

# The Orient.

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## THE SITUATION IN ANATOLIA

The Greek offensive has made progress toward Angora, but it is not yet announced just how far they have proceeded. It is apparent that the fighting is fierce along the line of the great bend of the Sakaria River, some 80 or 90 kilometres west of Angora. The Greeks claim to have captured Polattu, east of the river; but the Turkish official despatches do not indicate that the river has been crossed as yet. There seems to be some reason for supposing that the Turkish forces on the north, under Mouhieddin Pasha, have formed a junction with those of the centre, at or near Bey Bazar, and are joining in the resistance to the main Greek army. The Turkish communiqué also speaks of a movement of Greek troops southward from Afion Kara Hissar along the railroad toward Konia, which was stopped by the Turks at Beuyük Chobanlar, and of airplane activity as far as Ak Shehir, nearly half way to Konia.

The rumor factory at Izmid is again very active; and according to despatches from the redoubtable commander there, Biledjik and some villages near by have been recaptured from the Greeks, and the Greek front in the direction of Izmid has been broken, thus menacing the line of communication between the main forces and Brousa. Of such "facts" we hear nothing from other and saner sources.

It has been stated that some Greek troops had been embarked on transports at Midia, to be disembarked somewhere on the north shores of Asia Minor; but while Samsoun and Ineboli have been mentioned as possibilities, as well as Aktche Shehir, nothing definite has come out up to the time of writing.

Meanwhile the Grand National Assembly has adjourned for a ten days' Bairam recess, and the Deputies have gone to their homes. This fact was misinterpreted by some of the local papers as the prorogation of the Assembly, or its dissolution; but this seems unlikely. The government archives and other important papers have been taken from Angora to Caesarea, which appears to be the next projected capital for Kemal if Angora is captured. In case the Turks should be forced to evacuate Angora, the next line of defence would probably be the Kizil Irmak, or Halys River, which is less than fifty kilometres east of that city, and in that case, the headquarters of the general staff might probably be at Yozghad, 120 kilometres east of the river. Caesarea as a capital has the advantage of protection from the west by the great salt desert south of Angora; but if Angora falls into Greek hands, the route southeast from there will be available for the invaders.

## DEATH OF KING PETER OF SERBIA

News has come of the death last week of Peter I., Karageorgevitch, First King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. King Peter was seventy-seven years old, but his tragic experiences and heavy responsibilities had made him age rapidly, so that during the great war he abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Alexander, who now becomes King at the age of thirty-three.

The Karageorgevitch dynasty dates from 1804, when Black George Petrovitch was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia. He was murdered in 1817. In 1842, his son Alexander was elected by the Skupshlina as reigning Prince of Serbia, which election was confirmed by the Sublime Porte, as Serbia at that time constituted an integral part of the Turkish Empire. Sixteen years later he was forced to resign and was banished, and died in exile in 1885. The rival Obrenovitch dynasty occupied the princely throne till June 2, 1903, when King Alexander and Queen Draga were treacherously assassinated and Peter I. came to the throne. It was some time before the new ruler could secure recognition after such an advent, but in the end he was received into polite society and there was an attempt to forget the past.

It was a severe blow to Serbian aspirations when in 1908 Austria declared the annexation of the Slavic provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had been placed under her military occupation. No action was, however, possible; but from that time the nationalistic feeling grew apace, and feeling between Serbia and Austria became more and more tense. King Peter, through all these years, kept his people within bounds; and even when in 1914 the Crown Prince of Austria was assassinated in Seraievo, the Serbian Government was willing to undergo almost any terms rather than declare war. But the King kept always a dignified stand, and in the end accepted the war with remarkable confidence in the issue. The story of his gallant resistance, and of the splendid leadership with which he kept his army together even in defeat, and braved the hardships of the field through a Balkan winter, are still fresh in the memory.

The new King, Alexander, is unfortunately suffering at present from an attack of appendicitis, while on a visit in Paris; the doctors are watching him to see if an operation is necessary. It had been planned in Belgrade to have the coronation ceremonies soon; but the Jugo-Slav Council of Ministers has now issued a proclamation to their people stating that until the return of King Alexander to his country, the royal power will be exercised, in accordance with the Constitution, by the Council of Ministers.

## JULY AT CAMP JOHNSON

*Adana, Cilicia, August 1, 1921.*

On the morning of Sunday, July 3rd, the camp program was formally begun by His Holiness, Sahag II., Catholicos of Cilicia, who conducted the church service. Dr. Chambers, representing the American Mission; Badveli Haroutunian, representing the Protestant church in Adana, Miss Lowe, director of the Near East Relief Work in Adana; and Mr. Lee, Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. work in Adana, were also present.

In his sermon the Catholicos advised the boys to repay the friends who have donated so much for their benefit by right living. He reminded them of the fact that they could repay only by making good use of the privileges offered and living larger lives because of their opportunities. He admonished them against the idea that money or any amount of fine talk of gratitude would suffice. They could express appreciation in only one way, namely, in deeds that signified a right mind and a stout heart.

