

The Orient.

Vol. VIII. No 32

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10, 1921

Price, Five Piastres

THE ANATOLIAN SITUATION

The past week has not seen any large military movements, the fighting being confined to insignificant actions by small detachments. The Turks are reported to have attacked the railroad between Biledjik and Eski Shehir, and cut the Greek line of communications at Boz-Euyük near Seuyüd and torn up the railroad; but as this news comes from the same gallant Turkish commander in the Kodja Ili region who previously announced the reoccupation of Afion Kara Hissar and even Oushak, his new news may be taken with reserve. The Greeks are reported to have reached Geyve and Sabanja, coming from the region of Nicæa and Levke northeast toward Adabazar; but this is not yet confirmed either. Aside from this, the time appears to have been occupied with strengthening the lines and bringing up reserves.

In the Kemalist camp there has been a change, in the resignation of Ismet Pasha, who was commander-in-chief when the Hellenic forces captured Eski Shehir; and Moustafa Kemal himself has assumed the chief command, being granted that post by his Great National Assembly for a period of three months. General Fevzi Pasha becomes his chief of staff. Although this news is given by the *Aksham*, the Anatolia agency denies the resignation of Ismet Pasha, and says that Moustafa Kemal has been placed in supreme command over the five different commanding officers, namely of the South, the Centre, the Black Sea Coast, the East, and the West. In any case this practically makes Moustafa Kemal military dictator, and solely responsible for the whole conduct of affairs. The Grand National Assembly has been adjourned *sine die* following a stormy session when the Enverists tried to register lack of the confidence in the government.

According to a report from Angora, Prince Andrew of Greece was wounded in battle near Eski Shehir, and a rumor is quoted of the wounding also of Prince Nicholas. The Nationalist capital also hears that there are more than 30,000 wounded Greeks in Smyrna or transferred to Greece and the islands, or at Oushak where many are out of doors, there being not houses enough to accommodate them!

Each side tells of wholesale desertions in the other army; according to the Greek version, many Turkish soldiers from the regions occupied by the Greeks are coming into the Greek lines and are being allowed to go back to their homes to cultivate their farms.

On the Black Sea, the bombardment of Trebizond by the Greek fleet is announced, and a Turkish report says the Kemalist gunboat "Preveza," learning of the return of the

Hellenic squadron into the Bosphorus, sallied forth from Sinope and crossed to Midia, bombarded that town and safely returned to Sinope.

COMMENCEMENT AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

(Owing to some unknown reason our expected account of the Beirut Commencement exercises has not yet arrived. We therefore print the following extract from *Al-Kulliyeh*, the monthly journal of the University, for the information of eagerly waiting friends. — Ed.)

The fifty-second Commencement exercises of the American University of Beirut, the first to be held since the present name of the institution was authorized, were celebrated from June 19th to 22nd, inclusive, 1921. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Professor William H. Hall, Principal of the Preparatory Department. In his usual forceful and practical manner Professor Hall outlined to his hearers the needs of Syria today, and called on them to be willing to toil, to have courage, and if necessary, to surrender worthily. Sunday evening, Mr. Jurjus Khuri spoke at West Hall's outdoor Vesper Service.

The Class Day exercises which usually occur on Monday evening were this year omitted, but on Tuesday evening the Nurses' Training School and its graduation festivities were the center of the attention of the University community. The exercises were held in West Hall. The audience had been gathering for half an hour previously in the Auditorium when at the stroke of half-past eight, to the tune of a march from Aida played on the piano by Mr. MacNeal, the graduating class, led by Mrs. Dale and her staff and followed by the undergraduate nurses, filed into the room and took the first row of seats which had been reserved for them. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Reverend Mufid Abd-ul-Kerim. Mr. Daniel Bliss sang "Who is Sylvia?" Addresses were delivered by Dr. Afaish, and Dr. Graham, and the diplomas were presented to the seven nurses by Professor Nickoley.

Wednesday noon Alumni from all quarters of the globe gathered in West Hall and sat down at one o'clock to a delicious repast prepared by the University chef and his staff under the direction of Mrs. West and Mrs. Barnes. The dinner was served expeditiously by Mr. Hulbert's troop of Boy Scouts. At the close of the meal the diners, so numerous as to fill completely West Hall's commodious Common Room, listened to addresses by twelve chosen from Alumni and faculty ranks. Professor Kurban, chairman of the Beirut

Alumni Association, acted as toastmaster. Professor Nickoley expressed his desire that means might be found to provide scholarship aid for needy students, and soon after Mr. Fadlu Haurani of Manchester, England, a graduate of the School of Arts and Sciences in the class of 1890, rose to propose a campaign for a fund of twenty thousand dollars, and offered to contribute the first thousand himself. His generosity was warmly applauded.

At four o'clock Alumni and Faculty, with the graduating classes, formed in line for the academic procession to Assembly Hall under the direction of Mr. Seelye as head usher and with Mr. Daniel Bliss as grand marshal leading the parade the change of buildings was effected. The order of exercises in Assembly Hall was as follows: Organ Selection, Guilmant's Festal Prelude, played by Mr. MacNeal; Reading of Scriptures and Prayer by Rev. J. R. Spittal; Opening Address by Professor Edward F. Nickoley, Acting President of the University; Oration "The Mouth," by Mr. Salim Salamah; Organ "Offertoire" (Frank); Address by Prof. Philip K. Hitti, Ph. D.; Organ "Allegro de Concert" (Volkmar); Presentation of Diplomas and Granting of Degrees; Administration of the Oath to the Graduates in Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy; Alma Mater; Benediction pronounced by Dr. Porter. Viscount Robert de Caix, who was unable to be present was represented by a member of his staff who made a brief address to the graduating classes. Mr. Alfred Nachmann was unable to give his scheduled oration on account of illness.

