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ARRIVAL OF DR. G. S. EDDY

By a sudden change of plan, Sherwood Eddy arrived in Constantinople yesterday, five days earlier than expected. His visit in Athens has been placed after the one here.

Consequently there have been several changes in the schedule previously made out, and we give herewith the revised arrangements as far as determined up to the time of writing.

Dr. Eddy will hold a series of meetings at Robert College beginning today and ending when the College closes for its monthly holiday, Friday. On Saturday afternoon at 2:30, he will meet with the Christian workers of the city who understand English, at the Dutch Chapel, Pera.

On Sunday, Nov. 14th, it is expected that he will address a gathering in one of the Gregorian churches of the city, under the auspices of the Armenian Patriarch; and in the afternoon a gathering of Greeks in the Greek Syllogos, Pera. At 8 p. m. the regular Sunday service of Constantinople College will be held, put at this hour instead of in the morning, so that Dr. Eddy may take charge.

Monday morning it is expected that he will have interviews with the Patriarchs and other notables. In the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday there will be meetings at the Bible House Chapel, Stamboul, at four o'clock, at which either Dr. Eddy or one of his co-laborers will speak. Monday evening and Tuesday evening meetings have likewise been scheduled for the Friends' Mission in Koum Ka-

pou, Stamboul, at 7:30; at these Stamboul meetings the addresses will be translated into Turkish, or in some cases Armenian.

On Monday there begins the series of six meetings in the Nouveau Théâtre, Pera, where the addresses of Dr. Eddy will be translated into French. The sessions of Monday to Thursday will be at six o'clock, but the sessions on Friday and Saturday have had to be placed at three o'clock, the theatre being otherwise engaged at the later hour. It is expected that there will also be meetings arranged during these six days at some suitable place in Stamboul, to reach the young men of the student population and others. Further announcement about these will be made later.

Dr. Eddy will also have the Sunday evening service at Robert College on Nov. 21st. Other services will probably be held, about which there will be notices in the daily press later on. It is hoped that Dr. Eddy may be able to address the American sailors and the British soldiers and sailors; perhaps also there will be a meeting for the Boy Scouts. One of the workers accompanying Dr. Eddy is Edgar M. Robinson, Senior Secretary for Boys' Work in the International Committee; also Mr. Ralph Harlow of the International College, Smyrna, and Mr. Charles R. Scott. It is hoped that Mr. D. A. Davis, who was for several years in the Y.M.C.A. in this city before the war, may be here for a part of the time.

Dr. Eddy and his party have been in Smyrna the past few days, having come there from Beirut after visiting Egypt. Their travel in this part of the Mediterranean and to Constantinople has been facilitated by the thoughtfulness of Admiral Bristol, who has placed the destroyer "Fox" at their disposal and thus made it possible for them to spend more time ashore and less on tedious journeys by slow steamers.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN SYRIA

Tuberculosis is doubtless increasing in Syria. The Syrians themselves lay it at the doors of the returned emigrants, who have been in the Americas and return infected with the disease. There is much truth in the belief. I refer now to pulmonary tuberculosis. Unquestionably it has increased in Syria in the last thirty or forty years. Dr. Post's *bête noir* was tubercular glands in the neck. Those who knew Dr. Post know that he would rather operate than eat; but I have heard him confess with a sigh that he was tired of glands in the neck! There is no disease in the country, with the possible exception of cholera, of which the Syrians are so

afraid as of pulmonary tuberculosis, or "*sil*" as it is called in common Arabic.

The readers of THE ORIENT may not know that some ten or twelve years ago Dr. Mary Eddy of Beirut started a tuberculosis sanitarium in Syria. The first pavilion was opened at Ma'almetain, one of the villages on the lovely bay of Juny, some ten or twelve miles north of Beirut. Later she opened another on the Lebanon mountains at Shebaneeyeh, using one for the summer and the other for winter accommodation.

A few years after the opening of the sanitarium she secured the services of Dr. N. Nucho, adjunct-professor of histology in the American Medical School. She desired Dr. Nucho to examine the cases, make microscopical examination of sputum, etc, and decide whether the cases were fit to be sent to the sanitarium, and in her absences in America to make periodic visits to the hospital. Since Dr. Mary Eddy's health has failed Dr. Nucho has been the sole physician in charge. During the war the Syria Mission of the Presbyterian church took over the management and support of the sanitarium from the committee that Dr. Eddy had organized in America.