On Monday, July Fourth, the class and recreational work began. In class work the boys have two recitations and one study period five days a week, with the exception of my own class with whom I have carried on work since last October. This class has three hours of work each day, all in English.

Reveille sounds at 5:30 a.m. daily; breakfast is at 7:00 and chapel at 8:00. There is a teachers' meeting from 8:20 to 9:00, from which hour till 4:30 are the class and work periods and a swim, with dinner at 12:30. Classes in organized play come from 5:00 to 7:20, and after supper at 7:30, come devotions and a cinema or music program or story-telling. At 9:15 taps sound, and all boys are to be in bed and all quiet.

A church service is held each Sunday morning from 10:00 to 11:30 and on Sunday afternoon the boys with good conduct are given permission to go outside of the camp limits and have a free afternoon. Each Saturday morning at 11:00 o'clock each unit undergoes inspection of equipment by the unit teacher. After the inspection of equipment I make a personal inspection of each boy for any possible ailment, besides observing him for cleanliness of clothes and equipment, neatness of arrangement of equipment for inspection, and his own general appearance. Saturday inspection has produced a good deal of group competition for grades (I give each group a grade) and has, consequently, kept up a group spirit that tends to promote team-work and cleanliness. A fact that I like about the Saturday inspection is the momentary personal contact with each boy at least once a week. I get to know the faces of three hundred and fifty boys and in many cases the names and personal habits of each, and usually obtain a smile from each.

The boys are getting two swims in the Silhou River each week besides a hot shower bath. This has probably helped to reduce the scabies cases, scabies being for the most part a product of uncleanness.

For any climate this makes a pretty full program for boys. There is a constant and marked improvement in the boys along all sides of the triangle. Among any three hundred and fifty boys of all ages and coming from all classes of people there are sure to be a few delinquents, but the few constitute here a decided minimum by comparison. Only two boys have we considered impossible of development without the rod.

The recreational program, an attempt to give all the boys some form of play during the short time allowable for play in this hot climate, has not been easy to develop. Classes have been formed as follows: Leaders, 36 boys, my own group and getting instruction in baseball, basketball, volleyball, football, signalling, knot-tying, group games, advanced calisthenics—all under the four Americans in camp; Assistant Leaders, Mr. Humiston's group and getting the same instruction as the leaders (also 36 in number); 36 boys from among the older boys, not leaders and assistant leaders but possible candidates, Mr. Murray's group and getting instruction in baseball, basketball, volleyball, football and group games; 40 boys, thirteen and twelve years old under a native teacher and getting instruction in indoor baseball and group games; seventy-six boys, twelve years old, under a native teacher and getting instruction in group games only; 100 boys, ranging in age from nine to twelve, under a native teacher and getting instruction also in group games; 30 boys, from seven to nine years old, under a native teacher, doing anything to keep them busy for a couple of hours. The group games include cage ball, three deep, flag stealing, relay races, flag races, basketball relays and other games as described in the Boy Scout manuals and Y.M.C.A. handbook. Beginning the first of August we shall use several days a week for inter-group and inter-unit games, it being felt that this kind of competitive work will lend spice to the instructional hours.

On July 12th the much looked for additions to our number, Mr. Murray and Mr. Humiston, from the International College in Smyrna, arrived. Mr. Humiston began at once to relieve me of the task of organizing the recreational program, and Mr. Murray applied himself to the cinema and electric plants, so that in a few days we began our cinema programs. It is said that on approaching the camp Mr. Humiston remarked that he and Murray might as well go back to Smyrna, that the work had all been done. Asked a few days after his arrival what he had said on the day of his arrival as he approached the camp, Humiston replied that he had forgotten.

Mr. Murray and Mr. Humiston have both applied themselves to the educational, recreational and disciplinary work of the camp in a very efficient and effective way so that now Mr. Goldsbury and myself have time to give to other things that were not getting the attention that they should, namely, sanitation, health, organization, construction and records.

Mr. Goldsbury gives the following medical report for July: "As was anticipated, the fight with trachoma is proving to be a very tedious one, requiring patience in the face of slow results. However, we are thankful for the few cases already wiped off the slate. The swim-hikes have had a use-

ful by-product in showing up a number of latent malarial cases and we have just begun a bi-weekly prophylactic administration of quinine. A feature of minor importance but of some interest has been the bites and stings of insects. Several boys were stung by scorpions and one awoke one night in the clutches of a six inch centipede. In all cases the pain was almost immediately relieved by the application of dilute ammonia, and there was no after effect. The latest addition to the camp is an epidemic of whooping cough which so far has had little effect on the equilibrium of the camp, many of the boys having had whooping cough in the city last winter. Scabies is decidedly on the wane and the few hang-overs will, we hope, be short lived. The opening of recreational work together with the lack of footwear have produced a crop of pus pockets from thorns and stone bruises, some requiring acutely painful surgical measures. As a rule the boys show themselves little Spartans in bearing up under the pain."