Seven gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, four that of Bachelor of Science, thirteen that of Master of Pharmacy, five that of Doctor of Dental Surgery, twenty-five that of Doctor of Medicine, and one that of Master of Arts.

After the conferring of the degrees the graduating classes, Alumni, and their friends adjourned to the tree-planting exercises of the seniors of the School of Arts and Sciences held north of College Hall, following which the finals of the undergraduate tennis tournament were played, the winner being Mr. Fuad Abd-ul-Malik. Wednesday evening occurred the faculty reception in West Hall, the final and crowning event of Commencement Week, made this year all the more memorable by the interesting exhibits held and experiments performed for the benefit of those who attended the reception by the Physics, Chemistry, and Astronomy Departments. Those who entered the Brotherhood Room and the Green Room saw all organic and inorganic phenomena from the digestive apparatus of an amœba to the four moons of Jupiter. All in all it was a gala week, as all Alumni who attended have testified, and much credit devolves upon the efficient chairman of the Faculty Commencement Committee, Professor Brown, with his able staff of co-workers.

ANGORA

With the approach of the Greek armies to Angora, popular interest in this ancient town has revived, and a short account of its history will not be out of place.

The name Ancyra (Ἄγκυρα) is said to have originated in the discovery of an anchor on this spot, which was rev-

erently placed in a temple. While the early history of this city is lost in oblivion, it was almost certainly a town of some importance before the irruption of the Gauls into Asia Minor, in the third century B.C.; for the "Royal Road" of the Persian epoch, which connected Sardis with Susa, passed through Ancyra, as did both Roman and Byzantine roads at a later period. This was the centre of the Tectosages, one of the three Gallic tribes that moved eastward to this region of Asia Minor and laid the foundations of what, in 25 B. C., was formally constituted the Roman province of Galatia, Ancyra becoming its capital. The city was greatly enlarged by Augustus, and it rapidly became by reason of its location one of the great emporiums of Asia Minor. When Augustus recorded the chief events of his life on bronze tablets at Rome, the citizens of Ancyra had a copy made, which was cut on marble blocks and placed at Ancyra in a temple dedicated to Augustus and Rome. This inscription, called the Monumentum Ancyranum is even now largely legible, and is the oldest Latin inscription in Turkey, as far as known.

During the Byzantine period Ancyra was captured in turn by the Persians and by the Arabs; then it fell into the hands of the Seljuk Turks, was later for eighteen years in the hands of the Latin Crusaders, and finally in 1360 passed into the possession of the Ottoman Turks. The celebrated Tartar conqueror Tamerlane, or rather Timur Lenk, or Lame Timur, defeated and made prisoner the Turkish Sultan Bayazid I. near Angora in 1402, but died three years later. Angora was reconquered by the Turks under Mohammed I., in 1415, and has since then been in their hands except for the brief period when the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha captured it in 1832.

Angora is on a steep rocky hill about 500 feet above the surrounding plain, on the left bank of the Engürü Sou, a tributary of the Sakaria River. It lies about 220 miles E.S.E. from Constantinople, and is the terminus of the railroad from Haidar Pasha through Eski Shehir. There are other remains of Greek and Roman antiquities besides the one mentioned above. The Turkish name, Engürü, is a modification of the ancient Greek name. The modern city makes no pretence to architectural beauty; its chief cause for fame, aside from its being the capital today of the Kemalist government, lies in the mohair trade of which it is the centre. The lovely long-haired white goats that produce the mohair are characteristic of the town, as are also long-haired cats and even dogs. Some have claimed that there is some atmospheric peculiarity that will account for long hair. The town is also noted for its honey and its fruits.

Angora was first occupied as an outstation of the American mission in 1860, after having been visited occasionally for a dozen years by booksellers. It was for a time under the care of Nicomedia Station, later under that of Brousa, but has during most of the time been a part of the Cæsarea field. The population of the city has been estimated as about 35,000, of whom nearly one-third were Armenians and Greeks before the war, with a few hundred Jews. Most of the Christian population have been killed or deported within the past six years. A large proportion of the Armenians belonged to the Roman Catholic church.

TWO PROCLAMATIONS

Yesterday's dailies gave in parallel columns an order of the day by King Constantine to his troops, and a despatch from Moustafa Kemal to the various branches of the party of Defence of National Rights. These we give herewith, as showing the spirit of the two leaders at the present moment.

