

The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 42

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

TREBIZOND GREEK AND TURKISH RELIEF

(From *The Acorne*)

With the aid of my Greek interpreter and a representative from the Greek Committee to act as guide, we commenced our investigation. Our purpose was to visit every family in one district and then on to the next. There are eleven districts. In the center of each is the old Greek School which houses the majority of refugees, and houses too, the majority of misery. Ten or fifteen families are in each room, occupying the least possible space, the sick and nearly nude huddled over a small tin can containing a few chunks of smoking charcoal, trying to coax a little warmth into their shivering malarial bodies. Many are without any bedding, only a single goat skin to cover a family of six or seven. Add to this the unutterable filth of the rags which have served as their protection against rain and sunshine for several years, without having been washed in months, because there was no change of clothing. The scenes in the famous Greek Theatre formed a sad contrast to the gay life depicted before the war. One saw on the stage over a dozen families, most of them ill, lying on heaps of straw suffering from exposure. The children were covered with sores and scabies. In the balcony every box sheltered from two to three sick old women, allotted this place as most preferable, away from cold drafts. Below, fifty or more charcoal fires smoking, with no outlet for the smoke, added to the grim horror of the place!

After the first few days I carried a few simple remedies, pills and ointments, which relieved the suffering of some. The more serious cases we sent to the Free Clinic.

One of the great problems was sanitation. So, to induce cleanliness, a bribe was resorted to in the form of lime and soap, while a man was put in charge of each building to superintend and report to me. Results were most encouraging and a general cleaning day, set apart each week, was evidenced by freshly scrubbed floors. Repeated visits were made to the larger buildings until those who were ill recovered.

Our Turkish Relief is carried on in somewhat different manner. Three days of each week we met their refugees in the office of the President of the Refugee Committee. Two gendarmes kept some semblance of order as they rushed in. Those who were thought worthy of aid were sent to the Refugee Camp on the outskirts of the City. The orphans we sent to the orphanage. Requisitions are made for each family and brought to them in the camp. They are taken to the bath where all their rags are taken from them and burned. Some of them actually wailed and moaned as their rags were

hurled into the fire. One grows attached to an old friend no doubt, but these demonstrations were always cut short with a threat to take away their new clothes. When their bundles were opened and nice clean underwear with bright colored dresses were displayed, they were always pacified.

We have at the camp about three hundred and fifty with no place to which they can return. Many of these are mothers with little children. To give them work we decided to have a garden. The government gave us two large plots of land; one near by the camp, which we used for garden and the other some distance away for the farm. The Near East Relief gave the money for seed. It has been even a greater success than anticipated, for it has not only furnished work and food for those poor mothers, but also given them some means of independence. At present vegetables are sold to the Turkish Hospital, Turkish Orphanage and local markets. The money is used to send others into the interior.

Formerly they ate anywhere and everywhere, mostly on floors and dirt heaps, but now tables and benches are provided. An unusually kind hearted man is in charge of the place, with two clean (also unusual) women to help him in caring for the sick and children. Each morning every floor is scrubbed and the new refugees are kept in another part of the building until clean enough to qualify for this place.

The men among them are few, most have died in the Great War and left these women with children and old mothers. It makes one realize that after all there is very little difference between heart aches and suffering in any race, be it Turk, Greek or Armenian.

I wish it were possible to picture the gratitude of all of these people in Trebizond; to tell of the happy contrast a year has brought. There is not one of us, but feels that our work here has been worth while and that we have gained the friendship of all. The Committees of both Greek and Turk Refugee Commissions have given their entire co-operation, which has meant much in the success of our work.

ALMA B. KERR

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY LUNCHEON

On Monday last the officers of the Constantinople office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York gave a luncheon to representatives of the local press of the city, at which some fifteen or eighteen editors were royally entertained at the Pera Palace. The object of the luncheon was to place before the press the purpose and possibilities of this newly established American banking house, which is the sixth branch to be formed of the New York company. It already has of-

fices in London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre and Brussels; and, as stated the other day at the luncheon, it is represented in the management also of several corporations like the Asia Banking Corporation of China and the Philippines. The Manager, Mr. S. Metz, presided at the table, and in his address at the close of the repast; he referred to the various kinds of activity carried on by the Trust Company, assuring his guests that the purpose of the Bank in opening its branch here was not primarily to make money, but first of all to give its constituency every facility for the carrying on of their business on the most advantageous terms. His appeal to the journalists present was for their aid in placing the facts before the public, and for their sympathy in disseminating valuable information that might help business. Brief responses were made by Sefa Fikri Bey, Director of the Turkish press, and Ali Kemal Bey, the genial editor of the *Peyam-Sabah*, each of whom voiced the satisfaction of the Constantinople public in the starting of an American bank in this capital.