A peculiar thing may be noted concerning the thorns on a weed that grows quite thickly on uncultivated ground in this country. Wherever one of these thorns pricks, either on the leg or foot, an infection sets in. Last summer when I was looking after the camp clinic along with my other work, I was astonished by the large number of sores on the leg due to this thorn, and this year I have on several occasions at night found boys crying from pain caused by an infection in the foot from one of these thorns and have been compelled to make an incision to let out the large quantity of pus that had formed, in order that the boy might sleep.

We have had several visitors at the camp during the month of July and have been very much gratified by the satisfaction expressed over the general layout and running of the camp.

On July 5th Lieutenant Gagneux, head of the Relief Work carried on by the French in the Adana district, came early in the morning (5:30) and spent half an hour looking over the camp.

On July 8th the Turkish Vali of the Adana vilayet together with five prominent Turkish officials paid us a visit and spent almost two hours with us. They expressed themselves as being very much impressed by all sides of the camp life.

On July 27th six of a party of American tourists, under Professor Bailey of Boston University, visited the camp. The six were under Dr. Robinson of Queens University, Canada. We were very much gratified to receive complimentary comment from all of them on the layout and general condition of the camp and the boys.

On July 31st several of the prominent Greeks of Adana paid us a visit.

It will doubtless be of interest to note that Elhami Bey, a prominent Moslem of Adana, has placed his boy in the camp. He pays the Near East Relief for all N.E.R. expenses involved. The boy is on the same basis as the other boys. He is a member of one of the groups, takes his turn at doing necessary camp work and at waiting on his table, attends the

English classes of the advanced class (my class), and is with the leaders in recreational work.

Intense heat and two storms mark the weather conditions in Cilicia for July. One storm on July 21st blew down two of our large dormitory tents. We were compelled to house the boys from these tents in the two dining tents and other places for several days. Another storm on July 30th blew down one of our small tents and left us a considerable amount of mud. The soil in this country makes a mud that gathers in huge lumps on one's feet and makes walking very difficult.

The cooperation on the part of our native teachers has been very good. Most of them cannot do camp work well, but they are learning rapidly and have made the carrying on of all things much easier for us during the month of July. Three are especially useful and it is due to them in a large way that we have been able to make much progress. The others are falling in line, and are striving hard to do work assigned them well. Each teacher takes his turn in being officer of the day and in having charge of the dining tents, the dormitory tents, the sanitary system, and the care of the camp grounds. The officer of the day looks after the discipline of the boys for that day and has the right to criticise all parts of the camp work. In his daily report he notes all punishments and all cases of uncleanliness and disorder. His report is read each morning in the teachers' meeting. All this goes with his duties as a unit captain, as a teacher and as a play director.

Respectfully submitted,  
BYRON M. NOONE

### THE SCUTARI FIRE SUFFERERS

Efforts are being made by all classes to come to the help of the thousands of homeless in Scutari, burned out by last week's fire. Let us hasten to say that the first figures as to houses burned appear now to have been an overestimate, and the correct figure now seems to be nearer 700. The Prefect of the City puts the exact number as 694 houses and 31 shops. But in proportion the number of inhabitants is very much higher than ordinary, owing to the already overcrowded condition of the city. In many cases two and even three families were living in one house, and this in the better class of homes; so that it would be safe to estimate the number burned out of their shelters as at the very least 7,500, and very possibly over 10,000. Some few of the houses burned were inhabited by gypsies, and a few others by very poor people; but the majority of the families of that district were of the more comfortably off, most of the men having business in Stamboul or Galata.

Many of the refugees have been temporarily installed in a club building in Idjadié which escaped, and in the Armenian Sourp Khatch Church and school. Armenian bankers and business men have already subscribed a considerable sum for relief, and the Armenian Patriarchate's lay council has donated L1q. 500, and the National Council of the Greek

Patriarchate Ltq. 450, of which only Ltq. 50 is for Greek sufferers, Ltq. 300 for Armenians and Ltq. 100 for Jews. The Near East Relief is helping also.

The municipal authorities in Scutari have given some aid in the line of bread and olives.

The high wind at the time of the fire made its progress extraordinarily rapid and few people were able to save things from their homes. In very many cases, the furniture, bedding and other articles brought out and put in what were thought to be safe places, caught fire even at considerable distances from the burning buildings. The Meidan between the quarters of Idjadié and Selamsiz did not prevent the flames from leaping over to the houses beyond; and the open space at the top of Nightingale Valley is covered with little black dots, like the remnants of bonfires, where piles of personal belongings had been brought for safety, and were destroyed by the all-devouring element. The entire damage was done in nine hours, which means more than one house per minute, on the average.