In the autumn of 1916 the problem of transport of the patients from the mountain hospital to the pavilion by the sea was so difficult that Dr. Nucho and Nurse Saba decided to try a winter in the mountains. The results were most gratifying and now the sea-side pavilion has been entirely given up, the mountain premises have been enlarged by a new wing of four wards and new open air cottages, or sleeping shelters, have been built and the capacity of the hospital thereby materially enlarged. There are 51 patients in attendance at this time.

The writer had the pleasure of a visit to the sanitarium on the birthday of Dr. Mary Eddy, and it was celebrated with enthusiasm at the hospital. We dined there, the patients had chicken, and we did not! The food trays of the patients were most tempting and the food was quite the proper diet, and so good! It is a model hospital of its kind and beautifully situated some 3,000 feet above the sea.

In the afternoon the patients celebrated with songs, dances and a little play composed by the patients, and a poem expressing the gratitude of the patients for what the institution had done for others and was doing for them. An Armenian school teacher and eleven of her little pupils are patients there, and the songs they sang in Armenian and in English were touching. And the one little boy gave us an exhibition of the hitchy Arab dances, which he learnt while in captivity among the Arabs, and the little girls gave an exhibition of a dignified, minuet-like Arab dance, which they, too, had been taught by the Bedaween. Our attention was directed to a little Armenian girl eleven years of age, who was tattooed like a Bedawy girl, on her forehead, chin, hands and arms, most elaborately. She was captured by the Arabs, or taken by them after a *deportation*, and was given some drug which anesthetized her and when she awoke she was tattooed. Her lot was a hard one, most of the hard

work of the household was forced upon the little thing, and her face is preternaturally old and wise. For some weeks after she decided to escape she hid scraps of food in little bundles under her bed and one day took other Armenian children for a walk and told them her plan of escape, and that night she lay awake till past midnight, quietly awoke the others, some six or seven of them, and led them away. They walked for fourteen hours till they came to the railway, where they hailed a passing train, the English soldiers stopped the train and took them aboard and to Aleppo.

It is of interest that the people of Syria themselves are awake to the tuberculosis problem, and in Beirut a committee has been organized, and please note that it has not been formed along religious or sectarian lines, but is national in its scope, to open and maintain another tuberculosis sanitarium, similar to the American Sanitarium at Shebaneeyeh. A strong committee has begun work with energy and they are about to open the doors of the hospital. It is situated below Brumanna, a salubrious site overlooking Beirut, and some 2000 feet above the sea. In September a concert was given at Bhamdoon, Mt. Lebanon, and the proceeds were very gratifying to the management. It is of great interest that the people are learning to rely on themselves.

W. B. A.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The Community has been exceptionally favored with good music during the last two weeks, as it enjoyed no less than three good concerts: two song recitals, one by Madame Aida Faviell on Thursday, Oct. 28th, and one by Mr. William G. Beach on Friday, November 5th at College Assembly, and a vesper organ recital by Professor Estes on Sunday, Oct. 31st. Mme. Faviell possesses a magnificent soprano voice. She has had an interesting musical career in England, having sung in the Albert Hall and in opera. On Thursday she sang several selections from operas and rendered them with a great deal of dramatic force and artistic interpretation. She gave also other selections from Brahms, Strauss and Massenet. Perhaps her most remarkable performance was the rendition of "Il est doux," from Herodiade. The success of her concert was in a large measure due to her sympathetic accompanist, Mrs. Middleton Edwards. Mr. Beach entertained the whole student body and a number of the Community at his song recital on Friday. His program was varied and interesting and much appreciated by the large audience. The Vesper service on Sunday was, as these services always are, most satisfying and very well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Prof. Estes played selections from Bach, Dvorak and Tchaikowsky very admirably. He was assisted in his recital by Mrs. H. H. Barnum who sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer" with much feeling and by the Robert Male Chorus and the Double Chorus which gave two selections. The choruses show very excellent training on the part of their leader, Prof. Estes.

Arbor day was celebrated on Monday, Nov. 1st, by the

time-honored custom of the presentation of trees to the College by the Seniors and Engineers. As the weather was very bad the exercises were held in the Chapel. The planting of the trees was witnessed by only a few more hardy spectators but the majority of the audience remained indoors and heard the speeches there. Dr. Gates spoke, as well as Dr. Post, as President of the Senior Class. Representatives of the classes also made very acceptable speeches.