The new offices of the Guaranty Trust Company are practically ready, and it is hoped that within two weeks or so, they may be opened for business. Mr. Sigmund Metz, the manager, before coming here was acting manager of the London office. Mr. R. Schellens is Secretary, and Mr. O. Claiborne Assistant Secretary. The offices are in the new Yildiz Han, Galata.

THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

(Condensed from J. D. Bouchier and Holger Pedersen)

Albanian is peculiarly interesting as the only surviving representative of the so-called Thraco-Illyrian group of languages which formed the primitive speech of the peninsula. It has no nearer affinity to Slavonic or Greek than to Danish or Persian. It is therefore the only medium of enlightenment and moral progress that can be successfully applied in Albania. The analysis of the language presents great difficulties, as owing to the absence of literary monuments, no certainty can be arrived at with regard to its earlier form and later development. The groundwork and grammar are Indo-European, but a large number of words have been borrowed from the Latin, Italian, Greek, Turkish and Slavonic. In the preface to his meritorious etymological dictionary of the Albanian language, the German linguist Gustav Meyer gave some misleading statistics as to the origin of the Albanian vocabulary. Of 5,140 word-families, he said, 1,420 had a Roman origin; 540 a Slavic, 1,180 a Turkish, 840 a Greek, only 400 could be shown to be the genuine Albanian continuation of old Indo-European words, while 730 were etymologically obscure. But very many of the Italian words adopted by the Albanians in Greece have nothing to do with the common Albanian vocabulary. The Turkish element is not so important as the mere number given by Meyer would make us believe. Many of the Turkish words have no deep roots in the language and could easily be removed and expelled. And words taken by him as foreign, and words that were obscure to him and some whose existence he did not even suspect, have proved to be indigenous.

There are three declensions(*) each with a definite and an indefinite form; the genitive, dative and ablative are usually represented by a single termination. The neuter gender is absent. There are two conjugations(*); the passive formation has been retained. The infinitive is not found; as in Greek, Roumanian and Bulgarian it is replaced by the subjunctive with a particle. The two auxiliary verbs are *ham*, "I have," and *yam*, "I am." The definite article is attached to the end of the word; e.g., *mik*, "friend," *miku*, "the friend;" *lesh*, "wool," *leshi*, "the wool." Another remarkable analogy between the Albanian and the neighboring languages is found in the formation of the future; the Albanian (*do* from *dova*, I will) like the Greek *θα*, is prefixed without change to all persons of the verb. These and other points of similarity, possibly only accidental, have led to the conjecture that the primitive Illyrian language may have exerted some kind of influence on the other idioms of the peninsula. In the absence of literary culture, the Albanian dialects, as might be expected, are widely divergent; the limits of the two principal dialects correspond with the racial boundaries of the Ghegs and Tosks, who understand each other with difficulty. In writing Albanian, the Latin character is employed by the Ghegs, the Greek by the Tosks; neither alphabet suffices to represent the manifold sounds of the language, and various supplementary letters or distinguishing signs are necessary. It has been urged that there is no settled orthography for the Albanian language. This was true years ago; but since the congress of Monastir in 1908, the statement is an anachronism; the Albanian orthography is now as well settled as any other orthography. An alphabet of 52 letters, some presenting ancient Phœnician and Cretan forms, was found by Hahn in partial use at Elbasan and Tirana; its antiquity, however, has not been established. The native folk-lore and poetry of the Albanians can hardly compare with that of the neighboring nations in originality and beauty. The earliest printed works in Albanian are those of the Catholic missionaries; the first book containing specimens of the language was printed in 1635. The literature of the last two centuries consists mainly of translations and religious works written by ecclesiastics, some of whom were natives of the Albanian colonies in Italy. The most noteworthy Albanian writer was Girolamo di Rada, born 1815, a poet, philologist, and collector of national folk-lore.

The Albanian language has had a development of its own, and is now a beautiful and powerful language that should be the pride of its speakers and a sacrosanct vehicle of the intellectual and cultural growth of the old Albanian nation.

(*) Mr. C. A. Dako gives the number of declensions as six, and of conjugations as four. He also gives another remarkable feature of the language as the unexpected tense; e.g. *ham*, "I have," *paskam*, "I unexpectedly find that I have."

Y.M.C.A BOYS' CAMP, ADANA

(From the report for June)

The Boys' Summer Camp in Adana is no longer a fiction. "To be or not be" was the question for the first twenty days of the month when there was a continuous exodus of Cilicians to regions known and unknown, but since the 20th it is a fact that we all realize. The boys know it because of the change from the cloister life of the orphanages to the freedom of camp life where organized play and pleasure as well as study are made a part of their daily program. The leaders know it because the camp has no walls around it and it is well-nigh impossible to keep tabs on their charge.

