

The Orient.

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THREESCORE YEARS AND TEN

About fifty friends of William W. Peet, LL. D., met on Monday of this week at his home, without his previous knowledge, and gave him a birthday greeting. His surprise was genuine, and apparently he enjoyed the occasion fully as heartily as did the rest. The Armenian Patriarch had learned of this anniversary, and sent his personal representative to express his felicitations. After all had been served with refreshments in abundance, and had had the chance to extend their greetings to Dr. Peet, Dr. McNaughton called the assembly to order and said that several persons would tell of their more intimate relations with this "full honest, wise and pleasant man." Rev. Henry H. Riggs of Harpout first told about how "Peet, Stamboul," solved everything in the money line in the interior of the country, and how this signature was worth everything to the people there. Dr. A. R. Hoover, of the American Hospital in Stamboul, spoke of the personal, individual interest Dr. Peet gave to each thing he undertook; he also conferred on our septuagenarian the degree of E.S., —expert swimmer. Professor G.H. Huntington of Robert College, who has been associated with Dr. Peet on the Advisory Board of the Near East Relief, told how with all his heart and soul he cares for the people of this country, and also expressed the hope that Dr. Peet's experiences here might some day be published. Mr. L.R. Fowle, Assistant Treasurer of the American Missions, gave a picture of the happy everyday relationships of the office, and said that the outstanding Peet checks were regarded as better than money, and commanded more confidence than those signed by anyone else. President Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople College, spoke of Dr. Peet's relation to the educational institutions in the Near East, especially of his invaluable aid in the securing of the College property at Arnautkeuy, and of his progressive spirit. President C.F. Gates, of Robert College, recollected the fact that forty years ago he and Dr. Peet were ordained together, — he to the ministry and Dr. Peet as a deacon; and he said Dr. Peet had worthily looked to his office as deacon ever since, being consecrated to take care of the business end of religious work, like the deacons in the early church. Obstacles and difficulties never seemed to daunt him. At intervals between the speeches, Mrs. R.F. Markham, of the Language School, sang very acceptably; and at the close the whole Language School joined in an unexpected and appropriate song dedicated to the owner of the birthday.

Responding to the kind words that had been said, Dr. Peet spoke briefly, asserting that whatever success he had had in the past forty years had been due to the backing of his friends.

It was indeed difficult for those present to realize that Dr. Peet is seventy years old, but it is a fact. He was born in Fall River, Mass., the son of a minister. Moving out west, he became in 1873 deputy county treasurer of Adair Co., Iowa, and for the next eight years was connected with railway management in Iowa and Nebraska. In 1881 he was married and came to Constantinople, which has since been his home. The degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred on him by Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. He is not only Treasurer of the American Missions in Turkey, but has had charge of all the diplomatic relations of the missions for many years.

FRENCH TAKE AINTAB

For several months the French troops in Syria have been besieging Aintab, which was defended by a Kemalist garrison that was both numerous and well intrenched. On Feb. 9th, Aintab surrendered, on the following conditions: — 1. The submission of the city. 2. The recognition of the French mandate over the whole of the *sandjak* of Aintab. 3. The gendarmerie and the troops are made prisoners. 4. All arms are given up and the fortifications are to be demolished. 5. Reconstitution of the administration under French control.

General Garnier-Duplessix has decided to grant the garrison military honors and set them at liberty as soon as the Kemalists have given up all the French prisoners in their hands.

In connection with this success, the *Bosphore* recalls the recent words of General Gouraud: — "By the Treaty of Sèvres France gave up Cilicia to Turkey, thus showing a conciliatory spirit and proving her wish to renew the ancient traditions of French friendship toward the Sublime Porte. Unfortunately the Kemalists have for a whole year not ceased to attack our advanced posts and detachments in Cilicia. The abandoning of this province under the pressure of insurgent bands, whose demands and massacres of Christians are well known, is incompatible with the honor of the French flag. We refuse to unjustifiable violence what we would concede to peaceful goodwill. The French troops, resolved to pacify the country and to protect the Armenian minority, will not quit Cilicia as long as the Turkish Nationalists do not better understand the true interests of Turkey. Just as soon as the Kemalists cease their hostilities, France will generously consider, in accord with the Treaty of Sèvres, the evacuation of Cilicia. But this evacuation will only be possible on condition that a gendarmerie, analogous to that which has successfully functioned in Macedonia, ensures order and the respecting of the rights of the minorities which have too long been oppressed."

THE CITY OF AINTAB

Aintab is a town of some 80,000 inhabitants, situated about twenty-five miles from the Euphrates river at Biredjik and about seventy-five miles nearly due east from the north end of the Gulf of Alexandretta, the nearest point of the Mediterranean Sea. Its population is a mixed one of Moslems and Christians. The estimates for 1914 give 50,000 Turks, 25,000 Armenians, of whom 5,000 were Protestants, and 5,000 scattering, including Kourds, Persians, etc. Being the chief city of the district, it has normally had a busy market, though of late the circumstances of the region have been rather hard on the city.

