

The Orient.

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FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

The "safe-and-sane Fourth" movement takes various forms in different parts of the American world. In Constantinople, owing to the fact that the Fourth came on a Sunday, the celebration in true Oriental style became a three-day affair. There were picnics and camping-parties to the beaches on Saturday, and a patriotic service at Robert College on Sunday, with the display of Old Glory from the American homes and institutions. And on Monday all the war vessels in the harbor and the American steamers were much beflagged, and the usual salute of honor was fired at noon. The Y.M.C.A. was holding a field day and reception at the Camp at Suadié-by-the-sea, and quite a number of families arranged a picnic on the beach near the north end of the Bosphorus. Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bristol held a reception at the Embassy in the afternoon, where a large number of friends gathered, and where an orchestra from the U.S. Navy furnished music for those who desired to dance. Refreshments were plentiful-and delicious, and the good news of the release of Mr. and Mrs. Nilson of Tarsus after some days' detention through error at Selefké, gave an extra note of gladness to the occasion.

OPENING OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Thursday, July 1st, was a most auspicious day for the formal opening of the newly established Canadian Hospital for Tuberculous Children, which is under the management of the Near East Relief. Dr. J. P. McNaughton had made excellent arrangements for handling the large numbers who came, most of them landing at Yedi Koulé Station on the railroad, and being conveyed to the Hospital by motor transport. The day was bright, but not as blistering as some recent days have proved; and a pleasant breeze made the afternoon ideal for the visitors.

When word came some time ago that the Canadian Fund was to be used in part at Constantinople, it was decided after much consultation that the thing most loudly called for was some scientific treatment of the many children that were found to be in the incipient stages of tuberculosis. The great question was, where suitable accommodations could be found. Just as it began to seem hopeless to hunt for the right spot, the Greek Committee in charge came forward with the proposition that two of the five splendid buildings of the Yedi Koulé Hospital annex erected not many years ago through the generosity of Mr. Mavrogordato, — buildings

that had suffered considerably during the war, — should be turned over to the Near East Relief rent free for a period of two years, if they would agree to put them in shape. It is a fine spot for such work, and the generous offer was gladly accepted. The work of renovation took longer and was more costly than had at first been estimated; but the three thousand liras spent included putting in a modern kitchen and laundry service, and resulted in giving the Canadian Fund a splendid plant. There are accommodations for a hundred children, and every bed will soon taken, though as yet there are but twenty or thirty admitted. Dr. Graff and Miss Phillips have been especially busy in aiding Dr. McNaughton, head of the Constantinople Relief Unit, in making the arrangements, and many others have helped.

The guests who came out Thursday to see the institution were bountifully supplied with tea and cakes on the spacious porch of one of the buildings, and then followed short addresses in commemoration of the occasion. Rev. Hovsep Djedjizian of Gedik Pasha spoke most eloquently in Armenian of the appreciation of the Armenians for what the Americans were doing for their people. He was followed by the Protosyngelos of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, Archimandrite Athenagoras, representing the Greek share in this very international undertaking, who expressed his hearty gratitude for the efforts of the Americans for the suffering of his own people. Mr. Barzillai, Chairman of Jewish Relief, followed in French, saying he regretted his inability to speak in his own language, that of Moses and David; he also lauded the generosity of those who had made this institution possible. At this point Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol appeared and was immediately called forward by the chairman and compelled to add his willing word of commendation of the undertaking. Dr. McNaughton then gave a brief review of the steps taken to inaugurate the Tuberculosis Hospital, as well as of the need for it; and lastly he called on Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., to offer the prayer of invocation and dedication. The guests then had a chance to go over the entire plant.

Very fortunately the institution has secured as head nurse Miss E. M. Wood, of Sarnia, Canada, who has with her seven probationers, Greek, Armenian and Russian. The prospects for the young institution are rosy.

Among those present at the opening were Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bristol, Col. and Mrs. J. P. Coombs, Dr. W. W. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods, of South End House, Boston, Mrs. Stambollian, President of the Armenian Red Cross, Mr. Mavrogordato, son of the founder, and patron of the Greek Hospital, etc.

MRS. FRED D. SHEPARD

News has been received of the death in Orange, N. J., on June 4th, of Mrs Fanny P. Andrews Shepard, widow of the late Fred D. Shepard, M.D., long connected with the Central Turkey Mission and with the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital at Aintab. Mrs Shepard was the daughter of A.B.C.F.M. missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, and was married to Dr. Shepard at Ann Arbor, Mich., July 5th, 1882, sailing for Turkey just a month later. All their missionary career was spent in Aintab, where Dr. Shepard finally laid down his life December 18th, 1915, of typhus fever. Mrs. Shepard went with her daughter Florence to Beirut and was with her other daughter, Mrs. Ernest Riggs of Harpout, till the British captured Beirut. Returning to America in 1918, she has made her home with a sister in Orange. Her son, Lorrin A. Shepard, M.D., has been for nearly a year with the Near East Relief at Aintab, under appointment of the American Board.

The death of Mrs. Shepard has shattered the hope entertained by her friends that she might be able to return to Turkey and continue the many activities she had developed for the uplift and blessing of the women and children of this land. Hers was one of the most widely influential American lives ever consecrated to Christian work on the foreign field. She was indefatigable in her efforts and never sought or even thought of her own comfort or ease. She was entirely devoted to the highest interests of those to whom she gave herself so unreservedly.