Another keen realization that we all have about our boys is that they have been deprived of fathers and mothers, of home and all home influences so long, and have seen so much of the vile vicissitudes of war, that they are anything but children of the pure and noble homes from which many of them come. Sorrow is inexpressible as one thinks of all that these lads have suffered and lost. Many of them could not have suffered or lost more. With this sad realization, however, we find our inspiration and direction for our work. We have to make our camp a home with as much of the good old home atmosphere as it is possible. These boys are not incorrigible. They need the friendly sympathetic touch that they have been denied so long, and they are going to get it.

We have already done away with the words "orphan" and "orphanage" and nicknames of the same. We have eliminated corporal punishment. The leaders are a bit at sea to know how to hold and exercise authority without the omnipresent rod of correction. To the boys it is a very happy omission. We have given the government largely into their hands and they have not so far reduced it to Bolshevism, and if anything they are getting farther away from it each day. The first day or two we had a broken head, several battered noses and bruised hands and faces and any amount of swearing. The complaints are rather few now. We have not had one brought back the second time to be reprimanded by the "father" for similar or different misdemeanor. They are themselves to prohibit and to prevent lying and swearing, quarreling and mischief in general, and they like the charge. A dozen hands will stop the mouth that emits blasphemies and lies, and another dozen will arrest the arm that rises to strike a brother. A quarrel is always to end with a handshake and "I beg your pardon." Not a few friends in other institutions are watching to see how this rather novel method in this country is going work. The boys, however, have not betrayed our confidence in them. They are doing so well that some of us feel they are "going on to perfection."

We are giving much thought at present to the establishment of a recreational program that will fit itself to the new conditions and will keep the boys healthfully busy during their idle times. We are starting off with "setting-up" every

afternoon for a part of the boys and are giving them games of a simple nature, games that require a certain amount of attention and skill and that will rouse the spirit of competition. Later we shall start them in organized games and will then have outdoor basketball arrangements in order, as well as a volley ball court. The heat is so intense that activities that require a large amount of physical exertion cannot be used safely until four o'clock in the afternoon. Then a breeze springs up that allows exertion without a possible danger of overheating. Hiking and games that require a big expanse of country are out of the question. With baseball, basketball, volleyball, competitive games and the gymnasium apparatus, however, we can establish a pretty full program that will give a good deal of constructive training.

Great as is the need of wholesome recreation, that of education is no less important. We have just enough of each to strengthen and support the other. That is about four hours of study, music and recitation, two hours of rest and between four and five hours of games, hikes, swimming, boy scout instructions and setting up exercises. That is about all that some can stand. We have perhaps as many as a dozen cases of nose bleed in a day.

While writing these lines a boy of sixteen stands before the clock and asks the time of day from another. This boy is having his only chance of study this summer. That chance is not going to be denied him even if we have to give him individual service. To aid ten such is worth all the time of ten teachers for four or five months. Our leaders can teach better than they can do anything else.

Adana boasts of a really good vocal music teacher. He has already put several songs in the hearts of the boys and they sing and hum and whistle the most of the time. Their laughter and song serve as an antidote to the memories of evil days in wood and wilderness throughout the Southlands of Turkey. Many of them bear the tattoo on their hands and faces put there by Turkish and Arabian foster parents as perpetual reminders of them. Music charms these youngsters and tames away the sting of wild memories. We are giving a large place to music on our program.

At this writing (July 6th) we have about two hundred and fifty on the roll and fifteen others who find food and shelter with us because they have nowhere else to go. On account of the rules governing the use of funds, or because of an existing helpless mother somewhere, they are excluded from the orphanages. Their staying with us relieves them from the necessity of begging from already destitute people in the refugee camps. One simply cannot see them and hear their stories and not share a shelter with them. We have not passed this way before and perhaps will never pass it again. We cannot do less than our best, and God help us to see and to do our best.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Elmer, Mrs. E. A. Yarrow and children, and Miss Silliman left last Saturday morning for Batoum by Italian steamer, to join the Caucasus staff of the Near East Relief.

RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK FOR THE HOLY LAND

(From the *Missionary Review of the World*)

Palestine is not only at the crossroads of the world geographically and ethnologically, but is at the crossroads religiously. Here meet the Moslems and Jews, the Greeks and Roman Catholics, the Protestant Christians in all types and degrees of sects. It has been the battle ground of political and spiritual forces, without true liberty, national and ecclesiastical. Now, since the British Government has taken control, the administration announces a policy of economic development and of complete religious liberty. Hon. Louis Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has just been elected President of the Zionist movement, also expresses the hope for harmony among Jews, Moslems and Christians. The recent Zionist congress hopes for the economic development of Palestine and for the establishment of equal rights and justice to all.