For Americans, the chief interest of Aintab has always lain in the mission and its institutions there. Missionary work there was begun in 1847; but the ground was already prepared for them in an interesting way. In 1844 Dr. Azariah Smith while passing through Biredjik was invited by an Armenian priest to come with him to Aintab. He was unable to do so, but sent in by this priest a New Testament, and a little later from Beirut four boxes of Scriptures. These were rapidly sold, and the people also listened eagerly to one Bedros Vartabed, an enlightened priest who twice visited them. In the end, in 1846, after bitter opposition and some persecution by the local ecclesiastics, a letter was sent to the missionaries in Beirut signed by eighty-two heads of families, asking that a missionary might be sent to teach them. Messrs. Van Lennep, Johnston and Dr. Smith in turn visited Aintab, and were delighted at the spirit of deep inquiry among women as well as men. As a result, Rev. Benjamin Schneider moved in 1847 to Aintab, where he was soon joined by Dr. Smith, and the new station thus occupied has always since been a bright place in the annals of the mission. Three strong Evangelical churches have grown up there, which until the deportations were living and active and extended their influence far out from the city. In 1876, Central Turkey College was opened there, and grew until just before the war it had 232 young men in attendance. The Girls' Seminary, opened in 1862, had likewise an attendance of more than 200. The Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital was begun in 1880, and till the war did a remarkable amount of good, treating three or four hundred in-patients and six or seven thousand out-patients yearly. Like all parts of Asia Minor, Aintab was hard hit from 1914 to 1918; and despite first appearances, the story of post-war recuperation in this region has not been a bright one. Not only do the College and the Seminary still remain closed, but fighting in and around the city has seriously crippled the churches and all enterprises. Latterly most of the American force in the city felt obliged to leave, so that only Dr. Lorrin A. Shepard, the worthy successor to his famous father, and Miss Lucile Foreman, head of the Girls' Seminary, have been there until November, when Rev. J. C. Martin, Miss Eddy and later Mr. Park went in. With the victory of the French, recorded in this issue, it will be possible for others to return, and we look for a recuperation that will surprise many of the friends of Aintab.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

Program for the week:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th

- 4-5 French classes on U.S.S. "St. Louis."
8:30 American movies. "Brown of Harvard." Special music.

FRIDAY

- 11:00 Party for Selamlık and Dervishes. Leaves from Tophané.
8:30 Reading from Bernard Shaw by Mr. L. C. Wilson.

SATURDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing party with Pathé Man. Party leaves from Tophané.
8:30 Usual Dance.

SUNDAY

- 10:30 Church party for U.S.S. "St. Louis." (Leaves Tophané)
10:45 Church party for Dutch Chapel, and St. Marys. (Party from Club).
8:30 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker, Mr. Warren Bristol. Soloist, Miss Caldwell.

MONDAY

- 4-5 French classes on U.S.S. "St. Louis."
8:30 American Movies. "A Black Sheep" Special music.

TUESDAY

Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday. Special celebration on U.S.S. "St. Louis."

WEDNESDAY

- 12:30 Movies (from Tophané) with Pathé Man at Robert College.
7:30 Dr. Deaver, Dancing class for beginners only.
8:30 Pop corn party and Story Hour.

THURSDAY

- 8:30 American movies. Special music.

All sight seeing parties with the Pathé Man depend upon bright clear sunshine. All parties leave from Tophané. Bring your cameras, your smiles and a "bite to eat." Motor Sailors will take the parties when possible.

The beginners' dancing class is most popular and successful.

The American movie films are excellent, with fine music, -all just for the "coming." Watch out for the fresh paint signs; if you don't you will look for the gasoline can.

Please note the change in the hour of service on the "St. Louis," -boat leaves at 10:30 instead of 9:30.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

(Lecture before Scutari Language School by
Rev. E. W. RIGGS)

The title which has been chosen for this lecture would suggest a setting forth of a clearly defined program for a specialized department of the Near East Relief. Unfortunately no such program has been settled upon nor has the Near East Relief even so much as come to a definite conclusion that it is to give an education to the children who have been thrust upon it. Food and clothes they must receive, but how much of what may be considered as education we are to undertake in the name of the Near East Relief is a most serious question.

We shall therefore take up the subject, not in the way of explaining what such a program is, but in the way of feeling around to see what such a program may possibly be if there ever is such a program at all. And it is with the thought that the education of these children will be of prime concern to every one of you, whether it is in the name of the Near East Relief or of the Missionary Societies or the independent Colleges, that I am glad to present the matter to you. You may have some suggestions, some criticisms to make. I hope you will not hesitate to make them known at once. This program is being outlined to you, if it may be called an outline, partly with the desire of "trying it on the dog" even before it is so much as proposed to the office in New York to which I am responsible; so I hope that any symptoms of the victim will be made manifest at once.

