

The Orient.

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BALKAN MISSION ANNUAL MEETING

The Balkan Mission held its first Annual Meeting since 1914 at Salonica April 23rd to 26th. Six members of the Bulgarian stations were present, — Dr. E. B. Haskell, Rev. R. H. Markham, Mrs. L. F. Ostrander, Miss Crockett, Rev. W. C. Cooper, and Rev. L. D. Woodruff, — having come down from Samokov and Sofia in two Ford cars. Rev. P. B. Kennedy was present from Kortcha, Albania; Miss Sophie Meebold from Monastir, Serbia; and Mr. L. R. Fowle, Assistant Treasurer, from the Treasury office in Constantinople, all being most hospitably entertained by the members of Salonica Station and the Thessalonica Agricultural Institute. The official delegates of Salonica were Rev. and Mrs. J. H. House and Rev. J. R. Brewster.

The meeting was a happy reminder to all present of the very real elements that bind together the American Board stations in the Balkans, in mutual service, purpose and counsel. The forced independence of action of the past seven years had naturally weakened the interdependence of stations, especially those on opposite sides of territorial boundaries. In fact, the advisability of dividing the Balkan Mission into two, the northern section to include the stations in Bulgaria and the southern to include stations in Albania, Serbia and Greece, was perhaps the most important measure discussed. It was finally decided that no such division be recommended at the present time although the meeting recorded its recognition of the changed conditions brought about during the past decade, and expressed its opinion that the largest autonomy in purely local matters might well be exercised by the stations in any one language group, subject to review and veto at the succeeding Annual Meeting of the Mission. It is felt that this discussion opens the way to a careful consideration of this whole question, and that whatever action seems requisite can be subsequently taken. In fact, some delegates present felt that with a respite from wars and accompanying broken communications, such large portion of the advantages of a divided Mission would be attainable under the present form of mission organization, that no division would be necessary. And the consideration that a division would very much weaken the work in several stations, by depriving them of the broad counsel, interest and support of the larger group, had its effect on all present.

If our message to the peoples of the Near East be indeed that one is our Lord and we are all brethren, it would seem that only under the strongest necessity should American Missions countenance in practice the principle of national divisions and rivalries.

The Balkan Mission leads the Near Eastern Missions in their efforts to return to "normalcy" and sane finance. Provision was made for the transmission to Boston of careful estimates for 1922, to guide in the appropriations. Furthermore this action precludes the use of estimates as material for bargaining, and provides that "estimates be most carefully prepared and be confined in every case to work actually in view, giving the names as well as the salaries of proposed workers. Work which is evidently impossible should not be included, however desirable it might be."

Two-fifths of the Mission's Rehabilitation Fund was appropriated, the balance being held for such special needs of a constructive nature as may win the approval of the Mission. The appropriations voted were: (1) For the purchase of the American Board share of the new site near Sofia to which the Samokov schools are to be transferred, \$3,000.00. (2) In recognition of the services of the Thessalonica Agricultural Institute to the cause of Christ's Kingdom, and the untiring efforts of its leader, Dr. J. Henry House, \$1,000.00.

The Annual Meeting was a time for the renewal of old friendships and the making of new ones among a group of people bound together in a common joy and a common service. There were helpful devotional exercises accompanying the various sessions. The Annual Sermon and Communion were held in the Study Hall of the Thessalonica Agricultural Institute; the sermon was by Rev. R. H. Markham of Samokov, and was a most forceful presentation of those vital elements of our faith which should constitute our message to the people with whom we work. The Communion service followed the sermon and was conducted by Dr. J. Henry House of Salonica and Rev. P. B. Kennedy of Kortcha.

New missionary families were called for, to be located at Monastir, Serbia, Salonica, Greece, and Tirana, Albania; also lady teachers for Sofia and Monastir; and Miss Matthews of Monastir, Mrs. Richards of Salonica, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Clarke, Rev. and Mrs. H. B. King and Miss Douglass of the Bulgarian stations, were invited to return to the Mission.

The American Board work in the Balkans will be the better for the holding of this gathering.

L. R. F.

Last Thursday evening Miss Cushman and three other Near East Relief workers from the Trachoina hospital at Boyadjikey had a narrow escape from drowning when the rowboat in which they were on the Bosphorus sprang a leak and sank before they could reach shore. Miss Cushman's dog Calypso helped in the rescue.

