken have not been such as to win or please the British who have shown such willingness to be their friends, but just the opposite. We hope they will realize that their own best interests dictate that they come into line with the demands of the victorious Powers, and make a radical change in method, and be sincere about it

Some weeks ago reference was made in this column to the work of the Constantinople Civic Welfare League. Attention is again called to this organization by the notice given out this week that a popular meeting is being arranged under its auspices for Friday, July 1st. We hope it may be possible for all our readers to attend this meeting, and give their support to this splendidly conceived and much needed enterprise. The League is a modest body, which thus far has not done much advertising, although it has already accomplished several things that are worth while and that have been a real help to the civil authorities. It has of late been assisting the Food Commission by a wide distribution of the weekly bulletins issued by the latter, giving the maximum prices allowed for retail dealers in the sale of foodstuffs. Several arrests for violation of the law have followed this rousing of the con-

sumers to their legal rights, and profiteers are finding out what public opinion can do when it is wakened to its privileges. The Welfare League has also been interesting itself in the rescuing of children off the streets and the prevention of mendicancy, in which work Mme. Naar has taken so prominent a part. Through the energetic persistence of its branch, the Society for the Protection of Animals, it has succeeded in securing the appointment of special officers for this particular welfare work, and has had fines imposed on those who were maltreating their beasts of burden. Its next effort will be to follow up the investigations of the Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople in the matter of the red light districts, by trying to rescue from lives of shame the young girls who may have made a wrong start, and by securing the rigid application of laws in regard to street walking, etc.

In any such efforts for the betterment of civic conditions, an absolutely essential condition is the enlistment of the press; and this the League has secured to a remarkable degree. Many articles have already appeared in the daily papers of the city, calling attention to the work of the organization, and asking for popular support; and other such editorials are promised for the near future. There is no question but that the press is back of this League, and in a very helpful way. The next step is public gatherings where the motives and methods of the League may be put before a large constituency in a powerful way in addresses. We bespeak a large attendance at the theatre meeting of next week Friday, the notice of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Greek daily *Neologos* says:—"They are very much mistaken who assert and spread the word that we are fighting to secure the application of the propositions elaborated at London, by which the Sèvres Treaty was scrapped. And they also are in error who suppose that by the mere application of this treaty we would declare ourselves satisfied and would end a war that has cost us more sacrifice of blood and money than even the Balkan war. So that the efforts of those who are trying to find some lesser solution are all in vain. Especially let no one have any confidence in mediation, which will never be successful unless every satisfaction be given to the conqueror. The enervating delay for two years in an army that has not known defeat, the crisis that has come to a country associated with the victorious powers, at a time when all the rest were enjoying their complete victory, the bad faith and untrustworthiness of the foe, who denies his own signature as easily as the ex-Kaiser did his,—all these compel us to cut off alone, without asking the help of anyone, all the heads of this hydra which has sworn the destruction of our national life."



FOREIGN SCHOOLS AND THEIR INFLUENCE

(From Konia daily *Euyüd*)

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EDITORIAL SECTION

The Committee... [Faded, illegible text in the lower right quadrant of the page]



### CIVIC WELFARE LEAGUE MEETING

There will be a popular meeting at the Nouveau Theatre (ex-Skating), Pera, on Friday, July first, at 5:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Constantinople Civic Welfare League. Addresses will be made in English and in French, on the organization of the League, what it has accomplished, and what it purposes to do. Admission is free, and all who understand either English or French are urged to come. Opportunity will be given for any who so desire to become members of the League at the close of the meeting. The membership fee is put at the low figure of One Lira Turkish, so that it may be within the reach of all. Officers of the Civic Welfare League are: Mme Nicholas Eliasco, President; Mrs. George H. Huntington, Vice President; Mrs. Marcellus Bowen, Secretary; Mr. Harold Thompson, Treasurer.

### THE REDHEAD SECT

(During the early part of the war, we tried to publish the accompanying article, but it was cut out by the Turkish censor. It is now given as an interesting bit of ethnology.—Ed.)

Dr. N. Daghavarian, a distinguished Armenian physician and author of this city, recently wrote for the *Avedaper* and also issued in pamphlet form an interesting series of articles on the Kuzulbash sect as found in Turkey. His articles are based on personal investigations as these sentences from the preface to them show: "Redheads (Kuzulbash) are quite numerous in my native vilayet (Sivas) and my interest was early aroused by this curious sect. During the three years that I was a member of the Ottoman Parliament, while travelling in Asia Minor I often had the opportunity of meeting and living with them and of questioning the more intelligent of them and their *Dédés* (clergy) in regard to their sect. My interest increased and I entered into communication with persons who, as an exception, had been present at their meetings and ceremonies, and I finally became persuaded that these are sectaries who outwardly and from fear pretend to be Moslems."

The theory of the learned author is that the Redheads are the lineal descendants of the Armenian Paulicians and Tontragists.

Into this theory it is not necessary for us to enter. We propose to give a translation of that part of Dr. Daghavarian's work which describes the beliefs and customs of the Redheads, at the same time heartily recommending those of our readers who are fortunate enough to know Armenian to read the whole pamphlet.