Among the economic improvements planned are the reclamation of swamp and desert land, construction of a modern harbor at Haifa and another at Jaffa, the utilizing of the rivers to furnish light and power, the encouragement of home industries, reforestation of denuded hills, in fact as nearly as possible a return to the condition when it was a "land flowing with milk and honey."

According to the British plans the government of Jerusalem will be under a council composed of two Moslems, two Jews and two Christians, with a Mohammedan as President and a Jew as Vice-President. Some difficulty in balancing the various religious and racial sympathies is anticipated. It is the desire of the British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, that the spiritual influences of the Holy Land shall be developed, and that there shall radiate from it moral forces for the service of the world.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th

- 5-7 Special Music.
8:30 Special concert by Russian Cellist. A "Special" invitation is extended to all Americans to attend.

THURSDAY

- 6-8 French classes (as usual)
8:30 Islam, the Religion of Turkey, - talk by Dr. McNaughton.

FRIDAY

- 5-7 Special Music.
8:30 American Movies.

SATURDAY

- 5-7 Special music.
8:45 Dance as usual.

SUNDAY

- 10:00 Church parties.
2:00 Inland picnic.
5-7 Special Music.
8:45 Sunday sing and service. Soloist, Mrs. Finney Markham. Speaker, Mr. Finney Markham.

MONDAY

- 6-8 French classes (as usual)
Checker tournament.

TUESDAY

- 5-7 Special music.
8:45 American Movies.

Now that the weather is cooler and the evenings longer, more stress is being laid on out-door "hikes" and indoor evenings. The rooms are being rearranged and refurnished and special attractions planned along the "eat" line. The concert for Wednesday evening is to be of high grade, and the movies as up to date as possible. It is hoped that all Americans will avail themselves of the privileges of the Club, and we are sure they will find the library particularly attractive. The Sunday evening service is designed to meet the need not only of the sailor but of the civilian living in the vicinity. The program for this coming Sunday is particularly attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Finney Markham have recently come from New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Markham is a graduate of Washburn and Yale. Mrs. Markham is a daughter of our Dr. McNaughton.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE

According to the *Peyam-Sabah*, there are serious disagreements between the Kemalist leaders at Angora, and the man who was called minister of finance has quit his job. The lawlessness of the bands of brigands, known as *chêl*, has been disturbing the consciences of some of the members of the quasi-government, who are asking troublesome questions of the others. A newspaper published in Angora called the *Yeni gün*, or "New Day," edited by Younous Nadi Bey with the cooperation of the former editor-in-chief of the *Tanin* and of Halide Edib Hanum, the famous feminist, is said to be publishing drastic criticism of the governing capacity of Moustafa Kemal; and other papers in Angora are also reported as outspoken against him. We are further told that before the battle of Oushak, Moustafa Kemal went through Konia to the battlefield, to personally direct the military operations, but though he had assured his followers that a decisive blow was to be dealt to the Greeks, the defeat he met with caused him to go back quickly to Konia. The financial difficulties of the Kemalists are represented as serious; and their previous minister of interior is said to have fled the country to avoid vengeance. All this is given on the authority of the Turkish papers.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price:—

In Turkey, Lsq. 2.00 paper.

In other countries, \$2.50 or 12s.

Single copies 5 piastres 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 SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

The two American Colleges on the Bosphorus open their doors today for a new term of work. Both have felt obliged to raise the fees demanded for board and tuition, in view of the still rising cost of living. Yet the attendance indicated by the registration so far will be remarkably large; for there are very many who can and will pay whatever is necessary to give their children the benefit of an American training. The institutions in Smyrna, Marsovan, Brousa, Tarsus and elsewhere are also resuming work. May God's blessing be evident in the new year of labor, for teachers and taught.

The Americans connected with missionary and educational work in this country are just as intensely American as if they were on the other side of the ocean; and they take as keen an interest in American policies and politics as though they lived in Boston or San Francisco. THE ORIENT therefore, as the organ of the American interests in the Near East, cannot refrain from expressing its stand on the great issues of the presidential campaign of this fall. Probably very few votes will be influenced thereby, yet the effect of the election on policies abroad may be so profound as to affect Americans resident here not a little.

Senator Harding and Governor Cox have given the public very full statements of their stand on various public issues; and it is becoming increasingly clear that the great topic of the campaign is the question of the League of Nations. This is acknowledged on both sides, though the latest word received indicates a desire on the part of some leaders to shift to other issues. And this shows that the contest is no longer between Republicans and Democrats but between the policy of American isolation and that of accepting responsibility in the community of nations. It is not fair to call it

Americanism versus internationalism; it is rather the insistence on rights as against the acknowledging of duties. Governor Cox has scored Senator Harding unmercifully on his proposition for a separate peace with Germany, suggesting the uncomfortable possibility that Germany might either refuse our terms and propose others that we cannot accept, or accept our offer for the express purpose of ensuring a German-American alliance, either of which would be awkward for us. Certainly nobody can hope that by making terms by ourselves with Germany, to end this anomalous state of war, we can hope to secure any better arrangement than did those who were once proud to call us their allies. The terms will be less favorable, unless indeed we should be able to secure the same terms, in which case the world will smile at us for not signing at Versailles.