Her home was always a center of hospitality and friendliness. Nor were its gracious influences ever limited, as sometimes happens, to American associates or to the wealthy; the poor and neglected were also sure of a helpful welcome there.

During the first years of her residence in Aintab, Mrs. Shepard gave much time to medical work for the women and children. Later however, as medical facilities increased, she gave up this work and devoted herself to other lines of activity.

She was richly endowed with artistic gifts and at the same time with an unusual business ability. As the economic conditions under which women and girls were living in Turkey made it impossible for them to support themselves respectably, Mrs. Shepard developed the home manufacture of remarkably beautiful lace and embroidery, with the result that not only in Aintab, but also in Ourfa, Marash, Adana and other places thousands of women were enabled to make a comfortable living.

Another line of work that made a special appeal to Mrs. Shepard was the establishment of Sunday schools and women's prayer meetings, especially outside of the Evangelical community. In this she was eminently successful and the spiritual awakening produced by these means was widespread and lasting. She was deeply interested in individuals and people in trouble of any kind and particularly with moral or

spiritual difficulties were constantly coming to her for help. In this way she was a center of light and hope and good cheer to a very wide circle of friends.

She found recreation in the study of botany and she became an expert in her knowledge of the plant life of Northern Syria and Cilicia. She gave valuable assistance to Dr. Post of Beirut in the preparation of his well known Botany of Syria.

Mrs. Shepard is gone from us, and much of her work has been destroyed by the cruel events of the last few years. But her memory will live on and her work in Turkey will be continued by her son, Dr. Lorrin Shepard who has taken charge of the hospital which his father and mother built up, and by her daughter Alice, wife of Rev. Ernest Riggs, President of Euphrates College in Harpout, and by her daughter Florence, now teaching in Syria.

F. W. M.

FRENCH AID FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES

Under the auspices of the French Society for Aid to the Wounded, which for some time has had a branch in Constantinople, a hospital of 30 or 35 beds has just been opened in this city, to care for the Russian Refugees who have flocked in such numbers hither since the Bolshevik menace has been turning South Russia upside down. This is called the Jeanne d'Arc Hospital, and it was opened with due formalities on Thursday of last week, in the presence of a large and representative body. Among those present were M. DeFrance the French High Commissioner, with Mme DeFrance, Vice-Admiral de Bon, commanding the French forces in the Mediterranean, General de Bourgon, who acts for General D'Esperey in the absence of the latter, Colonel Bouchez, Chief of Staff, and M. Neratoff, Russian Representative in Constantinople, with General Witte, president of the Russian Red Cross. After the religious ceremony of consecration, M. Neratoff and General Witte expressed the gratitude of the Russians for this proof of French beneficence; and Mr. DeFrance responded, emphasizing the desire of France, great as was the work she had to do at home in reconstruction, to do what she could for her allies also.

Aside from the hospital proper, where Col. Larminat has a French lady doctor and several nurses to assist him, there is connected with the establishment a clinic for women and children each Monday, a dispensary service three days a week and baths twice a week; clothing is given out to the needy twice a week, and on two other days work is given. It will be of great assistance to the indigent among the Russian refugee population.

SUNDAY SERVICES July 11, 1920

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.30 a.m. Dr. A. W. Dewey.
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

BEIRUT SCHOOL GIRLS AT PLAY

"Beit" Ward was the scene of another delightful gathering of the parents and friends of the girls of the Faculty School on Saturday afternoon, June 4th, when The Girls' Basket Ball Club of the school gave an entertainment consisting of three little plays. "Are you going to write it up?" "Surely!" And now they all did so well that the scribe is embarrassed to pick out any one or any few. The girls did it all themselves, but they had the willing help of the boys to take tickets, shift scenes, draw the curtain, etc.

The curtain opened on "Miss Squeers' Tea-Party." Esther Ward was the lacrymose Fanny Squeers, Belle Dorman was the cheerful and engaging (and engaged) Matilda Price, we hardly recognized Mary-Frances Bacon as trig Nicholas Nickleby and Rachel Hall as jolly John Brodie. The costumes were perfectly in keeping with the "Early Victorian" setting. It was fine. Then the curtain all too soon, and behind it came the strains of "The Wind-Jammer Band," while the furniture and scene were changed. Surely no other sounds could be heard while this racket went on. It was a perfect imitation of the matutinal cacophony that issues from the Gallic barrack every morning and wakens and keeps awake every resident of Ras Beirut. It had an enthusiastic encore. Virgil was right! *Forsan et haec meminisse*, etcetera! Then came a great calm, and the curtain drew back and we saw "Poor Noll" or Dr. Goldsmith, dressed as none of the medical faculty would dare to dress in these days; but he was in great distress and likely to be put out of his lodgings. The piece was named "How the Vicar of Wakefield Found a Publisher." Olive Somerville is Scotch, but it was not hard for her to make us believe that she was for the time the witty Irishman in trouble, for she became the Doctor. We never supposed that that old bull dog, Dr. Johnson, would or could appear charming, yet such he was as Katherine Day portrayed him. Nor would her friends suppose that Florence Day could be such an unrelenting land-lady. Dick and Margery were most sympathetic children of this hard land-lady and Esther Ward and Elizabeth Nicol were as natural as life, even in these 18th century clothes. Anna West as the Bailiff did not have much to do, as Dr. Johnson came to the rescue, but we believe that the Bailiff would have put him out if he had not paid up! And then that curtain all too soon again, and when next it was withdrawn the immortal Shakespeare entertained us with a bit from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mary Nicol was unwell and Katherine Day became Pyramus, who whispered to and looked at his Thisbe, Barbara Nicol, through the "wall" which Florence Day "presented." She also was "moonshine" with a brush on shoulder, a candle lantern in one hand and the Dormans' dog in leash in the other. And that dog! How well and natural he played his part! He scratched for fleas and hunted the promenaders quite as naturally as if off the stage! He sniffed at the terrible lion, too, and seemed to recognize better than we that it was his good neighbor Mary-Frances Bacon beneath that tawny skin and was not at all afraid nor even growled. Eli-