A Boy Scout Rally was held in the Gymnasium on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 3rd. The Rally Program included the following events: Semaphore signaling, Morse signaling, First Aid, Knot Tying Relay Race, Troop Demonstration, Troop Yell, Tracking and Water Boiling. The three Robert College Scout troops competed, Troop 2 finally winning with 125 points. Troop 1 and Troop 3 were tied with 90 points each. Mr. Fowle and Mr. Powers served as judges. Mr. Radcliff is acting as Scout Executive and Mr. Pritchard as Commissioner.

A reception by the faculty to students of the Freshman and Sophomore classes was held on Wednesday evening. The entertainment was simple but most excellent. There were songs by the College Staff Quartet and music by a trio in which Miss Walker of Constantinople College played the cello. Dr. Post did most remarkable memory "stunts" much to the enjoyment of his appreciative audience. The usual social half hour followed the entertainment.

As was mentioned in last week's *Orient* the College has sustained a severe loss in the death of Miss Hart. A memorial service for her was held on Sunday Nov. 7th in Albert Long Hall. Dr. Gates was in the pulpit and he spoke in admiring and affectionate terms of her life of service at Robert College. She always gave of herself unstintingly and never counted her steps when there was need for helping someone in sickness or distress. Many generations of students passed through her infirmary and many of them remember with gratitude her ministrations to them in a severe illness. On Sunday afternoon the platform was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers and shrubs, nearly all of which came from Miss Hart's garden. She was a great lover of flowers and her garden blossomed like few others in Hissar. The music at the memorial service was very appropriate and beautiful. Mrs. Binns sang "Come unto Him" with sympathetic feeling. Miss Hart will be very much missed at the College and her industry and devotion to duty will be an inspiration to those who come after her.

E. T. S.

ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL, MARSOVAN

Anatolia Girls' School opened Wednesday, Sept. 8th with a good attendance, though students from the coast towns had not yet arrived, due to difficulty in obtaining travelling permits. During the first few weeks, however, almost every day brought happy-faced girls for another year at A.G.S. and now dormitories and schoolrooms are well filled, and new students still coming.

Most of the teachers of last year have returned with the

addition of Miss Annig Papazian for higher Armenian and Miss Helène Baumgart of Berne, Switzerland, for French and Physical Culture. We have Senior and Junior classes for the first time since the interruption of the war years and are looking forward to a real Commencement, next June, with a graduating class, once more.

Y.W.C.A. clubs and Basket Ball teams are being organized, also Greek and Armenian Literary Societies conducted by the students with good programs and drill in Parliamentary laws and usages.

The girls have had the opportunity of hearing, in morning chapel, a number of wonderfully inspiring and helpful as well as interesting talks from visitors from other schools and stations, as they have passed through Marsovan. The big Assembly room in Fitcher Hall is in itself an inspiration to better work with the bright new desks just over from America, and with the new equipment for the Domestic Science and Physics Departments being unpacked and set up, it bids fair to be a year of more than usual opportunity and service.

During the summer a number of girls of A.G.S. did a valuable extension work,—conducting summer schools, organizing Y.W. Clubs, supervising play grounds, assisting in orphanages and kindergartens, in Marsovan, Hadjikeuy, Soungourlou, Samsoun and other points,—entering into the work with wholehearted enthusiasm and meeting with great success, as the warm approval of the people at these various places attests, as well as the new students whose desire for higher education was made greater by the girls and their clubs.

A very pleasant reception was given to the new students, Friday evening, Sept. 10th, in the Gymnasium at South Hall. The time was quickly and happily spent with music, games, marches, etc.

Another happy day was "Grape Vacation," when the school declared a holiday and teachers and students had a merry picnic dinner in the vineyards, on one of Marsovan's bright fall days.

H.

PERSONAL EVANGELISM

By G. SHERWOOD EDDY

Would it not almost summarize the teaching of Christ to say that He taught us of the *personal* nature of God as our father, of the *personal* value of each individual as His child and of the *personal* responsibility of each individual and of the whole brotherhood to win others and live in right relations with them? Browning says:

Man lumps his kind in a mass,
God singles them unit by unit.