And as for Senator Harding's "new relationship among nations," for which he proposes to "hopefully approach the nations of Europe," this too is ridiculed in the speech of the Democratic candidate. It is indeed rather a hopeless outlook to try to draw away from a league already operating, any of the twenty-nine nations composing it, to enter a new relationship with a country which has so disappointed them all. The best material we should have to work on, as Mr. Cox indicates, would be Germany, Russia, Turkey and Mexico, — strange bedfellows for Uncle Sam! Nobody claims that the League of Nations as actually in operation is a perfect instrument. Certainly there must be not merely reservations, but drastic modifications in it before it will satisfy the world. But is a nation that is totally outside the League in a better position to propose such modification than a member of the League? It would probably tax the ingenuity even of Senator Lodge to draw up a League Constitution that would satisfy thirty nations better than the present one, except with the experience of the actual working of the scheme. The opponents of the League as it exists appear to be afraid it will destroy the independence of the United States and compromise our institutions in some way or other. There is far greater danger of our binding ourselves hand and foot by refusing to join. If we are out of it, as has already been pointed out, we should be compelled to have an immense navy and standing army as our only means of protection against foreign aggression. For such aloofness, when persisted in, would tend to change the contempt of the world into hatred, as we refuse to take our part in regenerating the world. Why should any party stand for such a reversal of American policy as this selfishness? Was it self-interest that made us set Cuba free? Was it self-interest that prompted us to wrest the Philippines from Spanish misrule? Have we not already acknowledged that we are morally bound to secure liberty for the Armenians? We cannot now claim that problems in Europe and Asia have no interest for us. No true American will place himself with the first murderer in refusing to acknowledge that in a deep sense he is his brother's keeper. If we are to keep our self-respect at all, we must join hands with the other nations of the earth in the effort for a new world.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

BULGARIA

(Notes from a Correspondent)

Bulgaria offers a promising field for the investment of American capital, as almost no foreign capital has entered the country since the armistice, due to the natural post-war restraint in the western European states. The government is about to secure a loan at London or Paris in return for which various concessions are being offered. A Franco-Belgian company opened offices recently in Sofia. Other foreign corporations are also making a beginning there but the field is still practically unoccupied. It can be stated definitely that both the government and influential Bankers would look with special favor toward the investment of American capital. The best opportunities for investment are in mines, street railways, the textile industry, the manufacture of farming implements, shoe factories, and eventually in the meat packing industry. For these latter the country itself can supply most of the raw material.

Bulgaria is a nation of farmers, who live on and till their own land. Owing to its predominant agricultural character and the strength of the agrarian element, the country is not subject to dangerous radicalism. It is as peaceful as the United States.

Besides the law voted by the Sobranje, according to the terms of which all the young men and young women, aged, respectively, 20 to 22 years, and 18 to 19 years, are subject to a national labor service, another law, not less important, due also to the initiative of Mr. Stambouliiski, the prime minister, has passed its first reading in the House. According to the latter law, all land cultivated or appropriate to cultivation (fields, prairies, etc.) belonging to the individuals and exceeding 300 decares (about 75 acres) to an individual, which is not under the direct cultivation of its owner, and all the forests and pastureland, likewise in private hands, and exceeding an area of 500 decares (about 125 acres), as well as all lands and forests under litigation between communes, whose status is not definitively regulated within two months after the passing of the law, will be declared the property of the state. As the state does not possess sufficient state land for the needs of the population under the old order, the law in question will increase the amount and help to provide for the refugees who have during the more recent period come to Bulgaria. The amount which the state will be able to reckon upon is about one-half million decares (about 125,000 acres).

However, the towns are growing rapidly. Advantageous street railway, electric light and other concessions are now and in the near future to be disposed of.

On the whole the country is prosperous. The crops for the past two years have been especially bountiful. A recent government report of crops estimates that there will be a

million tons of grain for export from the crops of the present year. After Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Austria and Italy are furnishing the market for Bulgarian cereals. The whole population has set to work with the intention of putting the nation squarely on its feet in the shortest possible time.

NOTES FROM SALONICA

There recently took place in the outskirts of Salonica an interesting agricultural machine demonstration. A tractor manufactured by the Moline Plow Company of Moline, Illinois, was demonstrated by Mr. C. E. Moore, travelling representative of that company, whose Salonica agent is Mr. Robert Benkoil of the Standard Commercial Export and Finance Corporation of New York. The demonstration was held in the presence of the inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture in Macedonia, the head agronomist of the Agricultural Co-operative Association of Serres and a large number of spectators interested in the development of agriculture in Macedonia. A representative of the American Consulate at Salonica also attended. A large plot of ground was plowed and many favorable comments were heard.