zabeth was a charming little page and on a bank lolled four critics of the play, Theseus camouflaged Faith Jessup, Hippolyta was Katherine Nickoley, quite grown up, and Lysander was Rachel Hall, quite a young man, and Demetrius was Alice West, a very handsome young fellow. Katherine Day was the prolog. It was great fun. The Prolog at the end thanked the audience for their attention and attendance, the boys for their willing help, Mrs Graham for furniture, Miss Black for the costumes that have been kept by her from past decades of plays and charades, and Mrs. Ward for the use of her house, and then that terrible lion went scampering on all fours down the aisle with a huge bunch of roses for the land lady, who this time was kind. "Ho, ye, O Ho, ye! The Faculty School!" was the song that closed one of the pleasantest relaxations of this busy and tiring season, the approaching end of the school year.

W. B. A.

THE LOCAL PRESS

Nearly all the editorials in the Turkish papers talk of the painful impression produced on the Turkish people by the Greek advance in Asia Minor. The *Ikdam* writes:—"It is believed that these military operations, coming just at the harvest time, will still further aggravate the economic situation in Anatolia. According to the latest telegrams, the Greek expedition in the Smyrna province has two objectives, —the carrying out of the clauses of the Treaty by the Greek troops, and the crushing of the Nationalist movement by them. It is more likely the second of the two. We are not yet informed exactly what is the view of our Government about this Greek offensive. But our private information leads us to believe the Government will send a note to the High Commissioners of the Entente calling their attention to injustice of beginning the Greek movement before the Conference has made any definite decisions. Up to the time of writing, we are not told just how far the matter has been pushed."

The *Ileri* in its turn says:—"By a reversal of fortune, Greece has been charged with the punishment of Anatolia, and has been victorious. The initial successes of the Hellenic troops, resulting from their sudden attacks, have filled the Greeks with joyful enthusiasm. Naturally. How else could Greater Greece be formed? Some such adventure was needed. Who knows how many candles they will now light to the glory of Venizelos!

"But ought our Greek 'fellow-citizens' to take part in demonstrations that hurt our feelings? Are we not going to live together in the future on this soil as we have till now? Since the armistice they have not ceased to act like spoiled children. That was not especially painful to us, for in every country there may be an element that is not on the side of the Government. But we shall never forget what happened at the Taxim at the celebration for the Greek Red Cross. Especially will the sight of automobiles flying the Greek flag be always branded on our memories. The life of nations is not like that of individuals. History often has surprises in

store. Day follows day, but each is unlike its predecessor. One can neither be too well content with the present, nor too confident of the future. Dreams and hopes have their limits; and whoever goes beyond them risks being a madman. There are plenty of examples of this in our history, that should be a warning.

"The Greek offensive has now been stopped. We know not what may happen tomorrow; Greece may or may not be equal to the task confided to her. But we repeat, it is unbecoming our Greek compatriots to show their joy at the shedding of the blood of their Mohammedan compatriots. We did not expect this of them. Perhaps our words may not please certain hot-heads, but those who think seriously and remember how uncertain tomorrow is, will see that we are right. Let us speak plainly; because of our painful situation, we Turks do not cease to attach great importance to small things. We do not hesitate to value at their true worth the demonstrations which in these days distinguish our friends from our foes. Will we forget them, or not? Time will tell."

The French daily *Bosphore* writes:—"The telegrams from Europe give us the first comments of the press on the reply of the Turkish delegation to the Supreme Council. This reply, as was to be expected, is generally disapproved, in view of the decisions at Hythe and Boulogne and the mandate given to Greece to advance in Asia Minor with a view to suppressing the Kemal movement. These same despatches lead us to look for a more detailed reply from the Turkish delegation when the delegates Reshid Bey and Djemil Pasha, who were landed at Taranto by the British cruiser reach Paris, as they must have done by this time. Yet this second reply evidently cannot differ from the first, at least in its main features. The official point of view of the Sublime Porte is thus clear. It was indicated some weeks ago, not only in the press comments, but in the declarations of authorized individuals among the Turks. Turkey demands the modification of the San Remo Treaty along several lines, but chiefly in the questions of territory. The Allies have already made their reply in the official communiqué given out after the Boulogne Conference; they refuse to change the peace treaty in its essential clauses. What will now be done? After the Greek advance in Asia Minor, the Powers can only reaffirm their decisions. It is more than ever impossible to make the Greeks evacuate Smyrna or renounce Thrace. The Turkish delegation will therefore be compelled in a short time to submit and sign the peace treaty. What will be their attitude? We have often said, as we do here, that the best interests of Turkey will be served by accepting the conditions of the Allies. Tomorrow these conditions, if the pressure of military events demands it, may be modified, and this time to the detriment of Turkey. In any case, the coming week will show us whether the Turks will sign or not. But we may be allowed to add that a refusal to sign would entail many serious consequences."