In the central depths of our being we are alone; we are born *one by one*, we shall die *one by one*. We sin alone, we suffer alone. Men are hungry *one by one*. They are lost *one by one*; they are saved *one by one*. Christ healed men *one by one*, not in the mass.

BEIRUT UNIVERSITY PERSONALS

Miss Amy Webster, formerly an instructor in the S.P.C., has taken a position as stenographer at the American Consulate.

Miss Frearson, formerly of Aintab, has removed her orphanage to Shemlan on Mt. Lebanon. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard and their little one have spent the latter part of the summer there recuperating their strength.

Jeanette I. Hoskins, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Hoskins of Beirut, was married June 10th to Mr. Donald W. Campbell at Princeton, N. J., at the home of Prof. Wm. Libbey. The Campbells are making their home at Worcester, Mass. Mr. Harold Hoskins, (late captain in the U. S. Marine Corps) is in business in Boston, and Clara Hoskins, now Mrs. Herbert Wellett, is living with her husband in Cambridge, Mass.

Prof. Patch of the American University has had his leave extended for another year. His headquarters in America are at Stoneham, Mass.

Mr. Stewart, the treasurer of the College, has had his leave extended to mid-year to assist Mr. Staub, the executive secretary for S.P.C. and Robert College, in the many problems incidental to the organization of his office.

Dr. Dorman and family are on leave in America, likewise Prof. and Mrs. Nelson, and Prof. and Mrs. Crawford, and Mrs. Dale, superintendent of the University Hospitals. Miss van Zandt is acting superintendent during her absence.

Miss Margaret Mc Gilvary's book, "The New Era in Syria," is on sale at the American Press. It is published by Revell and Co. Miss Mc Gilvary is secretary to Mr. Dana, Manager of the American Press. The Danas and Miss Mc Gilvary are on furlough in America.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

An unusual number of ships have been in port the past week: the "Humphries," "Gilmer," "Smith-Thompson," the oil tanker "Ramapo," and three destroyers, not forgetting the two base ships.

Sadness prevails in navy sporting circles over the announcement of the indefinite postponement of the inter-allied meet for Armistice Day. In the "try outs" our men showed every evidence of being able to walk away with the majority of events. Hence the sadness.

Christmas shopping is the order of the day and "those back there" have every reason to be proud of "those over here." Generous to a fault and so anxious and eager to get and do the right thing for the mother and girl, they are in such a hurry to get the packages started towards "God's Country."

Program for week is:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11th

1:30 Christmas Shopping Party.

8:30 Movies.

FRIDAY

11:00 Trip to see Sultan go to prayer. "The Terrible Derivishes."

8:30 More about Turkey, by Dr. McNaughton. Hot chocolate and cakes later.

SATURDAY

1:30 Christmas Shopping.

8:30 Dance in honor of U. S. S. "Gilmer."

SUNDAY

10:30 Church parties. Meet at the Club.

1:00 Hike around Old Walls. Start from Club.

8:30 Evening Sing and Service. Leader Chaplain Hester. Speaker Dr. Hoover. Special music and Hot Chocolate later.

MONDAY

8:30 Movies.

TUESDAY

8:30 Dance.

WEDNESDAY

1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.

8:30 Open House. Games.

L. A. P. F.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

The American Consulate-General has called the attention of American citizens residing in the Near East to Section 125 of the Act of Congress approved June 3rd 1916, confirmed June 4th, 1920, which reads as follows:—

PROTECTION OF THE UNIFORM: It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the only prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Certain provisions are added safeguarding the right of men of the National Guard and members of the Boy Scouts of America and such other organizations as have received official permission to wear a distinctive uniform.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE NOVEMBER 10, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

Yesterday Dr. Sherwood Eddy arrived in Constantinople for a two weeks' series of meetings. With him is Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, Chaplain of the International College, Smyrna; also Mr. Edgar M. Robinson, Senior Secretary of the Boys' Work Department in the International Committee, and Mr. Charles R. Scott, also from America are coming. A representative committee has for some time been making arrangements for these speakers, and unless all signs fail, these meetings ought to be well worth attending, and productive of great good. There will be special meetings, as may be seen from the tentative program published in this number, for Christian workers; also series of meetings in two American Colleges, and in two large theatres in the city, besides other services in churches and elsewhere. This is certainly the most elaborate evangelistic campaign ever planned in this city. The various evangelical activities in the town are cooperating in the arranging of it, and a call has been issued to all interested, to unite in earnest prayer for the Divine blessing on the effort. If the spirit of prayer pervades those who come to the gatherings, and especially those who have the arrangements in charge, such prayer is bound to have its answer. These servants of God come here after remarkably successful gatherings of a similar nature in several other places; and they come with a very definite message to the young people of this metropolis. As far as is humanly possible, the difficulties of long distances, of diversity of language, of inconvenient hours, and others have been overcome; and it remains for all who read these words to make two decisions: — one is, to be present as often as possible to hear the speakers who have come; and the other, to invoke the blessing of God on all the sessions. A great volume of prayer ought to go up for the youth of our city, that