THE GRECO-TURKISH SITUATION

There have been for some time only minor military activities on the Anatolian front as between the Kemalists and the Hellenic forces. Both sides have been bringing up reinforcements, yet neither is apparently anxious to attack in force. The Turkish communiqués report the blowing up of the Kirk Aghadj bridge on the Magnesia-Soma-Bandurnia line, and also attacks by Turkish bands on Greek detachments west of Brousa and near Ala Shehir (Philadelphia), between Smyrna and Oushak. These fights are well within what has been considered the Greek front; and probably refer to the attacks of small bands rather than to army action. There has been considerable fighting in the vicinity of Bardizag, south of Nicomedia, where most of the Greek and Armenian villages with the exception of Bardizag itself have been destroyed. The Greeks hold Bardizag, and Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury are taking care of the Near East Orphanage there and of their own family too, confident that they will not be molested.

The Hellenic Prime Minister, Gounaris, with a party of officials, has been inspecting the operations at the front, and watched from a warship the fighting near the Gulf of Nicomedia. It is stated that King Constantine will soon visit the Anatolian front as well, but nothing definite has been announced. On their side, the Greek newspapers of this city are insistent in asserting that the persistence of Constantine in clinging to the throne is the cause of the present misfortunes of Greece, and that success depends on his abdication.

For there is another problem that is troubling the Hellenic authorities now, and that is the Albanian activity in Northern Epirus. This shows several signs of being intimately connected with Angora, and the Greeks are making every effort to come to some understanding with the Albanians rather than have another campaign on their hands just now. The question involved is whether the Kortcha region is really Greek or Albanian, and it is a thorny problem.

The stopping of merchant ships by the Greek fleet in the Marmora and elsewhere has raised much complaint, and the Allied authorities have made representations to the Athens government about it. No blockade has been declared yet by Greece of the Turkish coasts.

There has been a steady and rather rapid fall in the value of the Greek drachma, which since the middle of April has been less in value than the French franc, and is now only a shade higher than the Italian lira. The values at the beginning of the year were: 20 drachmae, Ltq. 2.35; 20 francs, 1.90; 20 lire, 1.13; while today they are respectively Ltq. 1.35, 2.16, and 1.31. This is causing the Hellenic financial authorities much uneasiness, but the only way out that they have discovered has been a new issue of paper money, — which does not help them much. In the meanwhile Turkish paper as compared with gold has gone up so that whereas a gold lira was worth 6.32 paper on Jan. 1st, it is now quoted at 5.17.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

Many inspiring and refreshing meetings have been held this year under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. The recent address by Dr. Moschou was very moving as it was the record of personal and remarkable spiritual experiences. On Friday last the meeting was addressed by Miss Helen Crosby. It was quite fitting, with war at our doors, that we should listen to her story of the world war; and it was with very great interest that we heard of the vast work carried on in Switzerland for the interned prisoners of war. Our feelings of pity were deeply touched as we learned of the physical and mental states of many of the prisoners when they arrived in Switzerland. We felt greatly relieved when we glimpsed the joy these poor men felt to have the comparative freedom, the real comfort and the beautiful, bracing environment of the republic. Our admiration for the Swiss people was increased by Miss Crosby's account of their cooperation and generous support of the workshops, schools and small factories which were conducted almost wholly with the object of bringing back the prisoners to normal thinking and acting. Miss Crosby showed some specimens of work which had been done by these prisoners and they were really very beautiful and perfect. She gave a vivid description of the beneficial effect of the workshops upon the prisoners' minds.

One of the most hopeless cases was a man whom nothing seemed to interest. He walked about aimlessly day by day until, by chance, he came to a little house where there was a hand loom. This claimed his interest and he stopped and watched the Swiss woman weaving. Each day he returned to the house, and at last asked the woman to let him try his hand. Partly in pity and partly in fear the woman consented and she was astonished to see the man weave with skill and accuracy. It transpired ultimately that the man was a master weaver, and as his mind returned he was put in charge of a large workshop where weaving was taught. Not only were men prepared in this way to resume their trades but those who had had no trade before the war were taught one. An important part of the work for the prisoners was meeting them when they arrived from outside countries and ministering to their many needs.

The Boy Scout Troop had a hike to the top of the Two Brothers on the 9th inst. The boys brought back many rare flowers and they enjoyed the long climb very much. They are conducting a Minstrel Show to be given at Smyrna on the 15th and at Paradise the 21st. The proceeds will be used for purchasing equipment for the Troop. Camping trips are planned for the Easter vacation. On June 1st the Shield will be awarded the patrol with the highest number of points. The present standing of the scores is as follows: Wolves 205, Greyhounds 167. Prof. Harlow hopes to have a two weeks summer camp at Phokia on the sea.

Smyrna, April 21, 1921.