The King of Greece says:—"Officers, sub-officers and soldiers:—I congratulate you and I thank you. I thank you in the name of the Hellenic fatherland for all the great deeds you have accomplished, and for all that you are to accomplish still, in the full achievement of your task. By your valor and the superiority of your intelligence you have triumphed over an enemy that fought with fury and ability. You have by your mighty strides annihilated distances, and by your iron hands you have overturned every obstacle. The terrible trenches of the enemy have by your efforts been turned into card castles, and you have strangled the adversary to suffocation. He has tried to seek safety in flight, and you have pursued him with eagles' wings. He has tried to turn and attack you, and his attack has broken against the rock-like front of your bayonets and cannon. You have counter-attacked, and the violence of your offensive has decimated and scattered him. The booty and the prisoners you hold are a proof of this. All that the enemy has succeeded in rescuing and taking with him into the recesses of Anatolia, constitute now nothing but the remnants of an army. Your magnificent deeds are the result of the immortal dash of the Hellenic soul which is invincibly carrying our race toward its grand and noble destiny. It is this dash that inspires the bayonet of the footsoldier, the sword of the cavalryman, the cannon of the artillery, and which spurs on to his duty, even to the point of sacrifice, the railway guard, the telegrapher, the chauffeur, the aviator, every workman and every helper of the army. Each one of you thinks and acts as does the whole nation, and all together you are contributing to victory. I consider myself fortunate and proud to be at the head of such a people that gives me such an army. And you, my beloved *pallikaria*, can say to our mother Greece, 'Sleep sweetly; we are here, watching over you; our bayonets will secure the respect of your rights, and we will go where your orders send us.'

"*Eski Shehir, July 31, 1921.* CONSTANTINE, R."

The generalissimo of the Nationalist forces says:—"Our army, after inflicting on the enemy losses of more than 20,000 men, has retired in good order to new positions east of Eski Shehir. When the right moment comes, it will give decisive battle to the enemy. Our vast country and our people, ready for any sacrifice, assure us the victory. But in order to secure this happy result, all the elements of the nation must show the greatest activity. In this connection the organization of the Defence of our Rights has very great obligation to act. Today the main point is to do everything to conserve the energy of the army and of the nation. With this end in view, several members of the Assembly have been

delegated to go to various places so as to help the Government by their efforts. I beg all my colleagues to do tireless work along these lines:—1) To assure the well-being of the families of the officers and soldiers who are at the front; 2) To help in sending to the front those men who have already been called but who have not been able to join the army; 3) To disregard and suppress every publication about the actual situation, if this publication differs from the information given by our agencies; for such publications can have only an evil intent; and to enlighten the public on the actual situation.

"MOUSTAFA KEMAL -
President of the Grand National Assembly."

A LANDING ON THE BLACK SEA COAST?

There has been much talk of a landing on the north shores of Asia Minor by the Greek forces; but few people realize the difficulties such a step would involve. During the great war, there was much speculation likewise whether the Russians would land on the Turkish coasts or not; but nothing of the sort was attempted, nor did the Russian fleet even try to blockade the shores of Anatolia. Two physical phenomena militate against any such move. In the first place, a military force, in order to make a landing anywhere from transports, must have a naval base somewhere in the vicinity. The Allies were able to make their landings at the Dardanelles in 1915 because they had the islands of Lemnos and Imbros for bases of operation, near by. But in the Black Sea, there is not the semblance of an island anywhere along the coasts that would give the least protection. Neither the Russians from Odessa nor the Greeks from Thrace would stand much of a show in attempting to land on the Asia Minor coasts, especially if a sudden north storm should set in, as frequently happens especially in winter.

In addition to having no base, an invading army would find no harbors into which to come, to make their landings. For the south shore of the Black Sea is strangely lacking in decent harbors. The famous ports of Samsoun, Trebizond, Iueboli, Sinope, and the rest are for the most part open roadsteads, where steamers cannot approach within from half a mile to a mile of the strand, and where in rough weather they cannot even remain in safety. Sinope has two roadsteads, with a cape between, so that ships may ride in calm water on one side or the other, depending on the wind. But with the exception of the tiny landlocked harbor of Vona, near Ordou, there is not a single port thoroughly protected against the frequent storms of the Euxine. Open roadsteads with shoal water are not ideal for landing places against armed foes.

Furthermore, if we examine the hinterland of the various possibilities, we shall see very easily how limited are the really feasible schemes for such a landing. Take the stretch from Constantinople to Sinope,—for nobody would think of seriously attempting cooperation with the army of Papoulas from farther east than Sinope. Aside from insignificant vil-

lages without connection with the interior, there are six towns that might be said to possess harbors, — though none of them are really harbors in the better sense. Indjirli lies at the mouth of the Sakaria or Sangarius River, and a possible road leads southward from there along the banks of the stream. This is too far west to be of special advantage to the Greeks, should they wish to cut off the Turkish forces near Nicomedia. The coaling ports of Eregli and Zongouldak, a little over 200 kilometres from the mouth of the Bosphorus, offer no road inland that would be practicable for an army, the hills being too rugged there for such movements. Bartin (Parthenios), some seventy-five kilometres farther east, has a road south-eastward leading to Zaframboli and Baiundir, but here too the land rises quite steeply up to the central plateau of Asia Minor, and this road crosses a pass of about 3000 feet too near the coast to make it easy for an army, and it is hardly to be classed as a carriage road. Ineboli with a very inferior roadstead, frequently impracticable by reason of storm, is the terminus of a good road southwards to Kastemoni and Changuro and thence to Angora, 300 kilometres from the sea. But without a very large force, an invader would hardly think of using this port as a starting point in a campaign like the present one. There remains the one landing-place of Aktche-Shehir, some forty kilometres east of the Sakaria River, from which a fair road leads over a hill about 1400 feet high, to Düzje, twenty-five or thirty kilometres away to the south, whence it is easy to go on to Bolou. If the Greeks should secure possession of this town and region, it would seriously interfere with any Turkish troops in the Izmid region, for they would be cut off from the east and their only communication with Angora would be through difficult passes through the mountains to the south. This seems to be the reason why the Turkish troops are now being massed in the vicinity of Aktche-Shehir and the Sakaria river.