In order to escape persecution by the Greeks and Armenians, some of the Paulicians and Tontragists, made friends with the Arabs and entered under their protection, took Arab names and outwardly accepted Islam. They even adopted circumcision, while retaining their old beliefs.

These nominally Moslem sectaries now live in all parts of Armenia and are known under the name Redheads, (Kuzul bash.)

The Redheads, like the Tontragists and the Arkhvalists, who sprang from the former, have kept in principle three Christian sacraments, for although they have changed Baptism into Circumcision, they have retained Confession, Penance and Absolution, and Communion. Like the primitive Christians they have night watches for singing Psalms, they have preserved the memory of fasting connected with several Christian festivals, they have a sacred staff; some of them believe, like the Manichaeans, in the transmigration of souls, and finally they have adopted some of the beliefs and customs of the Alevi Moslems.

The Redheads number more than a million. In Sivas vilayet there are about 350,000 and their principal centres are Divrig, Tomez, Yildizli, Zara, Hafik, Zilé, Mejideuzü and Hajikeuy. In Mamuret-ül-Aziz vilayet there are 300,000, chiefly in the sanjaks of Dersim and Malatla. In Erzurum vilayet there are over 100,000, mostly in the kazas of Baidour, Kegni and Terchan. In Angora vilayet also there are over 100,000, they are found too in the Bitlis and Diarbekir vilayets and in the sandjak of Samsoun. They are an agricultural and cattle-raising people. It is quite exceptional for them to engage in trade. In general they live in isolated plateaus or desolate places, the result of the persecutions to which they were formerly subjected.

The government does not give them any civil office or social work, because they are regarded as heretical Moslems, and looked upon as a contemptible race. For this reason they have often even been subjected to persecution, as in the time of Sultan Selim I, in 1825 under Sultan Mahmoud, and at the beginning of the reign of Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz, 1864. Formerly, soldiers were not taken from them as not being Moslems, but afterwards this was changed, with the idea of making them Moslems.

We shall now take up the Redhead sect, its doctrines and customs. As we are almost the first among writers to deal with this subject, we probably shall have many imperfections, and perhaps mistakes, but it is pleasant to us to hope that those who know more than we will entertain a forgiving disposition towards us and will try to correct and complete our undertaking. *Circumcision*. The Redheads practise Circumcision, not Baptism. According to some, they do this from fear, not on principle, but they accept it because even Christ was circumcised.

The expenses of the rite of circumcision, (the fee for circumcision, the clothes of the child and priests, of the other children and sometimes of the adults of the house) are borne by him whom the Turkish Redheads call *babaluk* and the Kurds, *kirva*, who corresponds to the Christian godfather in baptism. During the act of circumcision the child is held in the arms of the *kirva*, just as among Christians the infant is held at baptism in the arms of its godfather. Circumcision takes place in early childhood, sometimes later, but generally is performed before the age of 15; uncircumcised individuals are also found among them.



The Redheads allow Armenians to act as godfather (*kirva*) but never Moslems. Through the godfather the families are bound to one another and become close friends. In order to put an end to feuds and bloodshed between Redhead tribes, it is customary to establish relationship with each other through godfathers (*kirvas*). Families thus united do not intermarry, as is the case also among Armenians with the families of godparents.

### EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

The new law on immigration into the United States became effective on June 3, and the percentage of immigrants which may be admitted from different localities in a year is known; thus from Turkey with Smyrna district 653, from the Armenian regions 1588, from Syria 905, from Palestine 56. These figures correspond to 3% of the number of foreign born persons of such origin resident in the United States as shown by the 1910 census. Not to exceed 20% of the total will be admitted in any one month. Preference will be given to alien relatives of American citizens or of foreigners in the United States who have formally declared their intention of becoming citizens, also to relatives of aliens who served under the American flag during the war. Application for visa must be made in each case as hitherto to the proper American consulate. Government officials and tourists are not counted in establishing the percentage limits of immigrants to be admitted.

### PALESTINE'S PROSPECTS

(*L'Information d'Orient*)

When the civil government of Palestine was proclaimed on the first of July of last year, the local government was freed from the restrictions of a military nature that were in force during the occupation. It has already a scheme for the lightening of the heavy system of taxation, and for putting in operation various measures to encourage agriculture. Very soon an intensive program of much-needed public works, already under contemplation, will be put into practice. This program includes roads, postal and telephone service, the utilization of streams for the production of electric power and for irrigation, reforestation of the country, and the construction of a harbor at Haifa. The development of the port of Haifa is of especial interest. It is a natural harbor of the first class, and is destined to become a port of entry of great importance for the commerce of the Mediterranean.

The country is destined have a large Jewish immigration, which will increase its productive capacity and its need of imports.

Palestine is also to become an important consumer of cotton goods, colonial products, construction materials, chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery, motor cars, and wood for orange-boxes. Ready-made garments and shoes are in great demand, provided they are of reasonable prices.