C. W. L.

BEGINNINGS OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Moustafa Kemal himself has contributed the following to our stock of wisdom, through the columns of the Angora paper *Hakimiet-i-Millîe*:—

"I have always been a passionate lover of freedom and independence. Those who have known intimately my private life as well as my public career can bear me witness. I believe that dignity, honor and humanity can exist among a people only if it is free and independent. I attach great importance to what I have just said and I think that in order that I may have the right to assert that I possess the character I have mentioned, the nation must also possess it. To be able truly to live, I must be the child of a free people. That is why I regard national independence as a vital matter. I certainly believe it necessary, provided the interests of the country and the nation demand it, that friendly political relations be re-established with each of the countries which together form the group of civilized humanity. But I am the implacable enemy of every people that wishes to enslave my own, and I shall remain so until such people has renounced the idea.

"By reason of our geographical position and of historic reasons and reasons of equilibrium, we were unable to remain neutral in the general war, and we chose the side of the central powers. Thus we became the friends of Germany. The Germans entered our army and our government. We accepted all this. But since some of them began to assume an attitude that offended our dignity and tended to harm our independence, I revolted against them; and by reason of this I was for about a year the opponent of those who did not approve of my way of looking at things. Later, toward the last days of the war, I had to again accept a command in Syria. Just as I was not in favor of the war, I also believed that every chance of making a favorable peace should be seized, and I never failed to say so. I foresaw clearly that the war would have sad consequences for us. But I never supposed that they would go so far as to cut up our territory, insult and dishonor our people, and reduce them to the condition of a herd of wild beasts. I knew that in case of defeat we should have to bear losses and be punished. But I did not think that the men who held themselves up as defenders of the principles of humanity, civilization and justice,—whatever might be their state of mind and feelings,—would cherish the delusion that they could annihilate the history, the honor, the existence and the future of Turkey and the Turks.

"Such were my views as to the application of the terms of the armistice and of peace when, leaving Adana where I was in command of the Yildirim group of armies, I went to Constantinople. In the capital, on meeting with certain political and military representatives of Britain, France and Italy, I expressed these same ideas. In Constantinople, some persons of undoubtedly good intentions were trying to find within the limits of the capital a remedy for the situation. Many clear-sighted persons were hypnotized by the mandate

system. Before leaving Constantinople, I went to the Sublime Porte. The ministers, surprised by the Greek attack, were holding a meeting. They suspended the session and some of them came to meet me. 'What can we do?' they asked. 'Show your courage,' I replied. 'But can we do so here?' 'Do what you can, and then you will come and find me down there.' And I left. As soon as I landed at Samsoun, I wanted to find out the spirit of the whole country. The attitude of the people was such that in face of such a spectacle, those who hesitated to throw themselves into the struggle for independence felt disgraced. Events that the whole world has witnessed during these two years have shown how true were our forecasts and how great is the determination of the nation. I feel really proud of it."

TALAAAT AND THE KEMALISTS

The attitude of the Kemal government to the former Grand Vizier is very clearly shown in an article from the Angora paper *Yeni Gün* which recently appeared. We quote without further comment these extracts:—

"After days of hope and uncertainty, the tragic martyrdom of Talaat Pasha has been confirmed. The sad news, which first came to an official department that was advised of it in a telegram from the mutessarif of Adalia, spread rapidly through the city, plunging everyone into grief and mourning. The next day our special correspondents in Adalia and Zonguldak sent us despatches giving details of the tragedy. This information was published in our issue of March 20th. In our first announcement of the sad event, we said: 'We can conceive that Talaat Pasha, who has composed perhaps the grandest pages in all the history of Turkey, might have a tragic and bloody end. But nobody would have thought that Talaat Pasha could disappear just at the time when he was putting forth all his energy for the safety of the Turks and of Turkey.' As we wrote these lines, we were consoling ourselves with the thought that the rumor was no doubt a scheme to plunge us into mourning. A detail worth noting is that the news was given by the Stefani Agency, and then by an American agency; the other sources of information were silent. After getting the news, we telegraphed our special correspondents to get the particulars of the tragedy, whose authenticity we did not believe and did not wish to believe. The Government on its part was eagerly making inquiries from various sources. At length a telegram sent by the Governor of Rhodes, M. Maissa, made us all rejoice. It stated that there was no confirmation of the martyrdom of Talaat Pasha. The *Yeni Gün* immediately announced the news to those who loved Talaat, and to the whole nation. Three or four days later, a despatch addressed to the General Press Bureau plunged us again into grief and uncertainty. It gave the details of the funeral of Talaat Pasha in Berlin. We did not wish to believe it all, because the official telegram of a few days before, from a foreign officer, had not confirmed the sad event. We instituted new investigations. Alas, from a trustworthy source we were yesterday informed that we could

no longer cherish any illusions! The death of the great Talaat is only too true."

The paper adds that, despite the strenuous propaganda of his enemies against him, in his quality as the chief representative of the Union and Progress Committee, to discredit him in the public eye and to prevent his return to power, by insinuations and lies, the news of the death of Talaat Pasha had wrung the public conscience. In proof of this, it quotes a despatch from Ladik, saying "The eyes that refuse to be moistened at the news will be struck blind. The hearts that do not suffer at the martyrdom of the great saviour of the great nation, will cease to beat."