It is gratifying to note that American manufacturers of agricultural machines are making a very serious effort to enter the Macedonian field. Despite the strong competition from British makers as well as the competition of pre-war machines of Austrian make, American machinery is well received. For the present, however, individual farmers cannot purchase a machine because of lack of necessary capital. The farmers of Macedonia could do a great deal, however, by resorting to group buying. In this way several machines could be purchased by one community for the benefit of all its members. It is understood that the Serres Co-operative Association, which is an organization prepared to do group buying, is contemplating the purchase of agricultural machines.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, September 14th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar l	1.18 1/2	20 leva	0.36
Pound sterling	4.25	20 marks	0.45
20 francs	1.69	20 kronen	0.10
20 lire	1.11	Gold lira	5.10
20 drachmas	2.56 1/2		

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN TURKEY

The text has been published of the agreement reached between France, England and Italy as to their respective spheres of economic interest in Asiatic Turkey. This agreement was signed at Sèvres at the same time with the Treaty of Peace, but its main lines were known after the San Remo conference. In the first article, the absolute equality of the three Powers is declared as regards existing commissions or those to be formed, whether military, financial, judicial or other. By this step, the participation of France, who before the war had interests both financial and economic amounting to fully three-quarters of the whole, will be on the same basis with Italy, whose interests did not amount to more than 5 % of all. The contracting parties agree to forego all preferential treatment in the respective zones of influence of France and Italy.

Article two defines the privileges reserved by Italy and France as to navigation and commerce in their respective zones, privileges that have to do with commercial and industrial concessions. In Article three, the contracting parties promise absolute diplomatic support of each other. Article four defines the status of the Baghdad Railroad, which will be divided between the three, giving France her 33 % in the section between the Taurus Mts. and Syria. Ultimately all the lines of railroad in Turkey will be unified. Article five delimits the zones of influence; that of France including Cilicia and southern Kourdistan, that of Italy the whole of southern Asia Minor between the French and Greek territories. Article six provides that these privileges are to be maintained over such territory as may hereafter be detached from the Ottoman Empire, — this looking apparently to the eventual separation of Kourdistan. Article seven accords to Italy a large share in the coal-mines of Heraclea, which enterprise has thus far been almost exclusively French. The last four sections or articles deal with subordinate matters.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* says: — "Many rumors are circulating for the past few days about the ministerial situation. In the lack of a Chamber of Deputies, which is not sitting because of the atrophied internal conditions — for we must not always be talking about Unionist plots — the cabinet situation is the choice topic of conversation in political circles. Certain marked visits to the imperial palace, the suspected departure of former ministers, some interviews of persons more or less of ministerial calibre with the Grand Vizier, — all these have led many to suppose that the position of the cabinet was shaken. So it has been easy to guess at possible rearrangements; and first it is such and such an ambassador of Turkey to London, a senator for a long time, minister of foreign affairs under Abdul Hamid, then it is such and such a marshal of the empire, inspector-general of reforms in Anatolia, and then again such and such a distinguished general,

who is indicated as about to accept the seal of office, and that the Kemalists themselves will be willing to acknowledge him.

"Let us hasten to remark that all these rumors are baseless. The naming of the new minister of war, the definite appointment of the acting minister of the navy department, have already clearly indicated that instead of tottering, the position of the Damad Ferid Pasha cabinet has become more solid. Such rearrangements are not made when a cabinet is about to quit. Besides, nothing has happened to change the situation. The Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, still enjoys the absolute confidence of the Sultan, and that alone is necessary in the absence of a Parliament. And on the other hand, having taken the responsibility of signing the Sèvres Treaty, the Damad Ferid cabinet is obliged to see the thing through by securing the ratification of the treaty and then trying to pacify Anatolia. By what method? That this cabinet must find out, since it took upon itself to do so in the Sèvres Treaty. Such are the reasons that have been pointed out to us by both foreigners and Turks when they say that at present there can be no question of any ministerial crisis."

The *Peyam-Sabah* says that the Kemalists have the idea that the Bolsheviks can and will help them; but that such hope is vain. It goes on thus: — "The attitude of the Bolsheviks with respect to Poland is a servile reproduction of the costly policy of the ancient Russia of the Tsars. Russia has for ages been the mortal enemy of Turkey, but a strange sort of an enemy. While she did not occupy the Ottoman territory herself, nor allow any of her protégées to do so, neither would she allow any foreign power to lay hands on it. She would even defend this course of action if necessary by force of arms. Today also, Russia might send an army into Anatolia, — if her own circumstances allowed, — to fight our enemies from the west. But even if she wanted to do so now, such a course would no longer be possible after her defeat by Poland. Still, let us be on our guard. If this scheme had been realized, which many were looking at with much misgiving, the first job for the Muscovites would have been to annihilate with cruelty our national existence and to annex our country, beginning with our coveted capital (which is still ours), to their immense empire. Especially in politics, one should never judge by externals. Just as right after the great revolution of 1789, France could not entirely break with the policy of her kings, the Bolshevik movement has not taken from Russia the imperialistic tendencies she inherited from the Tsars. We must further note that the French revolution was a great step toward progress and human perfection, while this barbarous uprising, the result of barbarous and iniquitous surroundings, can never result in any happy consequences."