they may receive a deep and lasting impression, from the visit of these messengers. During all the time of their stay, and afterwards as well, the spirit of intercession will perhaps be our best contribution to the campaign. All Christians, of every name and connection, believe in the efficacy of prayer; and all without exception ought to be vitally interested in the success of such meetings, both in stirring Christians to deeper and more effective living, and in bringing into personal relation with Christ many who have never professed any faith in Him. The next two weeks should stand out in the religious history of Constantinople as a time of great refreshing and new enthusiasm and life if all do their share in preparing for such a season.

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The American people has uttered its voice, and has indicated its preference for Warren G. Harding as the incumbent of the White House after March fourth next. Not a little was contributed toward this result by the presence on the Republican ticket of the name of Calvin Coolidge as candidate for Vice-President; for the Governor of Massachusetts is a strong man, with many ardent admirers. There has seldom been a more absolutely trustworthy ticket as far as concerned the moral character and unsullied reputation of its candidates. We can rest assured that the reputation of the United States for clean, honest, straightforward government will not be tarnished in the next four years. Senator Harding is well known in Washington; and Governor Coolidge has established a national reputation since his fearless handling of the police strike in Boston; and these men will live up to their reputations, and probably enhance them in many ways.

The Republican party has again come into power, after eight years of Democratic domination. The victory of last week Tuesday was rather a party victory than a personal one, and it is distinctly true that the Republican party has come into power. Not only have they secured the large majority in the electoral college, but Mr. Harding has distinctly stated that he believes in party rule. He will be subservient to his party leaders, as he was in the Senate. He will do what he believes the better element in his party desire to have done, in so far as that does not conflict with his own conscience.

The most significant fact in the result of the election is that Senate and Executive will now be agreed, as could not have been the case had the Democratic ticket won. The attitude of the Senate over the League and the Peace Treaty was largely explicable by the bitter personal opposition of the conscript fathers to Woodrow Wilson. Now that this is ended, and a Republican in the Presidential chair, we may expect a more conciliatory and reasonable attitude on each side, and more attention to the real needs of the country, with less emphasis on the questions of *amour propre* and personal rights. We look for closer co-operation and less radicalism, with beneficent results for the country.

At the same time we sincerely trust that no extremist views of "Americanism" will incline our Senate or Executive to ignore or belittle the relations of the United States with other nations. The recent suggestion that we repudiate our

treaties with several countries for the supposed benefit of our merchant marine is a sample of the most unworthy and humiliating thoughtlessness on the part of our legislators. Such an attitude would not only compel us to maintain an enormous navy; it would seriously disturb our relations even with our best friends, if they feel that at any moment we may be Bolshevik enough to repudiate our agreements with them as well. It is not supposed to be American to treat international agreements as "scraps of paper."

KEMALIST ACTIVITIES

The Greek communiqué indicates that the attacks made by Kemal's men on the Greek troops in the direction of Oushak and Kütahia have been repelled with great loss to the Turks, as also east of Brousa.

On the eastern front, the Nationalist forces have been attacking the Armenians in conjunction with an offensive by the Tartars against the Armenians farther east. The Armenians have been putting up a stiff resistance, but the Turks have captured Kars and Alexandropol and are reported near Batoum. Severe fighting has been going on for some time in the Igdir section, where the Turks are trying to get through to Erivan, the Armenian capital. While hard pressed, the Armenians are making a gallant resistance and the Georgians, also menaced by the Kemalist advance, are helping them.

The Cabinet of Tewfik Pasha has learned of the arrival at Angora of the delegate they sent for the purpose of getting in touch with the Nationalist leaders. They are attempting to come to some sort of understanding with Moustafa Kemal; and before doing anything toward ratifying the Sèvres Treaty, wish to secure the pacification of Anatolia. The Nationalists however seem as impossible as ever.