The natural resources of Palestine have not yet been carefully studied. Traces of petroleum have been found near the Dead Sea, where in 1914 the Standard Oil Company was proposing to make borings at Es-Salt, east of the Jordan, but was prevented by the war. There are also deposits of asphalt, and beds of phosphates, estimated at 150,000 tons.

The utilization of the Jarmuk and Jordan rivers for industrial power and for agriculture, is another resource. With irrigation and better methods of agriculture, the fertility of the soil can be considerably increased. The cultivation of fruits and tobacco on a larger scale would give fine results. Cotton has been cultivated since 1870, and the Egyptian experts who have examined into the situation say that the valley of the Jordan lends itself admirably to cotton culture.

### LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"Despite all the Greek talk, we have maintained that this time also the great offensive was about to fall through. The despatches published yesterday by the Greek papers show that we were not mistaken. According to these sheets, the attack will be delayed a fortnight, as the preparations have not yet been completed. Such reasons, given after the first announcement that everything was ready and that the departure of King Constantine for the front would be the signal for the offensive, are simply a blind. Quarrels of a serious nature have broken out in the army. The King learned of these on his arrival in Smyrna, and while he has given the order to delay the offensive, he has also issued a proclamation to the army, counselling it to cultivate union and harmony. We shall soon learn what effect this advice of the king has on his troops."

The Turkish daily *Terjuman* says:—"Despite all the noise made in the paid propaganda press of the enemy, affairs have not turned out as the foes of Turkey had hoped. The fact that stands out clearly is that England has not yet come to any decision as to a change of policy, and that there is every reason to hope that, in consequence of the conciliating attitude of the Angora government, this decision will not be unfavorable to Anatolia."

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPOLE

Prof. Albert E. Bailey, of Boston University, is expected to arrive in Constantinople in about three weeks with a party of twenty-four persons, among whom are clergymen, college professors and others interested in missionary work in the Near East.

Captain W. D. Leahy has assumed the command of U.S.S. "St. Louis" as the successor of Captain Theleen who



is on his way back to America on the expiration of his sea duty. Captain Leahy was in command of this cruiser in 1915.

The dailies announce that Safie Ali Hanum, daughter of Ali Pasha, has received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Leipzig, and has come to Constantinople to practice, — the first Turkish woman to become a full-fledged physician.

Tomorrow is the third anniversary of the accession of Sultan Mehmed VI.

### THE NEAR EAST

The *Neologos* says that the bill to create a Turkish Orthodox Patriarchate at Caesarea has been tabled indefinitely by the Angora Assembly.

Archbishop Tourian, former Armenian Patriarch, left last Thursday for Jerusalem, where he is to reorganize the Armenian Monastery.

It is stated that the Catholicos of the Gregorian Armenians will leave Etchmiadzin about the middle of July and after spending some three weeks or so in Constantinople, go on a visit to Egypt. He will be accompanied by four archbishops, two bishops and three archdeacons.

### OTHER LANDS

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives in Washington, to fix the metric system of weights and measures as the single standard of weights and measures for the United States for purposes of buying and selling and transportation. Any Americans who are interested in introducing this reform into our country should use every legitimate method with their representatives in Congress to secure the passage of this bill.

Mr. G. Howland Shaw, who has been Assistant to the Secretary of State at Washington, and Mr. Foster Stearns, who has also been in the Department of State, have been appointed to the American High Commission at Constantinople. Mr. William Whiting Andrews, also of the State Department, has been sent to the American Agency and Consulate General at Cairo.

America defeated England in the polo match on Saturday last by eleven goals to four.

According to a despatch from Berne, famine is making great ravages in Ukraine; and the inhabitants, enraged at what they believe to be the consequence of the Bolshevist re-

gime, have taken to hanging the Bolshevik leaders whenever they see them.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities have accepted an invitation from Princeton and Cornell Universities for a dual track meet to be held in New York on July 29th.

### PERSONAL

Capt. E. A. Yarrow, Director of the Near East Relief work in the Caucasus, has been spending a few days in Constantinople on business connected with the Relief.

Professor and Mrs. Black and son of Robert College left on Monday for a summer in Bulgaria.

Miss Jeannie L. Jillson of Brousa arrived in Constantinople last week, at the close of her school year.

Professor and Mrs. Huntington of Robert College, with Professor Huntington's mother, left Sunday night by Orient Express for Cherbourg and America for the summer vacation.

Quite a large party from Robert College left Sunday by Roumanian steamer for Naples, including Prof. and Mrs. Shupiey and daughters, and Messrs. Mills, Deaver, Colcord, Van Aiken, and Greenwall.

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**SUNDAY SERVICES June 26, 1921**

**DUTCH CHAPEL,** 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
**ROBERT COLLEGE,** 11 a.m. Rev. Arthur C. Ryan  
**MEMORIAL CHURCH** 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, June 21st**

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Pound sterling . .	5.31	20 marks . . . . .	0.41 1/2
20 francs . . . . .	2.30	20 kronen . . . . .	0.04 1/4
20 lire . . . . .	1.43	Gold lira . . . . .	5.76
20 drachmas . . .	1.58 1/2		

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