Y.M.C.A. ACTIVITIES IN SMYRNA

Mr. Rankin at Smyrna reports that the City work is going fine and that the Agricultural Camp in charge of Mr. Stearns is doing a great piece of work. Mr. Stearns' letter of June 14th quotes the following:

"The farm camp is in excellent order. Everything is up and growing splendidly, and, we will soon be supplementing our meals from the garden. Have given the boys a number of talks on gardening and hope Mr. Briggie will be here soon to add to their information along practical lines. Our boys are too young for a heavy course. In this we have been greatly disappointed, but are endeavoring to make our efforts count for the most with the boys we have. We will probably increase our camp to 300 boys as the maximum.

Last Friday was a great day in our camp when we raised a Greek, an Armenian and an American flag over the camp, as well as a Y.M.C.A. pennant. Gen. Nider of the Greek Army, with his staff, graced the occasion with his presence, as well as the secretary to the High Commissioner, and his secretary for relief, together with the Archdeacon of the Greek Church, representing the Archbishop. Talks were made by all these, and the General especially expressed his admiration for the zeal of the Americans and the real good their philanthropic efforts were doing for Greece and her Army. The camp was in fine trim and I feel sure our visitors were surprised and delighted with what we had to offer them!"

The following is the daily schedule of the camp.

- 6:00 a. m. Rising hour. Blankets folded and tents tied up.
- 6:30 > Physical exercises, flag raising, morning wash.
- 7:00 > Breakfast.
- 8:00 > Day's assignments. Greeks in the field.
- 8:30 > Armenians in school.
- 11:30 > Preparation of boys' dinner.
- 12:00 > Dinner.
- 1:00 p. m. Blankets put in sun to air.
- 1:30 > Military drill.
- 2:00 > Greeks in school. Armenians for a swim.
- 3:00 > Armenians in the field.
- 4:00 > Greeks for a swim.
- 5:00 > Greeks in school.
- 6:00 > Preparation for boys' supper.
- 6:30 > Supper.
- 7:00 > Games and sports.
- 8:30 > Flag lowering.
- 9:00 > Taps.

Saturday a. m. inspection of camp; Greeks' wash day. Armenians' wash day Wednesday.

No reports have been received from Mr. Lee at Adana or Mr. Archer at Aleppo.

Mr. Dobbin has been instructed to close the work at Konia and return to Constantinople to assume the duties of Mr. Boyde, who is arranging to return to America as soon as convenient owing to ill health.

H. E. BOYDE

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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JULY 7, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

Without much doubt Americans all over this country have been celebrating the Fourth of July this year, as they always do. It has certainly been another chance for them to rejoice that they belong to the great Western Republic, and to devoutly thank God for what America has been able to do in the world. Despite recent failures and shortcomings, America still has a wonderful reputation in the Near East, and rightly so, for her record here has been a creditable one. She has never behaved selfishly, and has conferred on this land many great benefits, both material and moral, and has sent hither a multitude of devoted workers who have been willing even to lay down their lives for the good of the people. She has put in a very large amount of money without the slightest thought of gaining anything thereby; and she has always been the friend and helper of the suffering through fire, famine, massacre or war. The remarkably successful work of the Near East Relief during the past year and a half has enhanced the reputation of our country for disinterestedness and executive ability; and we have no reason for doubt that the missionary enterprises now engaged here will increase their interest and put in more resources to meet the new calls that come for work and workers.

At the same time this anniversary brings vividly to mind the failure of our country to accept its share of responsibility in the making over of this country since the war, as well as its failure to carry out the expectations of Europe and the world as to participating in the genuine effort of other nations to make the League of nations a success. This Holier-than-thou attitude has been accompanied by the most puerile exhibition ever yet seen in our Senate, which has become the laughing-stock of the world; and the feats of the Republican National Convention have hardly attained a higher level, either in platform or ticket.

Up to the time of writing, no very certain word has come from San Francisco about the Democratic Convention; but

we are not particularly edified by the preliminary "wet-and-dry" struggle, nor can any loyal American be proud of the attitude of men like Governor Edwards, in view of the recent action of the Supreme Court.

Yet let no one conclude that either our patriotism or our courage is oozing away in the humid heat of a Constantinople summer. America is a better country than it ever was before; and despite its failures and blunders, we all love it and believe in it. Somehow America will one day be convinced of its duty in the world, and will go forth to serve humanity in a high spirit of altruism that will make the pessimists respectfully keep their mouths shut, as they have had to do in the cases of Cuba, the Philippines, Halifax and so many others. We will go on celebrating the Fourth, —yes, and getting our British friends to celebrate with us, too, and will still thank God more and more for the century and a half of life that He has vouchsafed our country, as well as for the promises for the future.