Two principles may be laid down at the outset. We all know under what vivid presentation of the desperate need and suffering of the peoples of the Near East the pennies were gathered together which afford the food and clothes for the children in the work which we are trying to carry forward. It certainly would not be right to take that money to give joy rides in education to these same erstwhile victims. In other words, in planning for the education of these children we must use the money as the donors would approve.

Secondly, it seems almost equally self-evident that the money used for education should be made so practical that it will serve to prepare the children to be self-supporting and self-sufficient in their own environment. We shall fail if we merely educate them away from their environment, either making them unfitted to earn their daily bread or unready to do so in their own land. I should wish to qualify this last phrase if the conditions continue as at present, for now most of the children under our care have no "own land" to look forward to. But in general we will all agree that the children must be so trained as to fit into their own homes and uplift them; to live with their own people and help them; to become the future leading citizens of Armenia, Syria, Turkey or Greece as the case may be: rather than to join the innumerable multitude who float on the money provided by some prosperous relative to a life of undesired uselessness in America.

If we now adhere to these general principles in making our program for the education of the children in the orphanages we find that we are at once faced with the fact that we are the fourth educational agency in the field. The various governments concerned have their government schools; the various national organizations concerned have their national schools, and the various Catholic and Protestant missionary organizations have their schools. Is there still a place for the orphan schools?

Before answering this question let us consider the genesis of the orphan school. When children were gathered together in groups to be housed and clothed and fed, some occupation had to be provided for them. Their idleness was a terrible danger and any common sense worker would have just naturally had the brilliant inspiration to start them at some lessons; and so it came to pass. In each place according to its individual possibilities, schools sprang up in all the centers of relief. Some had more in the way of educational equipment and most of them had less, a great deal less. Some had books and some had none. Some were able to find teachers and others had just substitutes for teachers. But little by little there has evolved a school system in each center, and the remarkable thing is that there is a great deal of similarity in them all. It is not so remarkable, however, when we realize that the Near East Relief workers were Americans and most of those under them had had some sort of training with the American missionaries in the land previously. At any rate, there proved to be a good deal of similarity in the orphan schools to the missionary village schools in the period before the war. In this is both an advantage and a danger. The advantage is in the fact that it is comparatively easy to get texts and teachers to follow the path so well beaten through almost a century of missionary effort, and which leads to such splendid results. The danger is that we shall be found competing with older schools in a market already overstocked. In other words, the districts in which we are now working do not need fifty thousand teachers and preachers, the product most sought after in the Mission Schools. What these regions need and need desperately are mechanics and artisans, farmers and laborers, men who will work with their hands willingly and hard to bring forth from the land the fruits of which it has been robbed through the years of terror.

Shall we say then that what we need is not school at all but only an opportunity for work for each child? Perhaps we may find a combination of work and school, of training for the hand and for the brain, which will fit the boys and girls not only to do work which their ancestors did before them, but to do it with intelligence, so that they may help renew the land more quickly than otherwise. If so we may answer our question of a few moments ago in the affirmative. There is a place for the orphan school, a school with a unique purpose and a unique method, planning to fit its graduates for a unique purpose in life.

Having thus suggested a justification for a special school course for the orphans let us briefly see how that has been worked out in Syria, at least on paper, and then we may study the program there outlined. All the children, both

boys and girls, are expected to take an ever increasing share of the work of the orphanage. The servants in each orphanage are at first many, to dress the children, to prepare their food, to mend their clothes, to clean their rooms, to attend to their laundry, etc. As the children remain in the orphanage a longer time they are able to relieve the hired workers of practically all of this work. Even the little ones are not too small to sweep and to prepare vegetables, especially under the direction of an older orphan.

These duties come early in the day, however, and soon the most of the children are ready for work. School is conducted with as much regularity as possible, emphasis being laid on the three R's in their native language. For the tiny ones improvised games and appropriate songs make a sort of kindergarten even without Froebel's gifts. For the first five years, after the kindergarten, that is from 8-12 inclusive, the children do housework and study their lessons with no effort to learn a trade. From 13 to 15 it is planned to have the children spend half their time at learning a trade and the other half at continuing the lessons which they have been studying for the five years preceding. The children in an orphanage are often divided into two groups, the one group studying in the morning and working in the afternoon and the other group working in the morning and studying in the afternoon. Another plan is to have the children divided into two groups which study and work on alternative days for the six days of the week, giving the work a little more continuity. At sixteen the children are supposed to have finished the book study which they will receive and to give all of their time to work. They are then helped to secure a position so that with the completion of their seventeenth year each child will be sent out into life equipped with a knowledge of some trade and with the simple tools necessary for pursuing it.

This plan is not new, it is the same plan that has been used in orphanages before the war and the same plan which has been worked out, in other places than in Syria. But the test of the plan is in the way it produces the desired result, and that cannot be determined for the particular orphanages which are now trying it till they have had a time to really get it under way. For this reason the Near East Relief is being asked to undertake the responsibility for the work for a definite period of ten years. During the past two years the support of the orphanages has been dependent on the contributions which came in from drive to drive in America.