TWO YEARS AT TREBIZOND NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE

(From *Near East Relief*)

The Armenian Girls' Orphanage School has just finished its second year of work. The first year seemed a literal case of marking time so as to fall into line. We lacked teachers, books, desks, benches or even chairs until late in the year, and then the pieces of furniture we did secure hardly deserved the name. We had two main assets — the girls and their evident desire to learn. This made difficult bridges possible to cross.

We secured a teacher from the refugees — a young woman who had studied two years at Marsovan. She proved rather a broken reed, though a willing one, and therefore not an unmixed blessing in the first steps of establishing a school. In the late Spring, Miss Daniels came to help out in the school and we tided through until September.

We kept the school open half days through the summer because the girls had no other place to go. Miss Daniels

not only had charge of the Kindergarten Department but taught classes in the grades. Quite unexpectedly, as a gift from the sky, came a really fine Armenian teacher at the opening of the second year. She filled two posts, house-mother in the large orphanage and teacher every morning in the school. The building up of her department but emphasized the lacks elsewhere. Miss Daniels was then switched off to fill gaps in the relief department and since last October the school has suffered for the lack of her great help.

Every effort has been made to develop the school along practical lines that will meet the present and future needs of this class of pupils. Mrs. Crawford felt the situation so keenly that in addition to her other duties, she offered her services in the school. As a sympathetic onlooker and also as one who came to our rescue at a time of great need, the following quotation from her pen gives a clear picture of the situation:

"In walking through the streets of an Oriental city, one can hardly fail to be impressed with the sadness of the faces one meets — pinched faces, pale faces, anxious faces, care-worn faces, listless faces, hungry faces, sickly faces of little children, and older faces that have grown sour and sullen. With aching heart and a feeling of depression, it is wonderfully cheering to come into a school of one hundred girls who look happy and interested in life. What are they doing that they enjoy so much? What is the secret of the enthusiastic eagerness with which they work? Certainly it is not equipment for we see only rough out-of-date uncomfortable benches and desks. We see a very limited supply of things we call essential in schoolrooms, such as slates and pencils, etc. We see one teacher trying to teach two classes at a time. We see recitations going on in the same room with noisy looms and a humming reel. But the girls are happy, in earnest, and they are living. They are learning to read and write their own language intelligently, and little by little they are acquiring English. They study Arithmetic and Geography. The occupation of the kindergarten children is knitting their own stockings. The older children are taught dress-making, lace-making and embroidery. They learn to weave and to cook and other household duties. They make their own clothing. They are encouraged to make it neatly and tastefully and they take a pride and pleasure in it. They work in the garden and become interested in flowers.

To see them marching in and out to the music of the baby-organ, singing songs, one forgets that this is an orphan school and these are orphan girls. Every day we are thankful that the funds of the Near East Relief have made it possible to bring into so many lives something they can never lose. May this good work go on."

NELLIE COLE
Girls' Armenian Orphanage, Trebizond.

The death by drowning is announced of the Marchesa degli Albizzi, who was Miss Mary Kifer of the Near East Relief and worked in the Caucasus.

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, philanthropic, educational political, economic and other interests of the Near East.

Subscription Price:-

In Turkey, Ltq. 2.00 paper.

In other countries, \$2.50 or 12s.

Single copies 5 plastres or 7 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

AUGUST 10, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

Read the notice elsewhere of the second moonlight concert on the Robert College terrace. The success of the concert at the last full moon should assure everybody that it is well worth while to be there.

It is probably very rare that such a prolonged and widespread dry spell occurs in so many parts of the world. Russia and England and the United States, as well as Turkey, have been suffering from drought; and the news of copious showers in several regions is welcome indeed. It would be interesting to learn of any hydrographic records that would show how this past two months compares with corresponding periods in other years, in this country.

The death of Enrico Caruso is a loss to the whole world. He was one of those geniuses whom Italy has produced who are too great to be claimed by any one country. The fame of his wonderful voice will live long after most of his generation have been forgotten. Fortunately science has given us the means of preserving to a certain extent the record of that voice, so that future generations can hear his magnificent tenor in the marvelous operas and other pieces he has sung. "Canned music" has its charms even when, by paying high and journeying far, one could listen to the original. But when, as in this case, it is the only method of hearing a voice forever stilled, the gramophone record has an added value. Caruso loved to sing; and he loved to give others the pleasure of listening. His singing was not by any means solely a commercial thing. And who can doubt but that in some way or other, such talent is glorified when transferred to the other side of the grave? *Non omnis moriar* was said in faith by an artist of another kind, but it must be equally true of the singer. Meanwhile, so great a reputation and such un-

usual achievement will be emulated by many another, till perhaps his equal among singers may arise. Will it be an Italian, or an Armenian, or an American, or a Russian? Nobody cares much, so long as it is a conscientious and inspired singer, who will use his gift for the benefit of the world. For whatever our gifts, they are a blessing only when unselfishly used.