A few of the more enterprising have already begun to put up temporary shacks and begin business, but the whole problem of rebuilding is complicated by the desire of the municipality to forbid wooden buildings within the fire-swept area.

Many of the insurance companies have been hard hit.

### TURKISH FINANCES

The new Minister of Finance, Faik Nouzhet Bey, has made the following statement as to present financial conditions in the country;—

Our financial policy today consists in keeping out of financial embarrassment through our own resources, without having recourse to the disastrous policy of contracting loans. To this end we must increase our revenues and decrease our expenditures. There have been quite a number of plans suggested with this in view. I myself am no pessimist; and while nobody can claim today that our financial situation is good, it is not desperately bad. New functionaries will not be appointed to vacant posts, but those now not on active duty will be placed there. I am in favor of dismissing all commissions that are not of any use and which are instituted simply for the purpose of making work for the unemployed. My belief is that each functionary should do his own work on his own responsibility and to the limit of his ability. From the moment of my appointment I have requested the abolition of these commissions and the dismissal of a large number of ex-officials connected with them. Our budget can thus secure considerable economy. As for the increasing of our resources, we can create new taxes. To secure the payment of these taxes, we must have new agents; and if the ex-officials can be eliminated, we can utilize for this a lot of employes who are now out of work but who are nevertheless drawing their salaries. You will acknowledge, as I do, that the greatest misfortune for our country is to have the intelligent people without employment and in a lamentable state.

As for the new taxes, they will be imposed on those who are able to pay; they will not affect the poorer classes of the country. In conclusion, the government employes will soon receive a half-month's pay, and possibly a full month's pay.

### Y.M.C.A. NAVY CLUB

Mr. Poe has returned from Geneva full of interest and enthusiasm over the acceptance of the plans for an improved and enlarged Club. The plans include taking over the building directly back of the Club, which will mean enlarged dining room service and a new kitchen which Mr. Tokatli will install with all modern improvements. We can have enlarged checking room, an American barber shop, plenty of showers, and above all a real "GYM" with bowling alley and all the things necessary to make the Gymnasium a perfect training and recreation place. The old Club is having its quarterly renovation and paint-up. It will probably be necessary to close for a couple of weeks so as to do a thoroughly satisfactory piece of work.

The camp had a full complement of men from the U.S. S. "Williamson" and U.S.S. "Overton," and at least fifteen Civilians over the week end. A corn roast, chicken fry, moonlight swims in the Bosphorus, and camp fire signs have taken the place of the more strenuous activities.

Amazing as it may seem, last Sunday evening every seat was occupied at the sing and service. Mr. Gaylord was the speaker, using the glory of the Heavens as his text. Sergeant Clements was the soloist, as he will be the coming Sunday. Mrs. Hester has consented to take over the Americanization class.

Program for the week:

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 25th

2-3 p.m. Americanization Class, in charge of Mrs. Hester  
8:30 Movies and Music

#### FRIDAY

12:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes.

#### SATURDAY

1:30 Special shopping for U.S.S. "Williamson"

#### SUNDAY

10:45 Church service  
4-6 Special music and free Lemonade  
8-9 Sing and Service. Soloist, Sergeant Clements

#### MONDAY

2-3 Americanization Class  
8:30 Movies and music.

#### TUESDAY

8:30 Dance

#### WEDNESDAY

1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.

## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

The recent fire in Scutari calls attention anew to the lack of fire-fighting facilities in this great city. And while we have no intention at present to advocate any sweeping reforms in any governmental fire department, we do wish to urge on each boarding school in the city and suburbs the duty of drilling its students in fire prevention as well as in keeping their heads in case of fire. This disastrous conflagration was the result of silly behavior on the part of untrained persons, which gave the high wind a chance to fan flames that no fire department was competent to check, once they got well started. A regular course of lessons on what to do and what not to do would be an asset. But even more important is fire drill such as is compulsory in all American public schools and elsewhere, to teach the youth to keep their heads level in times of danger; and secondly, the formation of fire companies of the students, who can handle simple apparatus and who will be taught to form bucket lines from the available sources of water supply, and to use a hand-pump. Such school or college companies have several times rendered valuable help on occasion; and such drill is never lost. It should be compulsory for all boarding pupils at least, if not for day pupils as well.

The present situation in America regarding the prohibition amendment and the liquor traffic reminds one of the times before the Civil War when slavery was prohibited north of Mason and Dixon's line and encouraged and defended south of that line. There were plenty of individuals in the prohibition territory who sincerely believed that slavery was morally justifiable, and the abolishing of it legally wrong; and the resulting problems regarding runaway slaves and the rights of such on free soil were in many ways analogous to the difficulties of today in enforcing the liquor

prohibition when neighboring territory is still "wet". We learn of the smuggling of liquor across from Canada, and of the use of the British flag to protect illicit dealings outside American harbors. And there is every reason to believe that as long as the generation lives that was accustomed to its drinking bouts and sprees, such people will find a way to indulge their unbridled appetites.