If there has been any improvement in the matter of fast driving of automobiles in this city, it is not easy to perceive. Nearly every day the press records the running down and killing or severe injury of at least one person, and usually the fault is not on the side of the pedestrian. It is frequently the heaviest cars that go at the most dangerous speed, and the chauffeurs seem utterly callous to consequences. Steps might be taken by the owners of motor cars to insist on their men exercising more care, with a deduction from their wages not simply in case of an accident, but whenever they exceed the speed limits. But we need also to know just what those limits are. Why should not the streets be placarded, telling all and every just what the laws are? Most chauffeurs know at least how to read either Turkish or French, when written in large capitals. And certainly we might demand more care in the licencing of chauffeurs. As for the attitude of the police, they are of course ready to do whatever they are instructed to do, in the way of trapping and arresting reckless drivers. An interesting suggestion comes from Athens in an experiment being tried there along this line. The police on the main thoroughfares are reported to carry planks armed with sharp nails, and when they see a car speeding past at an excessive rate, they throw these in front of the luckless auto, with the result that the poor driver regrets his ambition while mending his tire, and is arrested in the bargain. The theory is that if a car is traveling within the legal limit, it can stop before reaching the fatal board; and we only hope the novel expedient does not result in unmerited injury to the innocent. But evidently something must be done; for the list of dead and wounded on our streets is fast eclipsing the casualty lists of great battles, and unfortunately the proportion of children is all too large.

The monument erected at Mans, France, in memory of Wilbur Wright, pioneer in aviation, will be unveiled July 17th, when addresses will be given by M. Millerand and the American Ambassador.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

BULGARIA'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

(From "*The Near East*")

The capital employed in weaving and other industries is solely Bulgarian. Much greater progress could be looked for if business men had at their disposal larger capital. Apart from the weaving industry there are some factories for food products and beer, chemical products, skins, metals, etc. The motive power employed in most of these factories is water. Electricity is, however, coming more and more into use; water power is abundant, and can be utilised for industry and especially for the production of electricity for lighting the large towns. There is no doubt that if foreign capitalists would interest themselves in industrial developments they could count upon excellent results.

It is only comparatively recently that the mines of Bulgaria, which apparently played an important rôle in ancient times, have been exploited. The Government, apart from the coal mines which are worked by the State, has granted concessions for some dozens of coal and copper mines. Concessions have been granted also for manganese, iron, zinc, etc. Deposits of these minerals have been found to a considerable extent, but they remain unexploited for lack of capital and foreign engineers. The mines in use often cannot give the desired yield because they are in inexperienced hands. For greater development it would be absolutely necessary to have recourse to foreign capital, and to apply modern technical methods.

The forests cover 30 per cent. of the total area of the country. They belong either to the State, to communes, or to private proprietors. The forest industry has hitherto been of little importance. If capital and personnel having the requisite technical knowledge were available there would be a great future for the industry. At the present time the forests are only utilised to obtain supplies of timber for building purposes, a great part of which is exported, especially to Turkey, wood for fuel and for charcoal making.

Before 1907, and especially during the period from 1900 to that year, exports exceeded imports. After 1907 up to the Balkan War the converse was the case. The figures for 1912, for instance, were: Imports, 213,000,000 levas; exports, 156,000,000 levas. From the facts already given it is easy to understand that since the Armistice imports have greatly exceeded exports.

In 1912 Austria occupied the first place among countries sending merchandise to Bulgaria with 24% of the above mentioned figures, followed by Germany with 20%. Great Britain occupied the third place with 14%, while France's share was only 6½%, and America's 2%. As regards exports, Belgium was first with 28%, then came Germany with 17%, Turkey and Great Britain with 11% each, and Austria-Hungary with 10%. The remainder of the exports was di-

vided among other countries. As will be seen, Great Britain was third in both cases.

Since the European war Bulgaria has imported articles of the first necessity, such as all kinds of cloth, linen, flannels, cotton and woollen thread, hats, food products of all kinds—chiefly oils, sugar, olives, sardines, etc., chemical products—caustic soda, sulphate of copper, etc.—ironmongery, tanned skins, and shoes. The countries from which these commodities have been obtained have been Italy, Great Britain, Greece, Turkey and Asia Minor; and America.

On the other hand, attar of roses, opium, tobacco, and timber have been exported to Italy, Greece, and America, and very little has gone to other countries. The export trade would have developed greatly after the war if it had not been handicapped by the question of exchange. With a view to improving the exchange, a new State institution, the "Centrale des Devises," was established soon after the Armistice. The long war having prevented exports, Bulgarian merchants, on endeavouring to resume business transactions abroad, lacked foreign exchange, and could only pay for goods in levas and to send their goods on consignment. Little by little, with the sale of produce, merchants obtained foreign exchange, and, aided by the Centrale des Devises, were in a position to make purchases abroad.

Trade in cereals promises to recover. The crop of last year is not yet sold. If the amount required for local consumption is deducted, there remains a considerable quantity for export. There was established lately a new institution, called the Consortium, for the export of cereals and their products, which has charge of the sale of cereals abroad.