If the basis of contribution can be made a term of years instead of an out-and-out gift, the result will be attained.

(To be concluded)

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

The winter weather has stimulated activity in outdoor sports. Volley ball has been played almost daily and some sharp tussles have taken place between Faculty and Students — the Faculty usually beating — which is the natural order of procedure. The presence of the U.S. Destroyer 234 in the harbor has been benefitted by. The Americans of Smyrna

were thrashed to a finish at base ball by the American blue-jackets on January 12; but the vanquished laughed last and laughed best when, after three basket-ball matches, they forced the gobs to admit defeat. In fact, the basket ball team is in the unhappy position of the Great Alexander who found no one worthy of his steel. Football has languished — in comparison with former years, — but the College team has easily won all matches that have been played.

The College Museum has made its debut after a long period of *désolable*. President MacLachlan has been indefatigable in bringing order out of chaos and in unpacking the countless cases of supplies brought from America. A really adequate equipment for introductory courses in Chemistry and Physics have been arranged by Mr. Murray and Mr. Trueblood. Prof. Lawrence has rearranged the geological and biological collections made by him in former years. Unfortunately the fine collections of butterflies and moths of Europe and Asia Minor have been destroyed, and it will be necessary to collect new specimens. The College authorities hope to secure the services, ere long, of a naturalist who will explore the almost virgin field of Asia Minor and make for the College museum an adequate collection, such as our sister institutions at Constantinople and Beirut possess. The Nature Club can aid very much in beginning such collections. Prof. Lawrence, at the weekly meeting of the Nature Club on Jan. 31, showed the members the collections of minerals, crystals and rocks from different parts of the world and gave them some idea of the geological structure of the Smyrna region. He outlined plans for adding material to the collections in the museum.

Prof. S. Ralph Harlow is to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, on Jan. 28. Both mother and child are getting on finely.

The College is very happy in the arrival of Miss Helen Crosby of Buffalo, N.Y., who has generously come out to act as President MacLachlan's secretary. Miss Crosby, with her friend, Miss Theresa Leshner, were engaged in War Work in France for a long period. Miss Leshner received the Croix de Guerre for her bravery and services. She has also come to Smyrna and is helping out at the Girls' Institute.

Smyrna, Feb. 5, 1921

C. W. L.

LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

Thursday, Feb. 17, 3:00 P. M. — Rev. C. T. Riggs, "The Mesopotamian Campaign."

Monday, Feb. 21, 9 A.M. — Professor F. H. Black, Robert College: "Studies in the History of the Greek Church: The Christological Controversy."

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 10 A.M. Brousalı Tahir Bey: "Scutari and its Environments."

3 P.M. — Professor F. H. Black, Robert College: "Studies in the History of the Greek Church: The Iconoclastic Controversy. Eastern Monasticism."

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE FEBRUARY 16, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

The news given in our issue of last week, of spiritual refreshings in Adana and Tarsus, is most welcome. The peoples of Cilicia have undergone their full share of the vicissitudes of war and of its aftermath; and they are now tasting some of the sweets of a deep religious awakening. We hope and pray that such a reviving may come also to the churches of other regions. There is another thing for us to do. We should inquire what were the contributing causes that made possible such a work of God's grace. Undoubtedly one of the first factors will prove to have been the deep and earnest prayer of Christian leaders for the spiritual help and renewed life of individuals. It is not enough for us to pray in general that the Lord would refresh his people. We need to be specific, and to follow up our petitions with individual effort for these persons. Every deep and lasting quickening of religious life has had this as its basis. If God wishes, there is nothing to prevent His working in other ways; but the fact is, He waits for human effort to be exerted. If we desire a manifestation of the deep workings of the Spirit of God, an absolute prerequisite is that we ourselves do what we can to help. The silent witness of our lives to the power of the Master may have great effect; but personal influence and earnest, specific, intercessory prayer are also called for. What wonders could be accomplished for the Kingdom of God if all its citizens were as zealous and self-sacrificing as they were for their fatherlands in time of war! And the victories of peace are no less the result of devotion and sacrifice than are those of war;—only they are infinitely more worth while and immeasurably more enduring.

A specific instance in point is in connection with the Christian Association Conference at the Colleges next week. There are many who have been praying for some time for a blessing on that gathering. Let us make our prayers as per-

sonal as we can, and accompany them with active effort in the Master's service, and there is no possible doubt that they will be answered, even better than we think. For He "is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think."