But we merely have to remember how the right finally triumphed, back in the '60's, and how slavery is today regarded by the respectable majority even in the South, and we shall take new courage as to the final triumph of decency and soberness, not only in the United States but also in adjacent countries. It is increasingly evident that the people of the United States will never reverse the policy of prohibition, but will rather strengthen it by continued education as well as by legislative measures. It has already brought such good results, despite only partial application, as to gladden the hearts of social workers and of prison officials as well as of the vast majority of clean citizens. There is no fear of any reversal, any more than there is of the re-introduction of slavery.

Already the clans have begun to reassemble for the opening of the schools next month. Some of the reinforcements for the faculty of Robert College are arriving today; and those on the ground both there and at Constantinople College, as well as at the Bithynia High School, the Gedik Pasha School, and the Girls' Boarding School in Scutari, are busy as bees getting the buildings into shape and the needed preparations made to receive the students.

From the light registration thus far, it appears that the numbers of pupils this coming year are not to be as great as during the previous scholastic year. This is easily accounted for in other ways than by any diminution in popularity of the American institutions. War still continues, and many who had hoped to attend from the war areas will be unable to find transportation. Further, business in Constantinople has been dead for a long time, and the fond parents who had been storing up funds for the schooling of their sons and daughters have felt compelled to spend the money on the necessities of life for the family, even though the children had to stay out of school for a year. And in many cases, the war has meant the ruin of property values or the inability to realize money from the sale of such, and consequent temporary poverty.

Add to this the extremely high cost of supplies, which has compelled all the schools and colleges to make their rates high, and usually to charge in dollars, instead of liras, and it is not strange that many parents have been forced to refuse their eager sons and daughters the benefit of schooling for the year.

Under such circumstances, the ordinary advice to young men or boys deprived of school privileges for a year is, to go to work and earn enough to enter a year later. The difficulty now is that there is so little work that these young fellows can find. If the estimate of the press is correct, and

there are now 100,000 out of work in Constantinople alone, the greatest benefit a corporation could confer on this community would be to start some enterprize that would give employment to a large number of persons.

The one greatest need of the city is for building. Tens of thousands of houses, destroyed by fire, await rebuilding. In some way or other a method should be found to employ some of the surplus labor lying around eager for work, in furnishing the city with these extremely necessary homes. The city as a corporation has no funds for such work; and it would seem that private capital is alone in a position to undertake the job. There is stone enough in the hills of the Bosphorus to furnish building material for all uses, and the Marmora gives its very name to the native marble on its shores, while bricks may be burned almost anywhere in the vicinity, and the seas are open now for the importing of iron girders and Marseilles tiles and material for reinforced concrete structure. The less wood is used in construction, the better for the future of the fire department; but whatever is necessary can be brought in from Roumania. The one thing needed is capital; and for this we look to the various foreign Chambers of Commerce to secure it from abroad.

#### MISS CUSHMAN PRESENTED WITH THE GOLD CROSS OF JERUSALEM (From *Near East Relief*)

On Sunday, August 14th, His Holiness Nicholas, the Locum Tenens of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarchate, presented Miss Emma D. Cushman with the Gold Cross of Jerusalem, a decoration awarded in recognition of humanitarian acts. The cross contains a small piece of wood of the tree from which the real Cross was made.

The ceremony took place in the garden of the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage, Boyadjikeuy Constantinople. His Holiness, the Locum Tenens, made a short speech stating that the cross was presented to Miss Cushman in recognition of her great philanthropic work during her twenty one years' residence in Turkey.

For many years Miss Cushman had charge of the house-keeping at the American Hospital in Konia, and later she was made Director of the Near East Relief work in that place. When the Near East Relief Trachoma Hospital was opened in Constantinople, Miss Cushman was made Director of the hospital and is still holding that position.

#### THE NEW GREEK OFFENSIVE

The Greek daily *Proodos* says:—"The rapid resumption of the offensive toward Angora shows two things: first, that the Greek command does not intend to give Moustafa Kemal time to reorganize; and second, that it is determined to undergo any needed sacrifice in order to end soon the movement for the capture of the Kemal capital. This second indication is the more important if one wishes to get an idea of the de-