The cargoes of merchandise imported and exported are carried solely by the merchant services belonging to the different foreign shipping agencies. According to the statistics for 1912 the ports on the Black Sea were visited during that year by 2,223 steamers and 3,080 sailing vessels, which brought about 304,000 tons of merchandise and 52,000 passengers. The same vessels left with 432,000 tons of merchandise and 56,000 passengers. It will be seen that sailing vessels played an important part in the carrying trade. That is explained by the fact that they are found more convenient for small shipments in the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean.

Navigation on the Danube has considerably increased. During 1912 the ports of that river in Bulgaria were visited by 8,900 steamers, 368 sailing vessels, and 3,700 barges, which brought 270,000 tons of merchandise and 230,000 passengers. The same vessels left with 342,000 tons and 211,000 passengers. The rivers in Bulgaria are not navigable. The Bulgarian merchant service is absolutely insignificant. Its total tonnage scarcely amounts to 15,000 tons. The shipping lines serving Bulgarian ports are:—The Johnston Line, the Westcott Line, the Deutsche Levant Line, the Holland-America Line, the Fraissinet, the Messageries Maritimes, and the Lloyd-Triestino.

When the Armistice was signed Bulgaria found itself in a deplorable position. Its economic life had been completely paralysed during the last few years, and the export of its produce developed very slowly after the Armistice; while the import of essential commodities, of which there was a great need, increased day by day and has far surpassed exports. Hence the depreciation of the leva. The efforts of the Government to improve the exchange have met with every possible support on the part of the business community. Thus, in response to an appeal from the State, exporters of attar of roses, opium and other commodities, placed their entire production at the Government's disposal. Exporters of tobacco, skins, and other products have made sales in Italy, America, and of late in Holland.

The only means of improving the exchange is by increasing exports, and the country is fortunate in having at its disposal large stocks of tobacco, cereals, and attar of roses. It is believed and expected that very soon the exports of cereals will be commenced to Great Britain. The profit that Bulgarian commerce will derive from exports to England will contribute greatly to the improvement of the exchange. It may be anticipated that henceforward Bulgarian produce should have a larger market in England, and similarly that English merchandise will find an excellent opening in Bulgaria. It has to be admitted that before the war other European powers, notably Germany and Austria-Hungary (faithful to their motto of "Drang Nach Osten"), employed every means to obtain the monopoly—so to speak—of certain imports into Bulgaria and of Bulgarian products for export. Thus they established in Bulgaria banks, companies, exhibitions of commerce and industry, schools, libraries, etc., and spared no effort to gain the market.

Is it not surprising that up to the present not a single English bank is to be found in Bulgaria, while the Central Powers have some dozens of financial institutions there? For the establishment of permanent relations with Bulgaria in the future it will be necessary for bankers to interest themselves in the country, and to found, in association with Bulgarian capital, banks, houses for import and export, etc.—briefly, to make popular by these institutions the creation of closer relations.

TRADE FAIRS IN THE LEVANT

A report from United States Consul-General Alexander W. Waddell, at Athens, Greece, to the Department of Commerce, tells of an exposition that took place at his city for the purpose of pushing British made goods.

Some 300 British firms were represented, their goods falling into the following general categories: Machinery, textiles and clothing, furniture and decorations, and chemicals miscellaneous. It was under the control of the Federation of British Industries in the Zappeion Palace Building, in the city of Athens, Greece, between October 19 and November 23, 1919. The Federation of British Industries was organized in 1916 for the development of British trade throughout the

world; it represents more than 16,600 commercial houses, with a combined capital of some \$20,000,000,000.

The attendance at the beginning was fair, with a tendency to decline toward the closing days of the exposition. It was not thought that the daily average attendance exceeded a few thousand. So far as is known this exposition was the first organized attempt at commercial propaganda that has been made in the Near East.

The Near Eastern market was not properly studied by the British manufacturers before planning their exhibits.

The attempt of some firms to act independently without the aid of a local agent was not wise in view of the necessity in this market of such intermediary. An attempt was made to push wall papers, and this in a country where the article is practically unknown. English woollen fabrics were inadequately represented by half a dozen firms. Furthermore an equally serious drawback to the success of the undertaking was the fact that many of the firms declared themselves ready to take orders for future delivery only, in some cases after many months.

In addition to valuable lessons to be learned by a consideration of what are thought to have been errors on the part of those responsible for the British exposition, it should be stated that if the American manufacturer is to enter this market successfully he should first of all study the field carefully, bearing in mind that the proper way to sell goods in Greece is through an agent. Such agent when appointed should be carefully consulted and his opinions followed in regard to the nature of the exhibit: he should be in close touch with his principal throughout the period of the exposition.

The number of exhibitors for such an undertaking under American auspices should be from 500 to 1,000, certainly not less than 500, and the accommodations and facilities, not forgetting the drawbacks, of Athens for such an enterprise should be carefully studied on the ground by an expert in exposition matters.