TRADE CENTRES IN THE BLACK SEA

Owing to the general revision of boundaries of nations in the Balkans and other parts of the Levant, it is expected that trade avenues between the Near East and western Europe and the Americas will be revised in a manner that will benefit the Western nations that stand ready to meet the new conditions.

In the opinion of most experts familiar with the commercial conditions in the Levant there must inevitably be a greater proportion of shipping direct from points of production to Black Sea ports than existed during the war. In other words, manufacturers will get into direct touch with merchants in big distribution centers and eliminate the middlemen and a considerable amount of transshipment.

An American, high in official circles at Constantinople, stated that, on a recent visit to Bulgaria, he was much impressed by the thrift and industry of the Bulgarians and the

skillful way in which they have cultivated all their land in an effort to throw off the bad effects of the war. He believes that Varna and Bourgas are destined to become much more important because of the intelligence and industry of the Bulgarians.

Odessa, in the opinion of many students of Black Sea commerce, never again will be as important relatively as it was before the war. If Bessarabia remains in the hands of Roumania it is expected here that a tariff wall will go up which will prevent Odessa from controlling the trade of that rich area, as it did in the past.

The business of Sebastopol, Theodosia and other Crimean ports is comparatively small. Novorossisk, the grain-shipping center for the rich farming districts owned by the Cossacks, has equipment for shipping petroleum in tanks, and is an export center for zinc ore, potash, oil cakes and many other products.

Poti and Batoum, the two Georgian ports, afford an entrance to Persia and the entire trans-Caspian area, and are looked upon as centers which will eventually assume great importance because of their unlimited petroleum supply piped in from Baku. These two ports supply a population of about 8,000,000.

Before the war Poti was exporting between 500,000 and 600,000 tons of manganese annually from the inexhaustible deposits near Kutais. Most of this went to Germany, although the United States and England took small quantities. In 1913 the United States received 126,796 tons of this Georgian manganese. These ports also ship much Circassian walnut and licorice root. The ore, coal and oil ports are the centres to which American shipping will more naturally turn for return cargoes.

Contributed

U. S. WITHOUT COASTWISE PRIVILEGES IN GREECE

A recent note from the United States chargé d'affaires at Athens is to the effect that the representative of a large American shipping firm states that the shallow harbors in most of the Greek ports and the restricted dimensions of the Corinthian Canal would make it almost impossible for American steamers engaged in European trade to utilize coastwise privileges in Greece. The present arrangement of collecting Greek products from the different parts of Greece and from the islands at Piraeus and Patras, when they are transshipped to American steamers, is the only practical one, given the average dimensions of the steamers now flying the American flag.

The only foreign countries having coastwise shipping privileges in Greece are the United Kingdom and Italy. A special treaty would have to be entered into in order that the United States might enjoy the same privileges.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Bulletin of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York)

Very few American business men realize, except in a vague way, just what wonderfully perfected machinery for international trade Great Britain now possesses. No comprehensive survey of the British network of associations, monopolies, banks, and governmental departments so ingeniously constructed for the capture of trade in every part of the world, civilized and savage, has heretofore been published. This report endeavors to explain the fundamentals of some of these British organizations, and to give some conception of their coördinated scope.

The British business man is today determined to recapture the trade won from him in pre-war days by the Germans. Great Britain today has enormous resources to draw upon. Mesopotamia is certain to become one of the great granaries of the world as a result of the irrigation system planned by British interests. The absorption of German East Africa will enable the British railroad builder to realize his dream of a line from the Cape to Cairo. The new treaty with Persia—frequently described as the greatest diplomatic stroke since the acquisition of the Suez Canal shares by Disraeli—will give the British Government a controlling interest in the Persian oil-fields which may well be one of the big factors in paying off the British war debt.

A typical example of the method by which the British plan to recapture their overseas trade is the organization known as the British Trade Corporation, incorporated in 1917, with an authorized capital of £10,000,000, of which £2,000,000 is fully paid up.

In conjunction with the London and Westminster, Lloyd's, and the National Provincial Banks, the British Trade Corporation formed the South Russia Banking Agency. The British Trade Corporation also has an investment in the Portuguese Trade Corporation, which was specially started to compete with German interests.