velopment of the conflict; for from it we can make clear deductions as to the disposition of the Hellenic Government, which has no idea of conforming to the wishes of Moustafa Kemal, but is seeking to terminate the campaign as soon as possible, and to demobilize at least a part of the forces under arms and thus be freed from the entirely unbearable burden of the expenses of the campaign. So that barring entirely unexpected events, the Asia Minor campaign will not drag on much longer. At most within two or three months, not only will Angora be taken, but the whole of the conquered territory will be cleared and militarily made safe, so that the Greek army need no longer indefinitely stand under arms. Consequently we are coming very much nearer to the diplomatic settlement, not of the Greco-Turkish quarrel, but of the Eastern question, for which solution, despite all denials, much preliminary work was accomplished at the Paris meeting of the Supreme Council. Toward the end of September or at least in October, we shall see the critical days for the National problem. Furthermore, before that the Upper Silesia question will be settled, the immediate bearing of which on the Eastern question nobody ignores or denies. The Government looks forward with anxiety to this day of judgment. It does not know what will come of it, and the unsteady platform on which it stands naturally makes it uneasy. Yet it is doing nothing to clear up as far as it can the situation, but by some sort of trust in providence it has staked everything on the success of the army, and that alone. In this respect it is being criticised not only by the opposition press but even by the friendly papers. The diplomatic side of things troubles all, of both sides, and all call the attention of the Government to this. The latter, however, does not dare look at the problem, but rather makes everything depend on military success, and belittles to a fault the worth of diplomatic effort. For it is indeed a fault to try to rectify by the blood of the army the inefficiency of its diplomacy and its lessening political position before the Allied Areopagus. There are plenty of proofs that for the full realization of our national aspirations the great sacrifices and success of the army alone are not enough; it is therefore the bounden duty of the Government to lay aside the stereotyped daily communiqués and absolute confidence, and turn its undivided attention toward the Green Table, on which lies the finally decisive pen."

#### THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Tevhid-i-Eshkar* says:—"There is not a single Turk who does not wish to have the benefits of peace and see the end of this painful, bloody and criminal war in Anatolia. That country is tired of the sufferings it has endured for years and ardently desires peace and quiet. But it wants an absolute peace, a peace that will prevent further adventures, and leave it serene in its homes, a peace that will ensure its honor and the fruits of its efforts. Therefore any peace based on the cession of even a part of what victorious Greece would demand, can never satisfy the hopes of Anatolia for securing calm and tranquillity. On the contrary, the definite estab-

lishment of the Greeks, under whatever conditions, in any part of Anatolia, and their hold of the very least political or material interest in that region, would only be a permanent cause for war for the Turks. Europe and a part of her chief men are not the only ones who ask us to make peace on such terms. That is not what makes us think; it is rather the fact that *our defeatists*, profiting by the longing of the people for peace, have adopted this peace policy. These unworthy persons, who are much more of a danger to us than the foreign enemy, have taken upon themselves this hateful role, and by always talking of the need of securing peace by diplomatic methods, are trying to bring black despair to the public. As the penalty for its defeat in the great war, Turkey had to resign herself to the loss of her richest territories, like the Hedjaz, Syria, Mesopotamia. She has now but one end in view,—to be allowed to nurse her wounds in the last refuge left to her,—Anatolia. Yet they say we are asking for too much, and we are all of a sudden attacked by a lawless enemy whose domination we could never bear. For it is not we that troubled the peace. While we were trying to prove that we acceded to every desire of the great powers of Europe, we were led into an ambush while our feet and hands were tied. The peace of the armistice was thus broken by foreign agitation. And we are now simply doing our best to defend our rights against a bloody and monstrous enemy."

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"The confirmation in the course of the Paris Conference of the decision previously reached by the Allied Powers on the subject of the Eastern Question, is interpreted with satisfaction by the Hellenic press. But is the decision of the Conference after all such as the Greeks interpret it to be, unfavorable to the Turks and favorable to the Greeks? It would not be right to give an affirmative reply without second thought. In fact, the Greeks, who pretend to have won a great victory in the occupation of Eski Shehir, were expecting quite another deliverance by the Paris Conference. They wanted it to state that the Turks were conquered in Anatolia and so the problem must be settled in favor of Greece. Consequently the decision of the Allied representatives to maintain neutrality in the Greco-Turkish conflict shows that the Powers are not convinced that the Greeks have won such a victory as they claim to have secured in Anatolia. So that it is more than likely the decision of the Conference may disappoint the Greeks. Regarding the satisfaction expressed by the Hellenic press, that is because the Greeks think they will be the only ones to profit by this neutrality, while the Turks get nothing from it. The Greek papers say that the allies are officially maintaining their neutrality; but in recognizing freedom of commerce, they really give facilities for the purchase of arms by the belligerents. Since Greek transports and vessels of war can move about freely, Greece will take full advantage of this freedom; while if the Turks would like to make use of the same facilities, the Greeks could stop them. It is true that the Turks cannot profit by this condition as the Greeks can; but this is not only because the Greeks have a fleet and the Turks have no transports. A state of war still exists as between Turkey and the Allied Powers, and the ending of