According to the Armenian daily *Yergir*, Mr. Gabriel Noradounghian, formerly Ottoman Senator and member of the Cabinet, has been appointed political adviser of the delegation of the Armenian Republic at Paris.

DISCIPLINE AND ORDER

The Archimandrite Dionysius contributes the following to the *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, regarding certain innovations attempted in the Orthodox Church by some of the clergy: —

"Some members, unfortunately, of the body of the clergy have so far misinterpreted the movement toward reform, as to have the belief that they are in all respects made equal to the laity. These persons understood the decision of the Church to proceed to those reforms indispensable for the general welfare, as discounting a general freedom; and they have hastened to make use of this liberty even before the Church has officially or by decision accorded it to them. They modify and change whatever they like, as they like, thus becoming both rulers and ruled, both the law and those under law! And these clericals have forgotten in their hurry that, whatever may be the extent of the freedom that is to be accorded to them, they will never cease to be the *soldiers* of the Church, under like conditions with the soldiers of the State. Just like the latter, however much it may be taken for granted that they will have a degree of liberty, they will still not cease to be under certain restraints; such restraint is demanded by the highest general interests of the Church, and by the discipline and order needed for their service. Both discipline and order are among the essentials in even simpler systems for the smooth and unoffending working and progress of the same. Imagine for a moment an army ready for battle, whose individual units follow each its own plan and will! What will happen? It will be swept away by a foe inferior perhaps numerically and in quality, but *obedient* to its high command, to whom it yields mind and heart. Something similar will happen to that Church whose clergy pull each his own way, keeping time as they please and changing the life and habits of the clergy, with no regard to whether they have at their head an accountable and responsible authority from whom alone they ought to await the watchword. Of course, for a clergyman to cut off his (long) hair of his own accord, or to change the sacred robes, or to frequent places of amusement or pleasure, — these in themselves are devoid of significance or importance, since neither the hair nor the dress constitute the essence of the clergy; but from the standpoint of order and discipline, they are of the greatest importance. If one or another little stone has not today its suitability for our ecclesiastical structure and it be necessary to replace it, it is not the right of any and every person to take it away, and especially in a violent and scandalous way, and to dare in his own fashion to replace it with whatever suits his individual taste or wish. The need and the method and the means of replacing it belong under all circumstances to the Church; the eternal Law of order and discipline demand this; otherwise there creep in gradually and imperceptibly disorder and lawlessness, and these will beget decomposition and *chaos*, in which each person will represent a separate church. What the Lord says in Matthew 12:25,26, has its bearing on the subject: — 'Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided

against itself shall not stand.' A Church that has clergy with such tendencies has no need of external enemies; such disobedient persons within are enough to undermine it.

"We clericals all, and especially the thinking ones among us, ought to recognize that it is a most vital matter for the Church that discipline and order exist and be maintained within her bosom, and that we should conform to the necessary conclusion that we should not proceed to a single innovation, even the simplest and most painless, before the Church officially expresses itself and gives the order for it. By acting otherwise, we shall reasonably give occasion all around for misinterpretations and slanders that will injure the fair name and the authority both of ourselves and of the Church."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The proposed aerial postal service between Constantinople and Paris via Bucharest seems assured, for the agreement has been signed by the representatives of the Ottoman Government and of the Franco-Rumanian company; and the air service, which is given the contract for five years, is to be put in operation within one year from the signing.

The French Lyceum of Galata Serai can admit only 250 students, but this year the applicants from whom these were selected numbered 2,000.

The Ministry of Finance is now able to pay the August salaries of state functionaries, having secured a loan of Ltq. 400,000 through the Agricultural Bank.

In connection with the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Sublime Porte, it is announced that the Hellenic chargé d'affaires will be Mr. Roussos, who is now Minister at Washington; and that Mr. Canellopoulos, who is till now Hellenic High Commissioner in Constantinople, will be made Minister to Bulgaria.

Some important thefts have been discovered in connection with the *türbés*, or mausoleums, in Stamboul, especially in the one next to that of the Conqueror, in the yard of that mosque, from which silver candlesticks and incense-holders, as well as shawls and rugs were taken valued at considerably over ten thousand liras gold.