CHILD WELFARE WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The Near East Relief is carrying on child welfare centres in Constantinople at Ortakoy, Psamatia, Stamboul, Scutari, Balat, and Haskoy. At these centres clinics are held to which children of all nationalities may go for medical treatment and advice. Dr. Graff, assisted by Miss Frances McQuaide, and a staff of native nurses, hold the clinics for medical treatment and advice, supply milk and rice to undernourished children, visit the homes, as well as teach the mothers the proper care of the children.

During the past month, in the 42 clinics held, there were 1904 patients treated, of whom 851 were Armenians, 607 Jews, 332 Greeks, 111 Turks, and 3 others. Besides there were 1829 visits made, and 4,339 cans of milk were either sold at cost or given away to needy cases.

A very successful entertainment was given by the orphans of the Turkish orphanages of the city under the direction of the Society for the Protection of Orphans and under the patronage of a committee of Americans and Turks, under the high auspices of Her Imperial Highness Ulvié Sultan, on April 23rd, in Pera. The program consisted of music by a band composed of ex-students of the Orphanages, and songs by choruses of boys and girls, also gymnastics and interpretative dances, and a representation of the different months of the year, by the orphans themselves. There was also a cinema exhibition showing various scenes in and about the girls' and boys' orphanages and the American camp at Suadé. Altogether it was one of the most successful exhibitions of the kind ever given. The American members of the general committee are: Rear-Admiral Bristol, President Gates, Prof. and Mrs. Huntington, Colonel Coombs, Mr. Steger, and Mr. Anderson. The Executive Committee of the Society consists of Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, Admiral Hikmet Pasha, Mouhtar Bey, Fahreddin Bey, Nouri Bey, Hüssein Bey, and Mr. Samuel Anderson as Treasurer.

(Near East Relief)

Married:—on May 2nd at Bardizag, by Rev. John H. Kingsbury, Mr. John Keiser and Miss Lillian Smith, of the Near East Relief Base Unit at Derindje.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Ileri* says:—"The ancient Turks were for five centuries the absolute masters of the Orient. But not only did they allow the peoples whom they conquered to preserve their languages and their religions, they also gave them the right to carry on commerce and to develop themselves all over the empire. If during the first years the Turks founded their empire by means of the sword, in the course of the latter centuries they have established their sovereignty by granting equal rights. It is true that the Orient is no longer today in the same situation as it was long ago, when one nation could occupy such a preponderant place. The peoples of the Orient have since been struggling to establish an equilibrium as between their varying interests. But can this equilibrium be completely assured by an international peace? The treaties that followed the Balkan wars have shown that the signature of these documents did not succeed in bringing about the desired result. And let no one think that the peace of the Balkans has been null and void because the partition of territory was not just. Even had this division been equitable, the result would have been the same. The true cause of this restlessness is that the small peoples of the Orient have benefited to an excessive degree from the principle of nationalities."

The Turkish daily *Aksham* notes the report that the Greeks of Constantinople have collected among themselves the sum of Ltq. 180,000 for the benefit of the Greek soldiers fighting in Anatolia, whereas the offerings to the Turkish Red Crescent have not yet reached that figure. It says this is not surprising, for, according to the *Aksham*, the Greeks of Constantinople are richer than the Turks; therefore they could give more. But it raises the question what is really the source of their wealth, and says:—"All the beautiful stores of Galata and of Pera where our beys and hanums flock to empty their purses, are owned by Greeks, who take the money from our people and send it to those who in Anatolia are fighting against our men. O, hanums! O, beys! who patronize these shameless Greek confectioners and shopkeepers, how can your consciences allow you to give money to those who use it to buy shot and shell destined to take the lives of your brothers in race and religion?"

And the *Vakit* takes up this idea of a boycott thus:—"To put an end to the economic struggle, publishing articles in the press is not enough. We must organize in a serious way and mobilize all our economic forces for the fight, yet without repeating all the abuses committed during the great war. And so as to ensure success in the economic field, we must increase the power of our individual and social economic factors, and under the lead of a general economic staff, guide these forces to a common end. To reach this, we must bend every energy of the nation without losing any time. We should immediately form an Association of commercial specialists who will examine into the means needed to save us from complete economic ruin."