this is delayed by the Greco-Turkish conflict. The British Government has recently officially declared the war ended as far as concerns Germany, Austria and Bulgaria; but an exception is made for Turkey alone. So that the Turkish government and people are not in the same favorable position for taking advantage of the declaration of neutrality by the Powers as are the Greeks. Is there no method by which such a state of affairs might be changed, and such manifest inequality and injustice,—acknowledged even by our enemies,—avoided? There is. It consists in seeking for a possibility of a separate peace between the Allies and Turkey without waiting for the result of the present war. We maintain as often before, that this is possible. Greece, which has assumed the responsibility for the continuation of the war, will have no cause for complaint if negotiations are now begun between the Allies and Turkey for a separate peace. Besides if we consider that the agreements between the French and Italians on the one hand and the English on the other are gradually taking form, the way seems open for us for negotiations with England as well. The first results given by the London Conference give some hope for the future. The true interests of England herself as well as of Turkey give a like hope. If a new general offensive is begun in Anatolia, then the political considerations mentioned will have no further weight. But if we consider the preparations for war that are now being stopped, but must continue for some time longer, then we must try to put an end to the state of war that exists merely in words, and which may any time give rise to misunderstandings between the Allies and the Turks."

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The Heir to the Persian throne, Hassan Mirza Khan, arrived in Constantinople on Monday on the Khedivial steamer, coming from Egypt via Athens. He went immediately to the residence of his father, the ex-Shah, at Bebek. He is stated to be traveling incognito, but still he is to be received by His Majesty the Sultan. He expects to stay in this city a week, and then go on to Europe.

Damad Arif Hikmet Pasha, Minister of Justice, Abdullah Bey, Minister of Finance, Moustafa Arif Bey, President of the Council of State, and Hussein Kiazim Bey, Minister of the Evkaf, handed in their resignations last week to the Grand Vizier. It is stated that the reason for these resignations was the appointment of Faik Nuzhet Bey to the Ministry of Finance. In any case, Kiazim Bey, Vice-President of the Council of State, has been appointed Minister of Justice; Said Bey Minister of Public Instruction; Tewfik Bey, former Minister of Public Works, as President of the Council of State, and Said Bey will also act as Minister of the Evkaf. We are assured that the foreign policy of the Cabinet will not be changed.

All Turkish schools opened without authorization in the vicinity of mosques in this city, or which are under the direction of incompetent teachers, will be closed, according to the daily press.

Hassan Tahsin Bey, former Chief of Police, has been refused permission by the Ottoman Government to return to his home in Albania.

According to the *Reveil*, there are now 100,000 persons in Constantinople out of work.

Quite a party of new recruits for Robert College reach Constantinople today on the French liner "Canada" from New York.

The Pera Y.M.C.A. is offering a course in Secretarial Service, to open October 3rd, the course covering three years and meeting three times weekly, to include study in business English, business arithmetic, commercial geography, typewriting and stenography, business correspondence, book-keeping and modern office methods.

### THE NEAR EAST

A second group of Russian workmen from Constantinople, to the number of over 3,000, has arrived in Bakou.

The election is announced from Mesopotamia of the Emir Faisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, as Head of the newly organized State of Irak, or Mesopotamia. There was no opposition. The Emir Faisal is 34 years old.

Ismet Pasha, who recently retired from the position of Kemalist Commander-in-chief, has also resigned from the position of Chief of the General Staff, and has been succeeded by General Fevzi Pasha, Commissaire of War, who in turn is succeeded in that office by Refet Pasha, who still continues however as Commissaire of the Interior.

Mr. D. Rallis, former Greek Prime Minister and President of the Council of State, died last Friday, aged 77 years. His funeral was a most impressive state function.

All Constantinople papers have been forbidden access to the domains of Moustafa Kemal. He prefers to have his people free from such contamination.

Moustafa Kemal has just issued a proclamation ordering every family in Anatolia to furnish as a gift to the Nationalist army one complete suit of underclothing, a pair of socks and a pair of sandals; this gift will not be required of the poor whose share will be borne by the rich. Furthermore

40% of all stocks of cloth, leather, grain, vegetables (dried), sugar, rice, fats, kerosene, and meat on the hoof, will be requisitioned, receipts being given for their value; also gasoline, vaseline, glue, auto supplies, and telephone materials. Abandoned goods will be taken for the States as "contributions." Owners of wagons of all sorts will be required to furnish free transportation each month to the extent of 100 kilometres, carrying army supplies; and four-wheeled carts, beasts of burden, camels, mules and donkeys may be requisitioned, to the extent of 20%, the loss being apportioned between the inhabitants.

### OTHER LANDS

As a result of the series of races in British waters for the British-America Cup, the quartet of British yachts won from the American four by 117 points to 88. It was a most successful series.

Lieutenant General Sir David Henderson, Director-General of the Administration of the League of Red Cross Societies, died at Geneva last week. He was one of the first British flying officers, and in 1916 was appointed Director of Military Aeronautics, playing an important part in the struggle of British airmen for supremacy over the German airmen.

Viscount Ishii, Acting President of the League of Nations Council, has convoked the Council to meet at Geneva next Monday, August 29th, in extraordinary session, to deliberate on the question of Upper Silesia.