When the proposed Conference at London meets, with Turkish and Greek delegates present, it will have some interesting problems to face as to credentials. The Hellenic Government was invited to send delegates, but the invitation was so worded that Constantine was not officially recognized as King. If the delegation that has gone to London refrains from raising the question of who their sovereign is, perhaps trouble on that score can be averted. The other and greater difficulty comes from the insistence of the Angora Government on sending their own representatives, although they were not invited to do so. The invitation to Turkey was to the Sublime Porte and the Government of the Sultan, which is the only one recognized by the Allies. It included the suggestion that if they chose they might come to some understanding with the directors of affairs in Anatolia, so that the deputation might represent the whole country. But there was no thought of acknowledging any persons as representing any other government than that of Constantinople. If now the persons who have gone from Angora claim to be recognized as the representatives of the Ottoman Government, without being able to produce any credentials from the Sublime Porte, there is every likelihood that they will fail to gain admittance to the Conference. The gentlemen sent from Constantinople may not represent the power that now holds sway in Anatolia; but they in any case are the regularly chosen and accredited delegates from the recognized Ottoman Government, and will have the right to be so accepted. But in that case, there will be little room for argument about the application of the Treaty of Sèvres, for both sides have accepted that document entire. The problem that remains is not then in its interpretation but in its application. For neither the Constantinople Government nor that of Greece has so far been able to put that instrument into execution. It therefore remains to be seen in what way the Conference at London can be useful in forwarding the cause of peace. Moustafa Kemal is a man so afflicted with megalomania that he believes he can enforce his preposterous will on all the Allies, as well as on Turks and Greeks. He must be shown his error, or Asia Minor will never be quiet.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

The Turkish delegation to the Conference at London which begins next Monday, are the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, with Moustafa Reshid Pasha, the Ottoman diplomatic representative in London, and Osman Nizami Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador in Rome. Tewfik Pasha and his retinue left on Saturday evening by the Orient Express, and will be joined in London by the other members.

The delegation that has been sent by the Kemalist gov-

ernment, independently of the Constantinople government, consists of Bekir Sani Bey, deputy from Sivas; Djami Bey, deputy from Aidin; Lieut. Col. Khosref Bey, deputy from Trebizond; Zekiai Bey, deputy from Adana, and Younous Nadi Bey, deputy from Smyrna. Six others accompany them in various capacities.

The Greek delegation is headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kalogheropoulos; Col. Melaxas and Col. Exadaktylos have also gone, and several technical experts along various lines. Mr. Stergiades, High Commissioner at Smyrna, was invited to be a member, but refused, though he will go to London to consult with Mr. Venizelos on the situation.

In the absence of Tewfik Pasha, Ali Riza Pasha acts as Grand Vizier *pro tem.*, while in Athens, Mr. Gounaris acts as Prime Minister during the absence of Mr. Kalogheropoulos.

The prime object of this Conference, from the British standpoint, is the immediate pacification of Asia Minor. The general policy of the Allies has already been settled.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

An interesting concert was given in the Social Hall on Tuesday afternoon, February 1st, by Miss Andreades, under the auspices of the Social Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Miss Andreades, who has a very good contralto voice, and who has studied in Germany, is a graduate of Constantinople College. She returned to Constantinople recently after a sojourn abroad of some years and has delighted several audiences with her well-trained voice. On this occasion the hall was well filled with members of the community as well as with many outsiders. The Y.M.C.A. Social Committee is to be congratulated on the success of the afternoon.

On Tuesday evening at 8:20 Dr. Watson read "Othello" in Albert Long Hall to an audience which was, if anything, larger than either one which attended his two previous readings. The power and desperate tragedy of Shakespeare's masterpiece was never so convincingly brought out. The reading was overwhelming, and more than one of the audience said that it was as though we had all witnessed every act with our own eyes, so vividly were the persons and scenes portrayed by voice, simple gesture and suggestive pose. Nothing was lost of the villainy of Iago, the sweetness and purity of Desdemona, and the passion and grief of Othello. These readings make Shakespeare live among us.

On Friday, Feb. 4th, the College was favored with another concert, the musicians being Messrs. Heygei (Pianist), Bountchouk (Cellist) and Vlahopoulos (Violinist). It was much of a success as a musical affair. The College is fortunate in being able to offer more frequently than ever before, concerts by skilled musicians; and the amount of good music heard in Albert Long Hall is greater than in many another College Hall on either side of the Atlantic.

The first student reception to the faculty was given by the Junior Class on Saturday afternoon, February 5th. The class offered as entertainment a play by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle called "The Speckled Band," a dramatization of one of

the famous Sherlock Holmes series. There is no question but that the members of the class worked hard and long in perfecting so difficult and complicated a play. It had numerous changes of scene and was unusually long, lasting four hours. While the play had a decidedly melodramatic flavor, some of the acting was good. The parts of the two women, both somewhat difficult, were unusually well done. The principal rôle, taken by Mr. Maniadakis, was interpreted with a great deal of force and intensity, showing the result of study and much effort. The great Sherlock Holmes appeared himself, as did his ever faithful friend, Dr. Watson. There were as many gruesome moments as one could wish; mysteriousappings on doors, weird pipe music, a snake slowly descending into a bedroom, and similar accompaniments of a detective tale. Mr. Tubini, President of the Class, welcomed the audience in a witty speech and craved indulgence for any shortcomings. On the whole, the play was a success and spoke well for the ingenuity and industry of the Junior Class. The cast was as follows:

Mr. Sherlock Holmes	Mr. B. SYMFONIDES
The Great Detective	
Dr. Watson	A. OTHONOS
His Friend	
Billy	M. GLUCKMANN
Page to Sherlock Holmes	
Dr. Grimesby Rylott	S. MANIADAKIS
A retired Anglo-Indian surgeon	
Enid Stonor	H. GUIOHAS
His Step-daughter	
All	N. CONSTANTINOU
An Indian Valet to Dr. Rylott	
Rodgers	G. KOMATOFF
Butler to Dr. Rylott	
Mrs. Staunton	G. HARALAMBIDES
Housekeeper to Dr. Rylott	
Mr. Scott Wilson	L. LEONIDES
Engaged to Enid's sister	
Mr. Longrave	M. NICOLOU
Coroner	
Mr. Brewer	K. ISMIDIAN
Foreman to the jury	
Mr. Armitage	A. DJEDJIZIAN
A Juror	
Mr. Loaming	S. OMOUROLOU
Client to Mr. Sherlock Holmes	
Coroner's officer, Inspector etc.	

Mrs. Barnum, Mr. Beach and Mr. Politis shortened the brief entr'actes with music.

On Friday, February 11th, at College Assembly, Dr. Gates gave an interesting lecture on Abraham Lincoln, summarizing the principal events of his life and pointing out the salient qualities of his character. Surely no man in high office was ever more of an inspiration to his fellow-men, high and low, than Lincoln. Dr. Gates appropriately ended his lecture by reading two famous poems, the one which appeared in "Punch," and that by Walt Whitman, both of which were splendid tributes to a great spirit.

E. T. S.

TO ALL AMERICANS

The Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross wishes to enroll all Americans in Constantinople and vicinity as members. A large number responded to the late Fourth Roll Call, but the Chapter believes that there are some Americans who did not join when the Fourth Roll Call took place, and who may be now disposed to accept membership.

The membership-fees for 1921 are \$1 for annual memberships, \$5 for contributing memberships, \$10 for sustaining memberships, \$50 for life memberships and \$100 for patron-memberships. All fees to be delivered to Dr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer, American Bible House, Stamboul.

Americans desirous of subscribing to the *Red Cross Magazine* are requested to send in their names along with \$1.50 which is the yearly subscription-fee for this magazine.

O. BIE RAVNDAL
Secretary

GREEK SCHOLASTIC FESTIVAL

February 12th in the Greek Orthodox Church was the festival of the Three Hierarchs, being Jan. 30th old style. The three saints thus honored are St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Theologian, and St. John Chrysostom. They are the patrons of education, and the celebration of this day is especially a scholastic one. This year, for the first time in seven years, there was a gathering and ceremony at the Greek Gymnasium in Pera, the Zographion. During the war it had been thought neither fitting nor wise to attempt such a celebration; but all the pent up enthusiasm of the seven lean years was in evidence when once more the doors were thrown open and the large hall of the College was crowded with Greeks.

The religious exercises preliminary to the program were conducted by the Metropolitan Bishop of Amasia, assisted by a choir of boys from the school. The national hymn and a hymn to Venizelos were sung, and loudly applauded. Then followed a brief address of welcome by the Director of the Zographion, and the main address of the morning followed delivered in impressive and oratorical form by Professor Ioachim Valavanis, Professor of Greek Literature in the Zographion. Referring to the terrible *flagellum* of the Romans, and its lineal descendants the *knout* of the Russians, and the *dayak* of the Turks, still more famous in this land, he said there was still a fourth method of castigation, in the end more effective as well as more terrible, and that was the whip of truth. He then proceeded to lay it on with telling effect upon the race which for five centuries had, he said, been responsible for the backward conditions of this country. The address was sparkling with apophthegms, biting with sarcasm, and illuminated by vivid illustrations of just what he meant, — illustrations taken from daily life, such as were familiar to all present.