It is of prime importance that the classes of goods to be exhibited should be carefully gone into and studied, with a view to a creditable exposition of American products in the following lines:

Foodstuffs; chemical products, including dyestuffs; pharmaceutical products; lubricating oils and greases; coal, kerosene and gasoline; machinery, engines, tools and hardware (machinery should be rather small and include wine and olive oil presses, cigarette-making machinery and currant-cleaning machinery); wool and cotton yarns and clothing; fabrics, hosiery, blankets, etc., leather, hides, and skins, boots and shoes; fancy goods of metals; celluloid, artificial ivory, tortoise shell; jewelry; hardware; automobiles, including trucks; naval stores; electrical supplies and novelties; agricultural machinery and tools; novelties and toys.

BEIRUT JOTTINGS

Mr. Charles A. Dana, Manager of the American Press at Beirut, with his family and Miss Margaret Mac Gilvary, have sailed for America on business with the Presbyterian Board for the American Press. Mr. Dana is expecting to broaden the scope and work and influence of the Press. Mr. Henry Glockler has been made Assistant Manager and is in charge during Mr. Dana's absence. Mr. Glockler has also been nominated for full membership in the American Mission. An Assistant Foreman to Mr. W. R. Glockler has recently arrived from Great Britain.

The Y.W.C.A. Service Center, "The Blue Triangle," started in their work with 111 paid-up members, and 129 registered for classes. It is a success from the word "Go!" The girls are enthusiastic over it as well as the two directors, Miss Vossler and Miss Lack.

"The Staff" challenged the Faculty of the S. P. C. to a match at tennis, which was played off on June 2nd. As might have been expected, but probably was not anticipated by the faculty members, at least, the younger and spryer men won. They got 3 matches to 1 for the faculty. In addition to the hotly fought matches it was a most delightful affair socially. The "staffites" were out in force and the faculty likewise; and with the addition of several English friends from the city there was a decided military air to the afternoon. We had the pleasure of welcoming Captain Treadwell of the U. S. S. "Tracy" and the captain and another officer of a British destroyer and two British staff officers, with their distinctive red tabs. Consul Knabenshue was present and the new Belgian Consul, and his wife. During the tea and cakes period a smart little shower of rain, a most extraordinary occurrence at this time of year, drove every one into the new tea pavilion.

They go in a series of three at Beirut, — always did, — and now the community is on tip-toe of curiosity to know who will be number three. The pairing off began with Prof. Byron Smith and Miss Alice Bliss. The next engagement was announced at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Ward to another party of the unattached. Among the stunts was a series of "photographs." And one of the groups consisted of "Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbank." When the prints were marvelously quickly printed and distributed to each one present there was a flaming heart on each picture and Lo and behold! an Ovidian metamorphosis! Mary Pickford had become our charming Beirut friend Miss Dorothy Allen, Mrs. Ward's sister, and beside her was the stalwart and equally distinguished looking William West, instructor in the College and late first lieutenant in the U. S. Artillery. Miss Allen came to Beirut with her sister and the children some eighteen months ago, coming via the Pacific route. She is now assisting Mrs. Nickoley in the college library. Mr. West is the son of the late Prof. Robert H. West, many years head of the department of mathematics in the College. Mrs. West is now the Matron of the College. Again, all Beirut is pleased.

W. B. A.

ANTINATIONALIST OPERATIONS

The Greek army north of Smyrna has continued its successes of last week by capturing Balukesir and then effecting a junction with the Greek forces which belonged to the Xanthi Division landed at Bandurma. They now hold the entire line from east of Ala Shehir (Philadelphia) to the Sea of Marmora, and the Nationalist forces have been driven toward Brousa.

Away over in the eastern section, and apparently unconnected with this movement, there has been fighting between the Armenian army and the Nationalists in the region between Erzroum and Kars, and the Armenians have captured the town of Olli, about sixty miles nearly due west from Kars. This strengthens their position greatly, providing they do not try to advance too far.

ONE PROBLEM FROM SENEGAMBIA
TO SZ'CHUAN

Although the critical conditions of the Near East still rivet the attention of the public to the Levant and its problems the July number of *The Moslem World* Quarterly is true to its aim and sweeps the wider horizon of Islamic life and thought. The leading article treats of the actual conditions on "Border Marches of Islam in Africa" and is by W. J. W. Roome of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is an invaluable, careful and detailed survey of the Moslem advance and gives lists of the tribes still pagan that are crumbling before it.

The extent and special character of Islam in Kansu and Sz'chuan, China, are described by James Hulson and M. Bothan of the China Inland Mission. There are two illuminating articles on Kourdislan, and one on present day problems and opportunities in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan by the Rev. G. W. Sowash, D.D. We learn also how Indian Moslems regard the Turkish question from the pen of the leader of the Ahmadiyah sect, while on the other hand Matis Quadra, a Moro convert from the Philippine Islands, tells how he found Chris'.

Dr. Elinore E. Calverly lifts the veil that hides the shadows of the harem in a brilliant paper entitled "Beauty for Ashes." Mrs. A. S. Boyce tells what the new Persian Government Schools are doing for girls, and Miss Hollis W. Hering contributes in her "Survey of Periodicals" a literary digest of valuable material for the student. Without mentioning other features of this issue such as a Census Survey of Cairo, our partial summary of contents should whet the appetite of all who labor and pray for the evangelization of the followers of the Arabian Prophet.