A telegram from Philadelphia tells of a million-dollar fire at the Point Breeze Oil Works of the Atlantic Refining Company, during which five persons lost their lives.

The unusual cold in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and the Cape Province, with the mountains on the border of Griqualand East covered with snow, is noted in the *Orient News* as an "early winter," our worthy contemporary forgetting that the winter there is almost over.

The Union-Castle liner "Saxon," with General Smuts on board, on her way from Southampton for Cape Town, reached Sierre Leone last week with three bunkers on fire.

Although De Valera, the Irish leader, has demanded absolute independence and refused the offer of a Dominion status for Ireland, the truce agreed upon has not been broken and it is hoped there may yet be found a solution of the deadlock.

The report of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's illness appears to have been a mistake, and she is remarkably active at 77 years of age.



The Bairam ceremony was observed on Sunday, Aug. 14, at the Woking Mosque, the only mosque in England, by a large company of Moslems from various parts of London and outside, including Indians, Egyptians, Turks, Arabs, Afghans, Baluchis, and Moslems from British West Indies and the Malay States, also the Turkish chargé d'affaires and the Persian Consul-general.

The last Bolshevik report is that there have been up to August 2nd, 71,000 cases of cholera in Russia. It is claimed that this does not indicate a dangerous epidemic in any part of Russia.

### PERSONAL

Mr. Lawrence S. Moore and Mr. Lewis Heck returned to Constantinople on Monday from a trip to Angora, going and returning via Ineboli.

Mr. H. S. Dodge of Robert College returned Monday from a summer in Italy and France.

Professor Estes and Mr. Bedell of Robert College have returned from a brief visit in Cham Korea, Bulgaria.

A telegram from New York of August 17th announces the birth of a grandson, William S. Dodd, 2nd, to Dr. and Mrs. Dodd of Konia, the happy father being Mr. Carter Dodd of New York.

Mrs. Day, sister of Prof. Watson of Robert College, left Constantinople on Wednesday last for Egypt on her way to join her husband in Japan.

Miss Mary Graffam of Sivas underwent a serious operation recently for cancer at Sivas, whither Dr. Dodd had been summoned from Konia to perform the operation. Dr. Talbot of the N.E.R. Unit at Caesarea was also present. At first the patient appeared to be doing well; but the latest news is distinctly less favorable.

Rev. C. Telford Erickson, formerly of the American Mission at Elbasan, Albania, who has been in America on a visit, sailed Aug. 6th for Albania to join his wife and to continue his work for the Albanian nation.

Rev. and Mrs. Phineas B. Kennedy of Kortcha, Albania, reached Boston August 1st on a furlough.

A daughter, Mary Harriet, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bixler of Beirut on July 11th. Mr. Bixler is the Director of West Hall, the student activities' building.

Rev. R. E. Willson and family of Mersin have gone down to enjoy the Lebanons for the summer.

Prof. and Mrs. J. S. Crawford reached Beirut via the direct S. S. "Asia," thus completing their year's furlough. Prof. Crawford's service to the community during and after the war was so necessary that he had to give up much of his teaching; and the University is anticipating resuming its customary relations with him this coming year. Mrs. Crawford will be House Mother in the Junior School. With them came Mrs. Hazlitt, whose daughters are teaching in Beirut, Mr. Frank West, and Mr. Archie Crawford. The latter two are to be on the Staff of the A.U.B.

Miss Helen Craig, Miss Jessie Way, and Mr. T. Raymond Moreman, all of Whittier, California, and of Pomona College, are sailing with Rev. and Mrs. Cass A. Reed of Smyrna on September 8th on the "King Alexander" from New York to join the staff of the International College, Smyrna. Miss Harriet Norton of Aintab is also sailing on this steamer, returning from her furlough to her post.

Rev. and Mrs. William P. Clarke are booked to sail from Boston September 24th for Liverpool on the S. S. "Winnifredian." After a brief sojourn in England, they will proceed to Switzerland to visit their relatives before going over to Solonica.

### THE BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL

The Bithynia High School will reopen on Sept. 15th, in the residence of the late Minister of Marine, Hassan Rami Pasha, Chifte Havouz, Geuz Tepe.

Boys from eight to fifteen years of age, if well recommended, will be received.

For further information apply to J. P. McNaughton, No. 17, Bible House, Stamboul. Mr. McNaughton will be in his office on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., on other days of the week except Sunday a competent representative will be in attendance.

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DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. George E. White, D.D.  
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, August 23rd**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.52	20 leva . . . . .	0.27
Pound sterling . . . . .	5.58	20 marks . . . . .	0.36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20 francs . . . . .	2.40	20 kronen . . . . .	0.03
20 lire . . . . .	1.32	Gold lira . . . . .	6.39
20 drachmas . . . . .	1.58		

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