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

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EDITORIAL SECTION

Several German papers are counselling the German government to accept the demands of the Allies and thus obviate the occupation of more German territory. In the event of the occupation of the Ruhr valley, one of the first steps of the Allies will be to take over the Krupp factory at Essen, which would wound the pride of the Germans perhaps more than any other move. It is interesting to see how different are the feelings of the Germans when they see their favorite motto of "Might makes Right, and shall prevail" used against them instead of by them. Not that the Allies assert that might does make right; it simply ensures the prevailing of the right. Germany has also been very much impressed by the unexpectedly firm attitude of President Harding and the American people and their decided leaning toward their allies of the war. The participation of America once again in the Supreme Council and on the reparations commission is a hard blow to German hopes. There is no minority opinion among the Allies as to the ability of Germany to pay the damages assessed on her, and all seem agreed that the sooner she herself realizes that the Allies are a unit in the determination that she shall pay, the better it will be for the world. In this view, it is now clear that they have the backing of the United States as well, whether the American representatives sit officially or only officiously. It will do Germany no good to play the passive resistance game any longer. She may as well face manfully the consequences of her course of action, as Bulgaria is doing, and not grumble.

If the accounts published in the Turkish papers of late about an alleged request on the part of the Greeks of Asia Minor for the setting up of a Greek Patriarchate independent of Phanar, are based upon fact, then one must look farther

than these papers have revealed to us for the cause of such a demand. Of late years there has been a determined effort on the part of the Greeks of Asia Minor to learn and to use the Greek language; and the relations between them and the Patriarchate at Constantinople have been growing stronger rather than the opposite. If the peculiar circumstances of the past two years have led them to desire a separation from their former centre, and especially if there is the least truth in the rumor of a wish to use the Turkish language in their liturgy, it would point to the same sort of coercion which has elicited similar requests from similar populations in other like cases.

But it is altogether possible that the facts may prove to be otherwise than as stated in these dailies. Such a request seems on the face of it to bear the familiar trade-mark "Made in Germany,"—modified to suit circumstances.

There is an interesting article in the January number of the *Yale Review*, by Raphael Demos, Ph.D., of Harvard, who is the son of the Greek Evangelical pastor in this city, on "Lies and Liars." It deals with the psychology of lying, and indicates that in a certain degree it seems to be a necessity of life. In any case, it appears to be an inevitable concomitant of life, almost anywhere; and the great desideratum is, to be able to distinguish the lie from the truth. When a statement is made which is contrary to the well-known probabilities in the case and comes from a source which has not proved altogether reliable in the past, we naturally take it with a grain of salt. Just now it is rather difficult to secure from the Greeks of Asia Minor a direct statement of their own unbiased feelings as to their connection with their Patriarchate; and we reserve judgment until this becomes possible.

IZMID UNIT HAS SECURED SPLENDID BUILDINGS FOR THE NEAR EAST HOSPITAL

In normal times, Izmid is a thickly populated little town. At present, with its 20,000 refugees added to the population, in addition to the troops quartered there, the congestion is becoming very great. Refugee camps have been growing until the fields surrounding Izmid are now thickly populated refugee villages. Before leaving Izmid, Miss Strowger superintended the building of sheds for the cattle of these refugees. Prior to the existence of these Near East "stockyards" in our refugee section, "East Chicago," the cattle, goats, water buffalo, chickens or whatever livestock the farmers could save in their hurried flight, lived with the family. When the building was completed, the refugees were at first afraid to allow their treasured cows or goats out of their sight. They were afraid of thieves at night. The Near East workers then made up a system of night watches—refugee men taking turns in guarding the stockyards at night.

This community idea of housing livestock was a new experiment to these Anatolian peasants, but it is meeting with their approval. They are taking a great interest in keeping their little huts and enclosures clean and neat while they find

that housing the livestock away from the living quarters is a great advantage. Our workers, aside from giving aid in supplies, are teaching a few modern methods which will be of lasting value to these peasants who are still following the modes of farming used in Bible times.

Although the Near East workers are doing their utmost to enforce sanitary rules, it has been impossible to keep sickness from spreading among this huge crowd of homeless people. The hospital, started last summer with one room by Miss Priest and Miss Passmore, now occupies the entire building of the former Turkish school, and there is not room for the patients. Dr. Elliott and Mr. Van Toor have been forced to look for larger buildings, and they have been successful in securing the former Turkish hospital. These buildings were occupied by the Greek forces, but the Greek Army gracefully evacuated for our hospital, and the Turkish officials also gave us permission to use the buildings.

The new hospital buildings are being rapidly put into shape. Their location, crowning a hill to the west of Izmid, could not be more ideal. From every side there is a magnificent view of the Gulf and the rugged hills beyond. There are two large main buildings, a laundry, storehouse, nurses' home, and an attractive little building which is already in use as a personnel house for Dr. Elliott and her American nurses. At last there is plenty of room to handle efficiently the hospital cases, and the hospital is filling a need from Izmid to Konia.