It is exactly one year today since the Treaty of Sèvres was signed. In the opinion of the uninitiated, the signing of a treaty means the end of a conflict. But we are becoming initiated, in these post-bellum days, to many unaccustomed and painful things. The Sèvres Treaty was supposed to be the settlement of the great war, as far as Turkey was concerned. Yet a year has passed, and what has been settled? Greece, unaided by the Allies, is carrying the war into the heart of Asia Minor, and shows no signs of wishing to make peace till the Kemalist forces are annihilated. Moustafa Kemal is the dictator of the interior of the country, and has shown no evidence of willingness to accept the Treaty. In fact, he has even rejected the special agreement made by his own delegates with France. The problems of boundary and mandate in the case of Armenia remain unsettled. Nothing very definite seems to be arranged about Cilicia. In fact, even the formal ratification of the Treaty of Sèvres has not taken place in the case of any government concerned. Under the changed conditions of today, it is hardly to be expected that that Treaty as it stands will ever be ratified. Neither Greece nor Turkey was ever ready to ratify it in its original form; and each today demands changes in it. The fact is, we might as well cease talking about the Treaty of Sèvres, bury it in oblivion, and begin again. But where can one begin? Only at the point where one or the other party to the present conflict is ready to acknowledge defeat and ask for mediation. If Anatolia is determined to resist even if forced to retreat as far as Sivas or even Erzurum, and if Moustafa Kemal cannot drive the Greek armies back to Smyrna or into the sea, peace is still far away, and there is no use talking about any treaty. Then there is the rumored possibility of a Russian intervention; but with famine and revolt stalking through her domains Russia will be in no condition to attempt any such task for a long while. We look for nothing of the sort. While the Allies remain neutral, Greece and the Angora government must fight it out, if it takes all winter.

CONCERT NOTICE

The second and final promenade moonlight concert given by the Hissar Charity Society will take place on Saturday evening, August 20th, from 8:30 to 10:30 on the Robert College Terrace. Music will be furnished by La Musique du Quartier Général, C.O.C., and the concert is under the patronage of the American High Commissioner, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, and Mrs. Bristol. Admission is One Lira Turkish, refreshments being extra. The proceeds go to the work of the Charity Society. Trams run from Bebek to town until midnight.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

With the moving up of the two ships U.S.S. "St. Louis" and U.S.S. "Scorpion" to Therapia, Camp activities have taken on an added impetus. Caique parties and pan-cake bats to Kavak, and water-melon treats on Enver Pasha, the genial owner of the Camp's private swimming pool, have been some of the extras. Eighty men were in Camp over Sunday last; 48 of them were "48s" from the U.S.S. "St. Louis." The U.S.S. "Brooks" has come in to take the place of the "Scorpion" for a couple of weeks.

A farewell dance was given for the men of the "Humphreys" and "Kane." The rooms were gay with ship's pennants and flags, and supper was served. Tea, and the shopping (for the last things) and sightseeing parties were as usual rather strenuous.

Sunday evening services are a joy, — well attended and with an excellent program. Dr. Frew again most generously took over the service with Sergeant Clements as soloist. The coming Sunday Mr. Franklin Gaylord will be the speaker, and Sergeant Clements and Mrs. Timmerman will favor us with several duets. There is music every afternoon from four to seven.

Program for the week :

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th

- 2-3 p.m. Americanization Class
- 8:30 American Movies and Music

FRIDAY

- 12:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes.

SATURDAY

- 1:30 Special picnic

SUNDAY

- 1:30 Special picnic
- 4-6 Concert and free Lemonade
- 8-9 Sunday Service. Speaker, Mr. Franklin Gaylord of International Committee Y.M.C.A. Soloists, Mrs. Timmerman and Sergeant Clements
- 9:00 Movies and Music

MONDAY

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

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Dance

WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.

THURSDAY

- 2-3 Americanization Class
- 8:30 Movies and Music

Music every afternoon, 4 to 7

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Ileri* says:—

"Although the enemy expects the Nationalist army to fight the decisive battle in the immediate environs of Angora, it is possible that Ismet Pasha, while waiting for the arrival of reinforcements that are coming from the Caucasus and from other fronts, may not accept a battle except farther east. In any case, we are certain that the Nationalist high command will not allow itself to be influenced by sentiment, but will consider the military necessities as above every other consideration. According to information emanating from Greek sources, Ismet Pasha is fortifying the line some 60 kilometres west of Angora, passing through Bey Bazar, Mahmoudlar, and Hills 72) and 688. This position, whose right wing rests on the Sakaria River and its left on the high mountains, presents an excellent line of defence. From what is said by trustworthy travelers who have come to our city on the steamer "Korniloff," Anatolia is making every needed preparation for dealing the Greek army a new and terrible blow. We are assured that in a few days we shall have happy news from the front."