At its close, after more music by the students, the Met-

ropolitan of Amasia gave expression to his gratitude for the success of this occasion; and one of the professors made a brief address of appreciation for the presence of General Ioannou, who with several of his staff had graced the occasion.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* writes editorially: — "While Mr. Venizelos sounds the rallying cry of the Greeks, Moustafa Kemal is trying to stampede the Turks. One has but to look at these two men to judge of their attitudes and mentality. Venizelism means order and peace; Kemalism means anarchy and war. Between the two, the Allies will not hesitate a moment. And the London Conference will soon show that we were right in combating a policy which in its basis tends merely to bring into discussion again the victory and to overturn the whole Orient. Were we to yield to the whims and demands of the Pasha of Angora, the Mediterranean Powers would never get through with complications, not only here but elsewhere. Then to what purpose were all the sacrifices in men and money that we made to open the Straits? No, it is impossible to lock up Moustafa Kemal unless we wish to commit suicide. Just as we asserted last winter, Kemalism, which is only another name for Unionism, has as its program to make a clean sweep of the capitulations and of all foreign control. It is the height of simplicity to think that the leaders at Angora would be content merely with the recapture of Adrianople and Smyrna. These demands have served as the pretext for the National Movement; but they hide a multitude of traps. Indeed, Moustafa Kemal is revealing these real tendencies one by one. First of all, he poses as the master of the country. He does not recognize the Sublime Porte, unless the latter will place itself at his command, as a subordinate power. He hardly deigns to bow before the Padishah himself, and this only on certain conditions. He demands that the sovereign shall be only a puppet, while he alone shall rule, with the National Assembly at Angora. Constantinople would then be simply a provincial capital. He is even ready to give up the political capital of Islam, providing that will favor his plans. What matters to him is that he keep the *pashalik* of Anatolia, free from all undesirable supervision. There, in his unapproachable lair, he will cut away to his heart's content, in the living flesh of the nation, to make himself a coat to fit him. Never in its whole history has the Ottoman Empire been so battered at, and it is a Turk who is delivering the fiercest blows at it. The Albanians and the Arabs have already pitilessly dismembered it, completing the work of Bulgarians, Greeks, Serbs and Roumanians. But all these peoples, Christian or Moslem, were foreigners. The tragic part of it is that now Turkey is stabbed by her own children. And there is not a man there with virility enough to stay the hand of the assassins and save the country. How is the London Conference going to greet the delegation from Angora? The Allies cannot expose the Straits just to please some simple-minded Turcophiles who see no farther than the end of their own noses. The problem to be discussed is not,

as it seems to be thought in some quarters, a Greco-Turkish question; it is essentially a Mediterranean question. It is a question that interests in the highest degree France, England and Italy. On the solution given it depends the whole future of India, Persia, the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, Tripoli, and the whole of North Africa. The results of an error or a blind move might be incalculable for the great Mohammedan powers. Further, Europe must be saved from a Bolshevik invasion. Happily for the Allies, Briand and Lloyd-George are not men to be fooled by honeyed promises. And despite the campaigns of intimidation that the Kemalists have tried to organize nearly everywhere, Turkey will not be rescued from the abyss unless she herself is anxious for her own welfare and will give serious guarantees."

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* says:—"The papers published yesterday a telegram from Angora which can be restated as follows: 'There is no Sublime Porte. There is only the government of the Grand Assembly at Angora. Constantinople has no authority to talk to Europe. We are the ones who will carry on conversations with Europe. Our delegates are already on the way. Know this, everybody.' And in fact, Djelaleddin Arif Bey and Moukhtar Bey have already started. They will sustain at London the point of view of the Angora government. And the Sublime Porte? For several days we have been repeating that these gentlemen do not recognize it, and that no agreement was possible between the central government and that of Angora. Our contemporaries held the opposite view. But our forecast has been proven correct. An agreement has not been reached and cannot be reached, for the Angora government has wished to have its standpoint alone prevail. Now the Angora Assembly does not personify Anatolia, but simply and solely the last remnants of the party of Union and Progress."

The Greek daily *Proia* says:—"Moustafa Kemal has decided to send a separate delegation to London for the State of Angora. But the central government, recognized in Europe, and to which was addressed the invitation to take part in the Conference, cannot be deprived of this right. The insistence of Moustafa Kemal not to unite in one the two delegations will at the most have its consequence on another delegation that must go from here to London, for it is well known that it has already been decided not to admit to the Conference the exclusive representatives of Moustafa Kemal. Consequently either this delegation must withdraw its pretensions and join that of the central government as representing the whole of Turkey, or it will not be received. And out of this quarrel will result the reaffirmation of the Sèvres Treaty, to the benefit of the nationalities that have so cruelly suffered for so many centuries."

The Armenian daily *Yergir* says:—"According to all appearances, the central and Kemal government are going to keep up their pseudo-duel even in the very presence of the London Conference; so that that body will be compelled first of all to take up the question of the mandate of the Turkish delegation, in case the Kemalists insist on negotiating separately and declare that they are the representatives of the National Assembly of Angora. The telegram of Moustafa

Kemal addressed to Tewfik Pasha in reply, clearly shows the pretensions of the Nationalist leader. Will victorious diplomacy submit to these blusterings which are certainly a new defiance of its prestige? Certainly not. Moustafa Kemal foresees this, and is adding threats to his demands. So as to react against this effort of Moustafa Kemal, the Greeks on their side are feverishly at work on both the diplomatic and the military front, well aware that diplomacy is all the stronger when it can base itself on military power. This is all the more true since the solution of the Eastern question depends on the engagements undertaken by Greece. As for the solution of the Armenian question, it depends on that of the Russian question. The Conference must determine its own attitude toward this matter, and then only can the Eastern questions, notably that of the entire Armenia, secure a definite settlement."