Another undertaking in which the British Trade Corporation has invested is the Levant Company, Ltd., which seems to have a promising future as the representative of British influence in the Near East. In this connection, the British Trade Corporation has acquired the entire capital stock of the National Bank of Turkey. The Levant Company has purchased a substantial interest in the business of J. W. Whittall & Company, Ltd., of Constantinople, and has opened branches, or established subsidiary companies, in Batoum, South Russia, Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Baghdad, Greece, Egypt, and the Sudan. Offices of the National Bank of Turkey are in operation in Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Anglo-Danubian Association, for the purpose of promoting trade between the Austro-Hungarian Succession States and Great Britain and her allies, was recently formed in London. It is proposed to supply raw materials on trust

to these states, the finished products being re-exported to markets which can pay either in goods or money. A mission will proceed to Austria and Czechoslovakia, where investigations will be made into the legal condition, insofar as it affects the security of the goods, and negotiations will be entered into to secure additional safeguards from the governments concerned. The British Government has already given its approval.

It was announced in March, 1919, that in order to be in a position to compete for foreign business, several English banks had formed the British Overseas Bank, Ltd. The business of the bank is conducted on specialized lines, and effective cooperation with trade is maintained by the presence on the governing council of representatives of trade interests.

Announcement was made in April, 1920, of the incorporation in London of the Anglo Baltic and Mediterranean Bank, Ltd., which was established primarily to finance the importations of raw materials and to provide facilities to British manufacturers, merchants, and ship owners. Its promoters pointed out that most of the important raw materials are to be found in the countries surrounding the Baltic and Mediterranean, and they contended that no British bank had attempted so far to cater comprehensively to these new spheres.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation is a recent amalgamation of three firms, which have been in close alliance with each other for many years past. During the last year the operations of the corporation have been extended to East Africa with the intention of having a chain of stations across the continent, linking up East Africa with the Congo. The company is now also established in Morocco, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, Constantinople, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Singapore. It hopes soon to open branches in Egypt and possibly in China.

The Federation of British Industries is a trade organization of about 20,000 British manufacturing and producing firms. In November, 1918, the British Manufacturers' Corporation—an organization of 300 British firms for the expansion of export trade—was amalgamated with the Federation of British Industries. The Federation maintains trade commissioners in foreign and colonial markets, and is in no way connected with the British Government. None but all-British firms is admitted to membership.

The Britisher has learned by long experience that periods of economic depression are good times in which to lay the foundation abroad for future business, and he has learned to wait. More than all, he knows that foreign markets cannot be neglected when domestic demands are attractive and then recaptured just when they are needed. He sets aside enough of his product for export to keep his brands and trade marks "in the market," and to let his foreign consumers know that they are not being altogether forgotten.

Such a policy can have only one result. That result is markedly evidenced in the latest figures of British overseas commerce.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* writes: — "What will be the line of policy of the Republican party in matters touching the Orient? On the day when the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Harding, became a candidate for the presidency of the Republic, he made known in a proclamation the program that he intended to follow, in case the suffrage of his fellow-citizens raised him to the presidency. So that, to judge from this program as well as by the ideas expressed till now by the majority in the Senate, as concerns the matter of peace, America will henceforth abstain from taking any active part, both in whatever concerns the solution of European problems and in what concerns more especially the Orient. Consequently it is very possible that Mr. Harding will decline the mission, accepted by his predecessor, as to fixing the boundaries of Armenia. However, it is well to bear in mind that Mr. Wilson is not to leave the White House immediately. In case, before resigning his duties to the hands of his successor, he traces the frontiers of the Armenian State, he will thus have fulfilled the mission entrusted to him by the Powers. But we must also bear in mind that the Sèvres Treaty has not yet been ratified by a single one of the signatory States. Possibly Mr. Wilson may await this ratification before proceeding to map out the boundaries. In any case, if for any reason whatever Mr. Wilson cannot fulfil his task, and if Mr. Harding does not believe it his duty to follow up this mandate, necessarily one of the most essential articles of the Treaty relative to Armenia will have to be modified.

(Note: — Our esteemed contemporary forgets the fact that this duty was assigned to Mr. Wilson as an individual and not in his capacity as President of the United States, and that consequently it does not follow that he must perform it before March 4th or not at all.)