C. E. M.

(Extract from letter from Mr. Van Toor, dated May 1st)

"Smallpox cases came piling into our hospital so rapidly last week that we had to get some quick action on isolating them. The Greek army furnished tents, and in two days we had in operation a camp accommodating 20 patients. Relatives and friends of the afflicted surged around shouting greetings or weeping noisy condolences. A squad of refugees was enlisted to gather barbed wire, and we now have a barbed wire entanglement around the camp that would do credit to a trench system in France, to keep the inquisitive at a respectful distance. All our refugee school children have been vaccinated by our hospital corps, refugee camps and houses are visited daily for smallpox suspects, and we have effectively prevented an epidemic."

(Near East Relief)

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

Though over 800 men left with the six U.S.S. Destroyers last week, all records for attendance at the Club were broken, even that of Christmas week, with an average of over 400 a day, while one day the attendance went over 700.

It was a sad parting, for the crews had made quite a place for themselves and had been in and about this base for upwards of a year. A number of "short times" had been transferred to the U.S.S. "St. Louis," and it was a wrench for many of them. It is said that the women were not the only ones who shed tears.

Athletics, particularly base ball, continue to hold the interest. The boxing matches on Wednesday were excellent and standing-room even was at a premium. Good movies and record attendance as usual. The "St. Louis" Jazz orchestra makes the regular dances much more "peppy."

Mothers' Day was a great success; quantities of beautiful flowers were donated by friends at Robert and Constantinople Colleges and were eagerly sought after by the boys. Three groups boarded the various ships and distributed the flowers and cards for sending home, all ending up at the service on the U.S.S. "St. Louis." A good concert in the afternoon at the Club was a great attraction, particularly so since the day was cloudy and not so pleasant for out-door doings. The Sunday service and sing was the best one of many fine evenings; the rooms filled to overflowing to pay tribute to the mothers and hear Admiral Bristol, who made the principal address. The Jazz band was in attendance as well as the U.S.S. "St. Louis" quartette, and Mr. Beach of Robert College sang two beautiful solos most appropriate to the day. Mr. Colcord was at the piano.

All interest now centers on the opening of the new camp "Mark L. Bristol." A cordial invitation is extended to all Americans to attend the opening Sunday afternoon, May 15. Admiral Bristol and his staff will be in attendance and Mr. Tokatli will serve lunches and meals. It is just the right distance from town for a motor ride and a meal. Vespers will be held about the camp fire.

Program for the week:

THURSDAY, MAY 12th

- 8:30-9:30 a.m. French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion"
2:30-6:30 p.m. French classes on U.S.S. "St. Louis."
8:30 Movies.

FRIDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing, to Selamlık and Dervishes
8:30 Lecture, "War Experiences in Turkey," Dr. Robert Frew.

SATURDAY

- 2:00 Ball game. Taxim Field.
8:30 Regular dance.

SUNDAY "MOTHERS DAY"

- 10:30 Service on U.S.S. "St. Louis."
10:45 Church party from Club
12:30 Subchaser to Camp "Mark L. Bristol."
Picnic-Supper.
Vespers at Camp and Sunday sing

MONDAY

- 8:30-9:30 French classes on U.S.S. "Scorpion."
2:30-6:30 French classes U.S.S. "St. Louis."
8:30 American movies

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Regular Dance.

WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sightseeing at mosques
 2:00 Base Ball. Taxim Field.
 8:30 Athletics.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Yeni Gün*, published at Angora, reports a movement among the Greeks of Anatolia looking toward asking the Angora Government to establish an Orthodox patriarchate independent of the one in Constantinople. It says that these Greeks have declared that they wish to preserve their ancient traditions, and that since they speak no other language but Turkish, they wish to use this language also in their liturgy. It quotes a despatch from Sparta, south of Afion Kara Hissar, to the effect that even the priests are from the Turkish-speaking population, and wish to have nothing more to do with the Phanar Patriarchate. Another despatch says:—"We repudiate the moral authority of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which, by acting in a political and administrative way, contrary to its rights, has made us to be considered as a disloyal element by the State and by our Moslem compatriots." Others are alleged to recommend the establishment of this new patriarchate in order to give the Turks a more favorable reputation in Europe. The paper goes on to say that the Nationalist Government is seriously considering the proposition and the competent department has begun the preparation of a bill to this effect.

On this subject the Turkish daily *İkdam* of this city says:—"These Greeks of Anatolia, in their traditions, their customs, manners of dress, and language, are not different from the Turks. Their women even dress like Turkish women and go about in *feradjé* (sheet) or veiled. Since they have been living with the Turks and working with them, they have had no relations with the Hellenic Greeks. Their interests demand that they hold aloof from the latter as much as possible. The Turks are a people that have never known fanaticism and have always respected the beliefs of other nationalities. The first act of the Conqueror was to name Gennadius Skolaris as Patriarch of Constantinople and to accord to him the privileges of the office. Just as is the case with the Orthodox peoples of other countries, it is necessary to set up in Anatolia as well an autocephalous religious centre. The establishment of such a centre would be very advantageous for the Greeks there; for as long as they keep aloof from the Hellenes of Greece, they will preserve the moral qualities spoken of in Holy Writ."