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"The negotiations between Constantinople and Angora as to the appointing of delegates have been broken off. To the proposal made by the Sublime Porte, Angora has not replied favorably. And yet the Anatolian government has accepted the invitation to the Conference and has decided to send a separate representation of its own. So this government has implicitly consented to postpone the settling of internal questions, but has also implicitly refused to send its delegates by way of Constantinople. So that now the situation is as follows: Constantinople has nominated a deputation which is starting for London. On its side, Angora has nominated a deputation which has already left for the same destination. Then what will happen? Will these two delegations end by uniting? In case they do, the matter will *ipso facto* be simplified. But if they do not, a new situation will arise. In that case, what would be the attitude of the Conference? Would it listen to the two deputations separately? Which one of them would be considered as the spokesman for Turkey? That of Constantinople, or that of Angora? Or would the Conference declare that until the two delegations unite, it cannot listen to them? It is as yet impossible to speak definitely on this point. . . . The Angora government insists that since the occupation of March 16th there has not existed any independent administrative organization that could speak in the name of Turkey; that a *de facto* government has been set up by the peoples of the unoccupied regions in order to save the regions that have been occupied, and that consequently the Treaty of Sèvres, not having been signed by the representatives of this *de facto* government, has no value, and that in short a new treaty is needed. On the other hand the Constantinople government, as the successor of that which signed by its delegates the treaty of peace, recognizes the existence of this document but demands that the Entente Powers modify it. So that the attitude of the Angora and Constantinople governments toward the Sèvres Treaty is not identical; that of Constantinople demands simply modifications, while that of Angora cherishes the desire for a wholly new treaty. Can they then act together at the Conference in London?"

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

General Pellé, the new French High Commissioner, arrived in Constantinople on Thursday last on the French warship "Ernest Renan." He was met on arrival by the retiring High Commissioner, M. Defrance, and several members of the diplomatic staff, also General Harrington and Mr. Lamb, and a representative of the Italian High Commission.

General Pellé comes, as we have already said, from a very successful term of service in Czecho-slovakia as chief of the French mission to Prague. He has had experience in Madagascar and Morocco, and up to the beginning of the great war, was military attaché at Berlin. General Joffre then chose him as one of his major-generals, and he was afterwards given command of the Fifth Army Corps.

M. Defrance left Constantinople on Saturday by Orient Express with Mme Defrance on his way to his new post of Ambassador to Madrid.

The matter of the Turkish steamer "Gül Djemal," sequestered by the port authorities of the port of New York, has not yet been settled. The charterer of the steamer demands \$100,000 from the Company, which they do not see their way to pay. Information has reached here that an American steamship company now proposes to hire the steamer for one year, and pay the \$100,000 in advance, and the Seiri-Sefain Company seems inclined to agree.

The report of the Health Department of the city for the week ending Feb. 12th shows the total deaths as 535, compared with 564 for the corresponding week of the previous year. Of this number, 109 resulted from pneumonia; 81 from organic diseases of the heart; 69 from tuberculosis, 31 from bronchitis, 27 from cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, 2 each from small-pox and typhoid fever.

THE NEAR EAST

Strikes of trolley employes, and the employes of the gas and electric light companies and the railroad are reported in Athens.

The Turks have completely evacuated the province of Alexandropol, which has been given back to the Armenians.

OTHER LANDS

Mme Sarah Bernhardt has been promoted by the French Government to be an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

PERSONAL

Miss Hazel K. Hotson, of Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed a missionary nurse to Adana, to be associated with Dr. Cyril Haas in the International Hospital. She will spend a preliminary year at the Language School in Constantinople.

Mr. Lester James Wright, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, has been appointed by the American Board as an agricultural missionary, to be located in Harpout. He is a graduate of the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin, and of Mc Cormick Theological Seminary, and has taught in the former institution. He sailed from New York Feb. 8th for Patras on the "President Wilson," and ought to reach Constantinople in two or three weeks. It is expected that he will take a course in the Language School before proceeding to Harpout.

A letter from Mr. Caldwell of Smyrna dated Feb. 8th announces the birth of John Williamson Lawrence, at Paradise; date of birth not specified.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna are rejoicing over the birth of Elizabeth Harlow, born January 28th at Smyrna. Mother and baby are doing finely.

Rev. Arthur C. Ryan, Agent of the American Bible Society, left Feb. 2nd by American destroyer for Beirut on a trip of inspection of that part of his new field.

Miss Grisell M. McLaren, formerly of Van, has reached Constantinople, coming from America. With her came Miss Helen Crosby and Miss Theresa Lescher, who went to Smyrna.

The engagement is announced of Miss Winifred Walker of Constantinople College and Mr. William G. Beach of Robert College.

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SUNDAY SERVICES February 20, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Cap. Houston.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Professor G. H. Huntington
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Rev. J. P. McNaughton, D.D.
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, February 15th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.48 1/4	20 leva	0.36 1/4
Pound sterling . .	5.78	20 marks	0.52
20 francs	2.17	20 kronen	0.05 1/4
20 lire	1.10	Gold lira	6.13
20 drachmas . . .	2.17		

LATEST NEWS

To meet the demand which our customers have placed on our *Tailoring Department* we have had to move the same to the 4th floor.

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