The price of this magazine, edited by Dr. S. M. Zwemer, and published by the Missionary Review Publishing Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is \$1.25 per annum. Single copies 35 cents.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The Simplon-Orient Express begins its regular runs today, with a train leaving the Sirkedji station here at 8 p. m. The Express will run three times weekly in each direction, leaving Constantinople Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, and leaving Paris Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. The train leaving here tonight is due at Sofia tomorrow at ten p. m., Belgrade twenty-four hours later, and Trieste at midnight Friday night; Venice 6:45 Saturday a.m., Milan 12:40 p.m., Lausanne 7:20 p.m., and Paris 7:35 a.m., Sunday. The time of arrival in Constantinople from Paris is 7:30 p.m. Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Owing to the circumstances that have necessitated the Greek advance into Asia Minor, further negotiations on the Turkish peace treaty have been suspended and the Turkish delegates have been told they might as well go home till further notice. They are therefore on their way back.

Lieut. Henry Rogel, a French aviator who is making a tour around Europe in a Breguet 300-horse-power plane, arrived at the San Stefano aerodrome on Monday, coming from Bucharest, and expects to leave this week for Athens on his way to Rome and Paris. He went from Paris to Bucharest via Berlin, Warsaw and Lemberg. He has already flown from Paris to Morocco without stop, and back again.

On Wednesday last was begun the trial of 86 persons accused of complicity in the systematic pillage of Yildiz Palace in 1909, on the entry into the city of the army of liberation under Mahmoud Shevket Pasha. Many of the accused have fled to Europe.

THE NEAR EAST

General Paraskevopoulos, commander-in-chief of the Greek armies, has been granted by the United States Government the Lafayette medal. He was recently honored also by the French Government, being made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

On the urgent request of all sections of the Armenian people, Mr. Boghos Nubar has withdrawn his tendered resignation of the presidency of the Armenian delegation in Paris.

The last number of the *Soldier's Companion*, the Y.M.C.A. organ for the Greek army, tells of the educational work conducted in the Hut at Pergamum, Asia Minor. About 800

so'ldiers are in compulsory classes in the Greek language, and these are by order of Colonel Tseroulis, the officer in command, considered as a part of the regular military drill of the soldiers. The Colonel is greatly interested in the development of the "Y" program, and has strengthened the teaching staff of the Hut by appointing four sergeants who have been found specially fitted for the position. He intends to eliminate illiteracy as quickly and surely as possible with the aid of the Association. There have also been started classes in English for those who wish to learn that language.

OTHER LANDS

The sale of the jewels of the late Gaby Deslys, for the benefit of the poor of her native city of Marseilles, resulted in the sum of 2,303,900 francs.

The super-Zeppelin L-71, 300 feet long, which was constructed with a view to bombarding New York, has just been delivered up to the British authorities in accord with the terms of the treaty. It has a flying radius of 12,000 miles and a speed of 100 miles per hour.

After a preliminary meeting with two sessions at Brussels, the representatives of the Allied Powers are now in session at Spa, where they meet with the delegates of Germany. Questions of disarmament and indemnity occupied them at Brussels. It was decided that the German indemnity will be divided as follows: France, 52%; Great Britain, 22%, Italy, 10%; Belgium, 8%; and Serbia, 5%

PERSONAL

Professor and Mrs. Huntington of Robert College left last week Saturday to spend several weeks in Switzerland and Italy.

After turning over the Armenian orphans in their care to the Armenians of the city, all the Americans from Hadjin have come away. Miss Cold is for the present in Talas; Miss Alice Clark, Miss Suter, Miss Bredemus, and Mr. and Mrs. Eby have come to Constantinople by way of Samsoun.

Messrs. Ralph C. Hutchinson, of Garden City, Kansas, and Walter Groves, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, both lately at Lafayette College and Princeton Seminary, arrived last week on the S. S. "America." Mr. Hutchinson has been assigned to the city Y.M.C.A. and American Sailors' Club as acting physical director; and Mr. Groves will exercise a similar function at the Souadié-Bostandjik camp.

Dr. G. G. Deaver, of the Physical Department of the Constantinople Y.M.C.A., sailed on Tuesday June 29th for Trieste en route to America, to return in the fall with Mrs. Deaver.

Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny, of Sivas, left last Thursday for America on furlough. On her return, Mrs. Sewny expects to be again connected with the medical work at Talas, where she was some years since.

Professor John C. Granbery, who has been superintending the American Y.M.C.A. work in the Greek army, left Constantinople after a short visit, last Wednesday and expects very soon to return to his position in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.

A cable from Boston indicates that Mrs. L. S. Crawford of Trebizond, Mrs. Yarrow and children of Erivan, Miss Barker of Gedik Pas'ia, Constantinople, Miss Silliman of Van, Miss Towner of Adana, Rev. J. C. Martin and family of Marash, Messrs. James and Compton of Marsovan, with their wives and twelve new missionaries expect to come to Turkey this fall. There are probably others besides.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, July 6th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.02	20 leva	0.40
Pound sterling	4.15	20 marks	0.57
20 francs	1.78	20 kronen	0.14 1/2
20 lire	1.31	Gold lira	5.01
20 drachmas	2.52		

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