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:— "The delegates, English, French, Italian and others, will meet around the Conference table in Paris to examine and discuss the latest phases of the Near Eastern question and of that of Upper Silesia. What will be the decision the delegates of the Powers will adopt as to the Eastern question? This is the query that excites public opinion, the world around. As a result of the negotiations at London, it was understood that the only obstacle to the return of peace in the Near East was the question of Thrace and Smyrna. That was why the Allied Powers preferred to maintain a neutral attitude rather than take sides in the armed conflict between Greece and Turkey. Now it is true that the Greek front is not today just the same as it was before the offensive. But the foreign military specialists themselves have testified that this change is not such as to be considered a decisive result of the operations. In other words, from the beginning of the offensive till now the Greeks have been unable to secure in Anatolia the success they had hoped for. The whole world has realized this. And in this case, the delegates of the Allied Powers in treating the Eastern question cannot arrive at a decision against the Turks on the theory that the Greeks have won any decisive victory in Anatolia. To reach any decision, they will declare the necessity of having some demand for mediation on the part of either Turks or Greeks. Since the Turks have always declared that they were ready to conclude peace on condition their national aspirations regarding Thrace and Smyrna were satisfied, they will see no need of asking for mediation. As for the Greeks, there is no probability that they will make such a request under the present circumstances, that is, so long as they occupy Kütahia and Eski Shehir. Consequently it is not probable that the Conference about to meet in Paris will come to any definite decision on the mat-

ter of peace for Turkey. However, if the mere exchange of views on the Eastern question does not bring peace, it will at least bring out the suggestions of the Allied Powers; and it may become possible to know as a result of this Conference whether the war will continue through the winter."

The *Peyam-Sabah* says:—"Our readers have doubtless given the attention it merited to the semi-official communiqué from London. The subject of it was Constantinople as the seat of the Sultanate. It is not to be denied that, after their mediocre successes against the Angora troops, the Greeks were overjoyed and wished to make some demonstration even in our capital itself, to prepare manifestations in Thrace, and even to raise again the subject of Constantinople. Naturally such rumors cause no little stir in our midst. The communiqué above mentioned reveals not only the true situation in Constantinople in the eyes of Europe, but also the feeling about the whole of the Turkey, and that even thirty Greces united could not change this situation. "Politics have no importance. Force is what we need. We shall do whatever we like by force." So say some of our charlatans who disgrace the name of journalists. They ought to learn something from these significant events. Let the Greeks make the demands of a conqueror; these charlatanisms have no weight. Let the Greeks go even as far as Konia; they are condemned to retrace their steps and to leave our territory. Constantinople is the capital of the Ottoman Empire. In the eyes of Europe there is a Turkey that represents the Turks, the Sultanate and the Caliphate. The relations between Angora and Turkey are of no consequence. Let the folly of Angora once disappear; and then what will be our situation in the eyes of Europe? We shall see how strong it will be; and we shall easily settle our accounts with such a time-serving enemy as Greece."

THE SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW IN MISSIONS

(In an able paper presented to the Foreign Missions Conference this year at Garden City, L.I., on the subject of Social Problems in Missions, Mr. Robert Woods, Director of the South End House, Boston, says in part:—)

I had the great pleasure of visiting many of the missionary colleges and I found in every case that the members of the faculty are anxious to have the point of view of the social worker represented among them. They are hoping that there may be in each college a professor who will also be a practical person, in direct contact with social service in the field and that he would be able to train the students so that they shall have the point of view of community service.

It would mean great things, of course, to have this point of view and training introduced more fully into the colleges, where it could begin to lay hold on every student. The great additional grasp that would come to Christian education in the Orient in this way would make it a far more penetrating national influence and it would help to bring about a fellowship between it and educational influences in the Western countries that would have increasing significance

and value. When it is understood that the Christian colleges are training so many men who are rising into power in public administration, in business, and in education, it will be seen how important it is that the best leadership in social studies should be provided.

Much could be said about what the Christian colleges in Asia have already done in sending out students with a keen sense for intelligent social service, and what they are capable of doing in the future. To give a single example, the American University at Beirut has been heavily drawn upon by the British administration successively in Egypt, the Soudan, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. Lord Cromer said that his work in Egypt would not have been possible without the young men from Beirut with their knowledge of language and custom, and their direct sympathetic approach to the people. It is to our point that the lamented President of the University, Howard S. Bliss, was the first young American to go into residence at Toynbee Hall, and remained a lifelong disciple of Canon Barnett. Among the promising new developments at Peking University is to be a School of Social Work.

It is very interesting to see how the impulse to social service is laying hold of all sorts of people in the Orient. The Y.M.C.A. is exercising its remarkable influence in all the larger cities, chiefly by what goes on inside the building, but largely by what goes on outside and apart from it. It is a quite moving experience, as one goes to these cities, to find leading citizens, lawyers, bankers, business men and educators, gathering as an inquiring circle around the young Association secretary, because he represents a point of view and something of knowledge with regard to progress in connection with our city life in this country. Baffled by their national problems, they are the more keen and eager to find ways through which they can render service in dealing with their city conditions.

When I was in Osaka, the Chicago of Japan, I had the privilege of meeting 150 or 200 of the leading men of the city, with the governor of the prefecture in the chair. I was trying to tell those men about ways in which small gains made for social improvement in odd corners of the cities were presently taken up by the city administration or embodied in state legislation. I instanced the case of a law in the State of Massachusetts requiring a doctor, whenever a baby patient develops an infection of the eye, to register that case. As a result of that legislation, twenty-five or thirty years hence by far the most important cause of blindness among children will have almost disappeared.

As I sat down the governor arose and said, "What has been said about the cleansing of the eyes of the babies has made me feel ashamed. This is the kind of work I ought to be doing, and you gentlemen ought to be helping me to do it. I admire the way in which public sentiment can get behind such measures in America. I have the power by which I could put a regulation of that kind into effect, but I would not want to do it without the support which an intelligent public sentiment could give." I said to him, "Your Excellency, what should you say to calling together the doctors of your

prefecture and putting the matter before them, asking them what they would have you do?" He said, "I will do that. I will quickly call those doctors together and consult them about the matter, hoping that some progress can be made to date from this meeting."