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The receipts from the Galata Bridge for the eight months from March 1st to November 1st are reported as Ltq. 152,553, or an average of Ltq. 635 per day. The total for the eight months exceeds the corresponding figure for last year by Ltq. 40,262, an increase of 26%.

Mr. Eblighatian, managing director of the Armenian Relief Committee, has been appointed by the Armenian Government as Director of Immigration.

The employees of the Tramway lines of Constantinople are threatening another strike unless a new series of demands is granted them by the company.

An attractive program of athletic events had been arranged for tomorrow, Armistice Day, in which the allied troops were to have taken part. The atrocious weather of the past week however made this impossible and the program has been postponed. The celebrations will include a torch-light procession tonight by French troops through the main streets of Pera; a grand review of the French troops at nine o'clock tomorrow morning at the Taksim by General Neyral de Bourgon; at 10:30 a solemn Te Deum at the Cathedral St. Esprit under the lead of Cardinal Dolci; at 9:45 p.m. a concert in the Petits Champs theatre.

The lay and ecclesiastical councils of the Ecumenical Patriarchate met last Friday and deliberated about the election of a new Patriarch. It was finally decided after much difference of opinion that the Constituent National Assembly should first be convened, and that the election of Patriarch should follow. The 38 metropolitans whose episcopal sees have passed out from under Turkish rule had, it was agreed, still the right to take part in this election.

THE NEAR EAST

On the conclusion of peace with Poland, the Bolsheviks transferred a large part of their army to the southern front, to annihilate the forces of General Wrangell. They attacked his left wing on the Dnieper River, and drove it back nearly to the Perekop Peninsula. But the resistance stiffened up and the Red forces have been stopped and driven backward with heavy losses. Apparently General Wrangell is not to be driven into the sea immediately.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued an attractive pamphlet on "Trading with the Near East," which deals with present conditions and future prospects. It is enriched with nearly a score of good illustrations.

An accident is reported from Athens on the Salonica express, by which three persons lost their lives and several were injured.

The opposition party in Greece, under the direction of Mr. Gounaris, is preparing to do its best at the elections on Sunday next. However, indications point to the decisive success of the Venizelist party.

According to the Armenian daily *Vertchin Lour*, the Trebizond branch of the Ipranossian firm has been seized by the Turkish authorities on the plea of being Moslem property, and is to be confiscated as such.

The Armenian University at Erivan is about to open, under the leadership of Mr. Ghamparian. Already 493 students have enrolled for the scientific courses, 144 for those in law, and 85 for those in languages and history.

OTHER LANDS

A report from Rome intimates that President Wilson may be forced by ill health to resign before March leaving the presidential duties to Vice President Marshall for the balance of the term.

A movement is reported in America toward the holding of a suitable international exposition in Philadelphia to commemorate the 150th anniversary in 1926 of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed American member of the mission to see about the future of the Aaland Islands.

The full returns of the Presidential election give Harding 391 votes to 140 for Cox.

According to the latest telegrams, the American Senate will be composed of 57 Republicans and 39 Democrats. In the elections for the House of Representatives, with 8 seats undecided, 286 Republicans have been seated and 137 Democrats, and 4 members of other parties. Congress has taken on an overwhelmingly Republican tinge. Champ Clark was defeated for re-election.

PERSONAL

Professor Watson of Robert College returned from Sam-soun on Saturday last, having been unable to reach Marso-van as he desired.

Word has been received of the death at Erivan last month of Rev. L. O. Fossum, Ph.D., who at the time was connected with the Near East Relief. Dr. Fossum had been a missionary of the Lutheran Orient Mission, stationed at Saoutch Boulak, Persia, and was a scholar of no mean ability, especially in the Kourdish Language. He had published several works in Kourdish, the last being a grammar including also short stories illustrating Kourdish composition, published last year. He also translated many hymns into that language, as well as the New Testament.

Treasurer W. W. Peet, LL.D., left Constantinople on Saturday last for Geneva, expecting to be gone some time.

Miss Louise M. Clark of Aintab, who has been spending some time in Beirut, reached Constantinople last Sunday, and will take a course in the Language School.

We are glad to report that Miss Prime, of Constanti-

nople College, who has been dangerously ill with pneumon-ia, is recovering.

SUNDAY SERVICES November 14, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. Rev. F. H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	8 p.m. Dr. Sherwood Eddy
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

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20 drachmas . . .	2.50		

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