On the other hand the French daily *Bosphore* writes editorially.—"An amusing bit of news comes to us from Angora. The Kemalists want to erect a Greek Patriarchate of Anatolia. Greek Patriarchate is only a figure of speech. It should rather be called Turkish Patriarchate; for they wish to supplant the Greek language by the Turkish in the liturgy. The idea is not so bad. It is fully up to the standard of intelligence of those who rule at Angora. Even earlier, during the war, did not that unfortunate man who was Talaat, igno-

rant of things Christian, as he was of other things, set out to suppress the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople? He wanted to transfer it to Jerusalem. Was it not better that the Patriarchate should be situated where Christ had been born (*sic*)? Possibly that was the motive that Talaat had. Nobody knows. Anyhow, Mgr. Zaven had to go into exile and think over by himself the immeasurable folly of those who meddle with things of which they have not even the most elemental idea. To create a patriarchate seems easy to those who cannot see any distinction between the spiritual and the temporal. They believe that religious powers are thus turned over by a simple decree of legislative assemblies. They can produce whatever they wish in the line of pretended desires on the part of the Christians of Anatolia. Whom will they convince that these unfortunate people, who live under the perpetual threat of deportation—which is only a slow and frightful death—are free in the expression of their opinions? Let them study history, especially the story of the Stavriotae, right in the region of Trebizond, and they will see how the Christians of Anatolia are attached to that which in the centuries past has been their force and glory. The Kemalists are very glib to believe they can detach them from it."

Mahir Said Bey writes in the *Alemdar* his advice to the Greeks of Turkey:—"All the facts prove that this people was prosperous under the rule of Abdul Hamid, under the Unionist regime, and even during the great war. They suffered no loss but on the contrary enjoyed prosperity. They went forward in the intellectual and material sense. Comparing the Greeks of Turkey with those of Greece, it would seem that the former were the more fortunate. Aside from having made more progress intellectually and socially, they were far more successful in commerce than their racial brothers on the western shores of the Aegean. It is notorious that the Greeks of Anatolia who emigrated to Greece, and even those who chose to live in Athens, achieved success and were envied for their good fortune. In Smyrna, under the wise government of Rahmi Bey, their prosperity was so marked that it would seem that they would always be attached to this country. But the facts which occurred proved the contrary. As soon as the first foreign vessel appeared after the armistice in Smyrna harbor, all the Greeks exchanged their fezes for hats. They went everywhere with Greek flags in their hands. As I saw all this, I thought on the one hand of the strength of national sentiment, and on the other of the intrigues of the priests and the force of the propaganda that was urging this poor people, poor because it did not realize what it was doing, to act so illogically and with such ingratitude. I learned later that the Greeks of Constantinople had indulged in the same sort of demonstrations and had fallen into the same plight. The only difference between them and the Greeks of Smyrna was that the latter indulged in all sorts of excesses after the occupation of the city. Why has all this taken place? What harm has the Turkish Government done them? Have they not lived in happiness and prosperity while everywhere, even in Constantinople, people were dying of hunger? I am sure those Greeks who reason intelligently will heartily disapprove of what is now going on, and will

regret seeing these two races, destined to live together, fight one another. It is time these intelligent Greeks, headed by their church, took action and said to the Greeks of Greece: 'Let us alone; The abyss toward which you are hastening is deep and horrible. We prefer to renew our friendly relations with those who live in the same territory with ourselves.' The church is everywhere a centre of peace and tranquillity. Those who are weary of the trials of life go to it for comfort and consolation. But here, it is just the opposite. Since the armistice the Patriarchate has become the centre of excitement, a sort of arena for political fights. Perhaps the last Hellenic offensive was the result of such a policy."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Ramazan began yesterday morning, the moon having been observed the evening before. The usual official threat against any Moslems caught eating or smoking in public has been published.

The Y.W.C.A. has opened a Service Center in Stamboul, at No. 1, Rue Djighaloghliou, with Miss Marion Peabody as Secretary in charge. The formal opening ceremony will be held on May 27th.

A movement is on foot in Constantinople among the Jewish professors to revive the study of the Hebrew language. Ten classes have already been organized among Jews, with a total enrolment of 340. A play was recently presented here, written in Hebrew.

THE NEAR EAST

The number of refugees now in Brousa, almost entirely dependent on charity, is stated to be about 15,000, including those of all races.

A second shipload of relief supplies has been despatched to Batoum for Armenia, seven Relief workers also going on the same ship. It carried 1005 tons of flour, rice, beans, sugar, milk, soap and medicines, and sailed last week Tuesday. A third steamerload is being prepared.

Despatches from Thrace speak of the prosperity of the country under Greek rule. The harvests give indication of being unusually abundant.

A number of notable Turks have been arrested at Salonica, accused of plotting against the Hellenic government.

The Greek papers publish an unconfirmed despatch from

Athens announcing the death of Halidé Edib Hanum in a recent battle.

Forty of the Turkish exiles in Malta, including many famous names, have been set at liberty and are reported on their way back to Constantinople. The former Grand Vizier, Said Halim, is said to have taken up his residence in Rome.

OTHER LANDS

A violent storm around New York city last week Thursday and Friday did a million dollars' worth of damage to property in the city, and played havoc on Coney Island.

The Allied Powers having sent to President Harding an invitation for the United States to be represented on the Supreme Council and on the Reparations Commission, the President has signified the acceptance of this invitation. Mr. George Harvey will probably be the American representative on the Supreme Council, and Mr. Roland Boyden on the Reparations Commission.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, Ambassador to Berlin from 1908 to 1911, is mentioned as again appointed to that post.

The second series of Carew Lectures for this year at Hartford Seminary was given by Dr. Frederick J. Bliss, son of former President Daniel Bliss of Beirut, who has himself been long connected with exploration work in Syria and Palestine, and is the author of the book "The Religions of Modern Syria and Palestine." His topic for these lectures was "The Secret Cults of Syria."

Madame Curie, the celebrated radium expert, has gone to America, where some of her admirers have arranged to present her with one grain of radium.

The German cabinet under Herr Fehrenbach has resigned. It is rumored that Herr Schwander, former German governor of Alsace-Lorraine, will be asked to form a new cabinet.

The Crown Prince of Japan has arrived in England on a visit.

PERSONAL

The *Yale Divinity News* for March prints a list of the former students of that institution now on the foreign field; and we notice there the names of the following men now connected with the Near East:—Rev. Frederick W. MacCallum, D.D., Constantinople; Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Talas; Rev. George C. Doolittle, Aleppo; Rev. H. H. Ashjian, Konia; Rev. K. A. Sarrafian, Aintab; Rev. Paul Rowland,

Samokov (listed as Sapporo, Japan); Rev. Merrill N. Isely and Rev. R. Finney Markham, Constantinople; also Rev. Fay E. Livengood, formerly of Harpout, now of Jubbulpore, India.

Dr. S. M. Zwemer of Cairo is expected in this city this week, for a brief visit on his way to America.

Professor and Mrs. Dickinson of Robert College and their daughter Dorothy left on April 30th, returning to the United States. Prof. Dickinson has been in charge of the Electrical Engineering department.

A despatch from Angora announces the arrival there of Mr. McDowell, of the Near East Relief Unit at Samsoun.

Professor Woods of Robert College made a trip during the spring vacation to Sofia and Samokov, returning last Saturday.

Miss Augusta Goodhart, of the Danish Mission in Persia left Constantinople May 6th, returning thither via Batoum.

Lieut. Col. Cox, U. S. Army, Assistant Military Attaché, is now in charge of the office of U. S. Military attaché, Col. Castle having left on a two months' leave of absence which will take him to the United States. Capt. Winslow, Assistant Military Attaché, has left Constantinople for a trip to Syria but will return in two or three weeks.

Consul Charles E. Allen, who began his consular career as Student Interpreter in Constantinople, and has been attached to the Consulate General here as Vice Consul and as Consul, has been assigned as Consul in charge at Damascus and will leave in a couple of weeks for the "White City of the East," with Mrs. Allen and Charles Edward, jr. During the war Mr. Allen was stationed in Algiers and at Nantes, France.

Vice Consul Doolittle, who has served for some years in Tiflis and recently was evacuated to Constantinople, has been transferred to Madras, India.

LEGAL NOTICE

ESTATE OF MEREDITH HART. This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the City of Constantinople, has obtained from the United States Probate Court in Constantinople letters testamentary on the Estate of MEREDITH HART, late of the City of Constantinople, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of April 1922: otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April 1921. ARTHUR S. BEDELL, Robert College, Constantinople.

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SUNDAY SERVICES May 15, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. and 6 p.m.	Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m.	Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m.	Dr. W. S. Murray
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.30 a.m.	Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, May 11th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.20	20 leva	0.31 1/2
Pound sterling	4.92	20 marks	0.37 3/4
20 francs	2.09	20 kronen	0.04 1/2
20 lire	1.28	Gold lira	4.98
20 drachmas	1.08		

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