Later I met several officials of the Home Department at Tokyo, of which the governors are members, and they said, "The governor reported to his chief this morning about the meeting last night, and told him about the matter of cleansing the eyes of the new born babies." I said, "Wouldn't it be a fine thing if all of the 48 governors of Japan should get a report from headquarters on that matter?" And the reply was, significantly, "Perhaps they will." I have reason to believe that they did.

The truth is that government officials throughout the Orient, and public-spirited citizens, are beginning to be hard put to it. They are facing the strange rising issues of democracy. They are looking eagerly for ways of meeting their problems practically and humanly. If we can go to them with all the best lessons that we can get out of Western life as to the human way, and the Christian way of nation building, of democratic structural work from the home out into the community, and from that out into the nation as a whole, we shall find those men eager to receive what we have to impart.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN PALESTINE

Reports received recently from Palestine, says a colonial Office communiqué, show that much valuable work is being done under the Antiquities Ordinance. At Ascalon the great cloisters with which Herod the Great adorned his birth place, have been identified and excavated, and statues of Apollo, Venus, Victory, and a giant one of Herod himself have been found: and the exploration of Tiberias and the area in the vicinity of the synagogue of Capernaum has had equally interesting results. At the latter site a hexagonal court, with mosaic pavement and ambulatory, has been uncovered, and a discovery of sculpture and pottery has been made at Caesarea. Steps are now being taken to preserve and protect the Crusaders' Tower at Ramleh, the ancient church of Jifna at Ramallah, the Crusaders' Fortress at Athlit, and other monuments, in addition to the upkeep of the citadel and walls of Jerusalem, which are entrusted to the Pro-Jerusalem Society.

The mosaic pavement with early Hebrew inscriptions and other decorative designs found last year at Ain-Ouq, near Jericho, has now been completely excavated and removed to Jerusalem for conservation; while a fine sculptured sarcophagus, recovered in fragments from Turinus Aya, has been reassembled and exhibited in the citadel. Good progress has been made meanwhile with the organization of a central museum of antiquities in Jerusalem. Already 6,000 objects have been catalogued, and the collection will shortly be open to the public. It is also proposed to organize collections of sculpture and architecture and other antiquities of peculiarly local interest at Tiberias, Acre, Athlit, and Ascalon.

—London *Telegraph*

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Sir Horace Rumbold, K.C.M.C., M.V.O., was received in audience by the Sultan on Saturday last.

Admiral Gallieni of the Italian navy, commanding the Levant division, and Captain Gambardella gave a reception to the Italian colony of this city on board the super-dreadnaught "Duilio" on Friday last. This pride of the Italian navy dropped anchor in the Bosphorus last week.

Senator Marshal Salih Pasha, Minister of Marine, left Constantinople Sunday by Italian steamer for Brindisi and Switzerland. He expects to go later to Paris to be present there during the meeting of the Supreme Council, which began on Monday.

Dr. Abdullah Djevdet Bey, Director-general of the Public Health Department, is taking every possible means to secure from the Public Debt Commission its consent to an increase of 20 paras per kilo in the tax on salt, this sum to be used in the maintenance of a hospital for the cure of tuberculosis.

The civil functionaries of the city government received last week the second half of their salaries for April, and were promised their May salaries during the current week.

Damad Ferid Pasha, former Grand Vizier, left the city on Sunday on his way to Vichy for his health.

On the payment of a ransom of Ltq. 15,000, all the men captured by brigands from Candilli have been released except one, who died as a result of his cruel treatment.

Dr. Rıza Tewfik Bey left on Sunday by Italian steamer for Brindisi.

THE NEAR EAST

Dr. Rıza Nour Bey, of the Grand National Assembly, has been sent by the Angora government to Kars with the text of the treaty with the Bolsheviks as ratified by the Angora Assembly. He is there to meet the Bolshevik representatives who come with the copy as ratified by the Soviets. If these agree, it is expected that the exchange of signed copies will take place next week Thursday. Rıza Nour Bey is also to arrange for the exchange of Turkish and Russian prisoners as specified in this treaty.

It is stated that according to the terms of the Turco-Bol-

shevik treaty, Kars and Ardahan are to be given over to Turkey. Nevertheless, a Greek newspaper reports the arrival in Erzroum of a Bolshevik military mission.

The Angora government is trying to come to an agreement with the Persian government, and has sent a mission thither with this purpose. The Persian government has sent to Angora its minister of public instruction, MOUNTAZED-DOWLEH. It is also stated that Angora has sent a mission to Kourdistan, loaded with rich gifts for the Kourdish chiefs.

Bishop Tourian has been elected Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem.

The proposed visit of the Catholicos of all the Armenians to Constantinople and Jerusalem has been indefinitely postponed.

The damage done in Bulgaria by the recent severe hailstorms is estimated 200 million leva, or at present rates of exchange, \$1,850,000.

OTHER LANDS

The Greek steamer "Megali Ellas" was held outside the three-mile limit on her arrival at New York on July 29th, owing to the fact that the July quota of immigration would not allow any more immigrants to land. She was allowed to proceed and dock on August 1st.