The health reports of this city from July 24th to August 28th inclusive show a total of 23 cases of plague with 6 deaths, sixteen of these cases coming during the week of August 7 to 14. There were also 55 cases of pneumonia and 70 deaths; 75 of influenza with one death recorded; 76 new cases reported of tuberculosis, and 203 deaths; and a discou-

certing number of typhoid cases, —127, with 61 deaths. Thirteen cases of typhus were recorded in the five weeks.

The Turkish Government is reported to have decided to levy a tax on all tickets for boats of the Shirket-i-Hairi and Seiri-Sefain companies, as also on trolley tickets; that on boats being 2 piastres for first class and 20 paras for second, and that on trams, 1 piastre and 20 paras respectively.

Mr. Maissa, Italian High Commissioner, left Constantinople last Monday, to take up his new duties in the government of Rhodes.

Monday was the New Year's Day of the Jews, when the year 5681 began.

THE NEAR EAST

The government of Eastern and Western Thrace under the Greeks is to be unified and placed under Mr. Sahtouris as Governor-General.

The local population of Kerasoun has risen against the Kemalists and in a bloody encounter Osman Agha, one of the worst of Kemal's aides, was killed.

The Armenian population of Düzde and of Armash have been driven out by the so-called Nationalists, the survivors, to the number of about 400 having reached Nicomedia. On the other hand, the Nationalist forces have been expelled from many of the villages between the Gulfs of Moudania and Izmid, and the heroic defenders of Seuleuz have been relieved by the arrival of a Greek contingent.

The progressive Bulgarian government has passed a law prohibiting the employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age in factories, etc. It is to be hoped this excellent law will be strictly enforced.

A letter from Rev. Paul E. Nilson dated Tarsus, August 27th, says: "School continues, and the boys are learning trades. Relief work increases. H. has a lace and sewing industry and a milk station for babies. I was present today at a Moslem meeting for organizing a committee to give bread to Moslem poor, and was made chairman. The Moslems will raise their own money."

OTHER LANDS

The Russian delegates to the peace conference at Riga have left Moscow. Meanwhile the military successes of the Poles continue, and they have occupied the town of Zabinka and captured 3300 prisoners, 55 rapid-fire guns and 4 cannon.

The strikes in northern Italy, which had interfered with the running of the Simplon Express, have been settled so far as to allow resumption of traffic.

An alarming report comes from South China, of the famine raging in several districts there. The American Red Cross has been appealed to for speedy aid.

Severe earthquakes are reported in Italy, several villages in Tuscany having been destroyed with considerable loss of life, mounting probably into the hundreds.

The American open golf championship meet at Toledo, O., resulted in the victory of E. Ray, the British professional, with another Britisher, Harry Vardon, tied for second place with three Americans.

A new volcano is reported to have broken out on Mt. Pisanello, near Spezia, north of Pisa, in connection with the recent severe earthquakes in Italy.

The German government has paid over to France the indemnity of 100,000 francs agreed upon in settlement of the Breslau incident.

The U.S.S. "Pittsburgh" ran aground last week at Libau, but has been floated and is reported not seriously damaged.

The ceremony of the proclamation of the free state of Fiume, under the regency of Italy, took place September 11th, exactly one year from its occupation by the poet-patriot Gabriele d'Annunzio.

PERSONAL

A large party from America arrived here last Thursday and Friday, having come from Greece on two steamers. These include Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Fowle and three children, Rev. and Mrs. R. Finney Markham, Miss Dana, Miss Ketchum, Miss Annie M. Barker, Mrs. L. S. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Compton and Miss R. E. Pavlova all of the American Board; Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Elmer and Mrs. E. A. Yarrow and children and Miss Caroline Silliman, going out to the Caucasus under the Near East Relief; Miss Margaret McNaughton, also for Near East Relief; President and Mrs. C. F. Gates of Robert College with several new instructors and other connected with the College. With them came also Mrs. Alexander van Millingen, returning from Scotland for a brief stay at Robert College.

Madame Rose Tubini, mother of Professor Tubini of Robert College, has been awarded the Epidemics Medal by the French Government, in recognition of her services to the soldiers in the Taxis French Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Compton left on Monday last for Marsovan via Samsoun. Mrs. L. S. Crawford went on the same steamer, going back to Trebizond.

Rev. W. S. Dodd, M.D., and Mrs. Dodd, who have been for some time in Adana, where Dr. Dodd was acting as director of Near East Relief operations in the Cilicia region, reached Constantinople last week Tuesday, and hope eventually to return to their permanent station at Konia. Meanwhile Dr. Dodd will act as inspector for the various N.E.R. hospitals, and will soon begin his visits of inspection.

SUNDAY SERVICES September 19, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Pres. C. F. Gates
CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Pres. M. M. Patrick
MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Brough

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