The track and field contest between the Oxford-Cambridge team and that of Cornell and Princeton Universities resulted in a tie, each side winning five events. Second places did not count, but the Englishmen won 5½ to the Americans' 4½.

The first stone of the new library for Louvain University was laid on July 28 by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians, of Cardinal Mercier and many others.

The Supreme Council, which met in Paris on Monday, is expected to take up the questions of war criminals, of sanctions, of the Russian famine, and the Near Eastern problem.

The Russian Government having agreed to the stipulated release of all American prisoners held in Russia, the American Relief Administration has undertaken to fight the famine among the children and invalids of Russia. It is expected that this will entail an expense of from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 per month. An international committee has been formed at Riga to secure famine relief. Conditions could hardly be worse. In Moscow, where cholera has also broken out, 10,000 deaths per day are reported from both causes. In Petrograd revolts have been suppressed by the military with great loss of life. Great masses of the population from the

surrounding regions are flocking toward Moscow in the conviction that the Soviet government must have stored large amounts of food there. They are being kept away from that city by the use of poison gas. Cholera is making terrible ravages along the Volga river and in the Black Sea region.

Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor, died in Naples last Wednesday, and was buried on Sunday with a most imposing funeral, the hearse being literally covered with wreaths. His fortune is estimated at two million pounds sterling.

PERSONAL

Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. R. S. M. Emrich in the death yesterday of her son Wallace, of spinal meningitis.

Mr. J. Livingston Grandin, a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, with Mrs. Grandin arrived in Constantinople last week, and left on Monday by steamer for Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. Grandin entertained the missionaries of the Board at a luncheon at the Pera Palace on Saturday last.

Mr. F. D. Steger, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for Turkey, is starting today for an inspection trip to Adana.

Dr. Bertram V. D. Post and family and Mrs. A. S. Bedell and children, of Robert College, Miss Small and Mr. Fuller of the N.E.R. Harpout unit, Miss Stem of Bebek, and Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, the newly elected Foreign Secretary of the American Board, with his family, sailed from Constantinople for New York last Saturday on the big "King Alexander," formerly the German liner "Cleveland," and during the repatriation period after the armistice used for the transport of American troops and called the "Mobile."

Rev. George E. White, D.D., and Mr. Theodore D. Riggs left last Saturday by U. S. destroyer for Batoum on a visit to Tiflis, expecting to be gone about three weeks.

Miss Dana and Miss Ketchum of the Treasury office staff at the Bible House went last week Thursday to Cham Korea, Bulgaria, for a visit.

Mr. A. S. Bedell and Prof. C. E. Estes of Robert College left by train on Monday for Bulgaria, to spend a few weeks in Cham Korea.

During the past week, Dr. Esther Lovejoy, the Head of the American Women's Hospitals has been visiting Constantinople. Dr. Lovejoy made a trip to Izmid to inspect the new American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief which is under the charge of Dr. Elliott. The American Women's Hospitals are supplying the personnel for the Izmid hospital and cooperating with the medical work. Dr. Lovejoy left by Orient Express for Serbia Thursday evening.

SUNDAY SERVICES August 14, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Mr. H. M. Bradshaw, Y.M.C.A.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, August 9th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.50	20 leva	0.28 1/4
Pound sterling	5.56	20 marks	0.38 1/4
20 francs	2.45	20 kronen	0.02 1/4
20 lire	1.35	Gold lira	6.30
20 drachmas	1.54		

BAKER'S ANNUAL SALES

Ladies should make a point of visiting
our Store during this sale.

REDUCTIONS in all DEPARTMENTS

**SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE of LADIES,
COTTON and WASHABLE
SILK BLOUSES**

**LADIES' BEST SILK STOCKINGS
REDUCED TO CLEAR
owing to Heavy Stocks.**

GENUINE BARGAINS

Just arrived :-

Cricket Bats and Balls
Polo Helmets
Tennis Racket Gut

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

Has moved to
More attractive quarters

in
MEIDANDJIK, KUTCHUK TURKIA HAN
Second floor

(Next to Kenadjian Han)
Opposite Turkish Post Office, Stamboul
Phone. Stamboul 1951.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN**GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK****140, Broadway, New York**

Paid up Capital and Surplus \$ 50,000,000
 Total Assets over \$700,000,000

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is a complete international bank.

It maintains offices in New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, Brussels, Havre and Constantinople. It has affiliations and connections throughout the world and is able to give, therefore, a comprehensive financial service.

Its chief functions and facilities include:

Accepting Current Accounts and Time Deposits.	Buying and Selling Foreign and Domestic Securities.
Dealing in Foreign Exchange.	Issuing Documentary Credits.
Lending on Approved Collateral.	Supplying Credit Infor- mation.
Collecting Foreign Bills Safe Keeping of Securities.	Issuing Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit.

CONSTANTINOPLE OFFICE
Yildiz Han - Rue Kurekdjiler
Galata

Telephone : Pera 2600-4
Cable Address : "GARRITUS"

New York. London. Liverpool. Paris. Havre. Brussels.

CUNARD LINE

Regular Service of cargo steamers
from Constantinople to London, Liverpool,
Antwerp, New-York & Boston.

Also Passenger service from the
Piraeus to New-York.

For rates, etc., apply to

WALTER SEAGER and Co. Ltd.

Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata.