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ROBERT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

While Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 16th, was bright and beautiful, the previous Sunday was so rainy as to keep away many who would have come from a distance to the Baccalaureate Sermon, as well as to the vesper musical service in the afternoon. Professor Huntington, who for five years has been the president of the Class of 1920, was therefore the logical person to preach the Baccalaureate, which was from the text in Exodus 18: 21, — "Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them to be rulers."

In speaking of this delineation of a good ruler by the Arab Sheikh, Jethro, Professor Huntington said: — "I challenge you to produce in all literature a better description of a good ruler. All grades of civil officials, from the moukhtar of the village to the grand vizier, must take the lead, as good rulers, and here is a model for them. It contains five points: —

1. The central truth of all democracy, — the rulers must come out of all classes, not merely from the high families. How shall we lay hold of this material? By universal elementary education, compulsory for all children. The village school is a place of great value and power. No man or woman should be ashamed of devoting a life to it. Charles Dudley Warner tells of the little village of Plainfield, Mass., where, eighty years ago a young man went to take charge of the church, and for fifty years lived his life out there. During that time, fifty young men from that town went out to occupy leading positions in the country. So every community can furnish leaders.

2. They must be able men. Ability is power to plan, direct, give, or do. Such power comes through education. Two qualifications are needed: — good judgment, and the power to swing people into line. General Armstrong of Hampton used to say: — 'In a school the great thing is to pull all together, for the good of all. Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy.'

3. Such as fear God. A characteristic phrase of the Old Testament. It does not mean afraid of God, so much as reverence for God. Out of such fear grow worship and obedience; it affects one's conduct.

4. Men of truth. There are many and hateful ways of lying, especially among rulers. False invoices are made out by officials. There is a willingness to misrepresent facts, as shown in the discrepancies in national statistics. The editorials in the newspapers hold back part of the truth; they hide

the truth, while it should be the business of the papers to present facts. Sticking to the truth sometimes costs, as it did in the case of Abraham Lincoln, but it triumphs in the end.

5. Hating unjust gain. It is sometimes said that only a rich man can afford to be honest; but is it true? *Pazarlik*, or bargaining, is often based on the principle of unjust gain, of preying on the ignorance of the purchaser. Subtle and hateful graft honeycombs society; but is it noble? Nobody wants a society based on that. We must find justice in the matter of fair wages. Rulers should study the problem.

Here is a practical ideal for rulers, which we may memorize; and this kind of men should be chosen as rulers."

On Sunday afternoon a musical vesper service was held, the program consisting almost entirely of Russian music. Mrs. Middleton Edwards rendered four pieces on the great organ, two by Arensky and one each by Merkel and Glière. Mrs. H. H. Barnum sang César Franck's Ave Maria, and the Robert Choral Society gave four Russian choruses by Arensky, Kopylof, Tscherepnin, and Gretchaninoff. The weather kept the audience down to a very small size.

The Fifty-seventh annual Commencement exercises were held in the auditorium on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, and the hall was packed to capacity, a large number of distinguished guests being there, and also an unusual number of alumni. The floral decorations consisted mainly of quantities of Easter lilies, the late season bringing them out in just the right time. The band of the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, furnished music, both in the hall and afterward on the Terrace, to the delight of all. Thirty-three young men took diplomas, seven of them from the Engineering School, and the rest from the College; five received the degree of B. A., twenty-one that of B.S., five that of B. S. in Civil Engineering, one that of B. S. in Electrical Engineering, and one, who had already received his bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering, was granted his Master's degree.

There were seven speakers, in six languages. Nubar Tavitian spoke in Armenian on Public Spirit; Euthymios Ghicades in French, on *La Famille en Orient*; George Popoff in Bulgarian, on Anarchy or Order; Eleutherios Calphas in Greek, on Greek Art; Michael Diamandoglou in English, on Cosmopolitanism; and Djelaleddin Avni in Turkish, on The Purpose of Life. Edgar Harty represented the Engineers, with his thesis on Recent Developments in Fuel Economy.

On the conclusion of the addresses by the graduating class, Professor Huntington, the Acting President, called upon Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who addressed a few words to

the class, urging loyalty to their alma mater, and speaking of the value of association together in overcoming racial antagonisms and bringing mutual respect. He urged them always to play fair, while they played the game to the limit; and that thus the right was sure to prevail.

Professor Huntington, in presenting the diplomas to the candidates who were presented by the Deans of the two departments, — Professor Watson for the College and Professor Scipio for the Engineering Faculty, — called attention to the variety in languages used in the orations, as an illustration of the fact that the College aims to train its students in their own language and literature, so that they may serve their own country well, and each *in* his own country, as leaders and as true sons of Robert College.

When all had received their diplomas, Professor Huntington offered prayer, and then the academic procession filed out in imposing array, and the guests remained for a reception out on the Terrace in the cool of a very hot day.

The Class of 1920 consists of fifteen Greeks, ten Armenians, three Bulgarians, two Hebrews, and one each representing Albanians, English, and Turks.

GEDIK PASHA GRADUATION EXERCISES

If the motto of the graduating class of the Gedik Pasha School were carried out in this country as fully as it has been followed in this American mission school, many troubles would be abolished. The idea of "United we stand, divided we fall," has been kept in mind by the Armenian, American, Greek, and Turkish teachers of this institution as well as by the pupils of these nationalities and the Albanian and Persian as well. The harmonious work and the pleasant friendships in this Junior High School are a foundation of hope for the country.

June 11th the kindergarten and lower classes had their closing exercises consisting of recitations, songs, and drills in the school yard before a company of delighted mothers and proud fathers. The little people were especially happy in their folk dances and elicited applause not only from their invited audience but also from the occupants of the reserved seats in the windows of the surrounding houses!

The following Thursday, the piano and French pupils showed the faithful work they have been doing throughout the year. The little play and pantomime given by the latter was easily followed by the guests and even the more difficult English play presented by the Senior class was fairly understood by means of the Turkish summary and various private explanations. During the spring term the seven members of the upper class had been studying "The Courtship of Miles Standish" and so were glad to give this story in the form of a play as their contribution to their graduation exercises. The less important parts taken by Arpineli Dunguzian, Hagop Gümüşian, Constantinos Cosmades, and Ali Simsar, united to make it a success as well as those of the demure Priscilla (Nevart Issacoulian), the chivalrous John Aiden (Nebil Moustafa), and the gallant and earnest Miles Standish

(Emmanuel Cosmades). That, "Why don't you speak for speak for yourself, John?" and "If you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself," besides all the other words of this simple and interesting poem, were well spoken, thanks are due to Mr. Harold Dodge of Robert College who kindly conducted several of the rehearsals.

The next day songs and violin and piano solos gave a pleasing variety to the regular graduation exercises. The address of the day was by Rev. F. F. Goodsell. He spoke very simply so that even the younger children as well as their parents who might know a little English, could understand. He began by showing the difference between a small round pebble and a dried pea in the life-power of the latter, and then contrasted the rate of growth in a primrose and a California redwood tree and in a lamb and a human being. The necessities for growth are food, water, air, and warmth, and in the school boy or girl these correspond to work or experience, exercise or play, freedom and friendship. This friendship is well expressed in the class motto. As the class members go out into the world, they will meet various temptations, but with unity of body, mind, and spirit they "can do all things through Him that strengtheneth."

The principal, Miss E. W. Putney, before she handed out the certificates spoke a few words on the spirit of unity and service. As these have proved useful in the school life, so, as exemplified in character, personality and effort rather than merely in race, wealth, or position, will they be helpful as the graduates go out into the world to serve.

The exercises closed with prayer by the Rev. G. Stanbollian and the class song by the graduates.

E. W. C.

CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

In spite of all that Canada lost during the war, the generosity of her people has expressed itself in a magnificent gift of money to the Near East Relief, a portion of which is to be expended in the city of Constantinople by two Canadians, Dr. MacCallum and Dr. McNaughton, who are engaged in relief work here.

The great need among orphan children for care and proper treatment to prevent the development among them of tuberculosis, has been met by establishing at Yedi-Koulé a Tubercular Hospital for children. This will be supported by the Canadian fund.

Fortunately Miss Wood, herself a Canadian, and a member of the Relief, has taken charge of the work. Suitable buildings have been secured at the Greek Hospital at Yedi Koulé. These buildings were kindly given for a period of two years by the Greek community, rent free, and have been put in complete repair.

The hospital is to be opened on Dominion Day, July 1. We bespeak the interest of all friends of little children for this most important work. A visit to the Hospital will amply repay one, as the effort is to make it a model institution in every respect.

R. G. McN.

COOPERATION OF EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

An "educational mandate," privately supported, for the Near East is foreshadowed in the formation recently in New York City of a Committee of Cooperation on American Education in the Near East, which seeks to merge the interests of more than five hundred American educational institutions in the old Ottoman Empire, including the famous Robert College at Constantinople, the American University at Beirut, Syria, and the Constantinople College for Girls.

Coordination of the work of existing institutions and standardization of educational systems, in conjunction with native government effort along this line, with a view to the establishment ultimately of the principal of universal education in the Near East, are announced as among major purposes of the organization.

The office of the Committee of Cooperation is at 18 East Forty-First Street, with Albert W. Staub, formerly acting manager of the Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, in charge as secretary-treasurer. No public campaign or "drive" for funds is contemplated at this time. The collection by personal solicitation of a fund of \$100,000 or \$100 each from 1,000 contributors, to provide for increased operating expenses due to abnormal war conditions at Robert College and the American University at Beirut, is independent of the main program of the organization.

To carry through, on an adequate scale, the large program of the Committee of Cooperation will require an initial capital of at least \$50,000,000. When the program matures, at least five times that amount, in the form of a foundation fund, may be necessary.

A substantial sum has already been assured to the Committee by wealthy men whose interest in educational affairs in the Near East is of long standing.

It is believed that, through coordination of activities and elimination of wasteful duplication and overlapping, substantial economies can be immediately effected. As an illustration of wastefulness under present unsystematized conditions may be cited the case of one Near East city where various national groups have been supporting four struggling high schools in a field which could be more efficiently served by one school, while, at the same time, hundreds of communities are absolutely destitute of educational facilities.

A committee of experts is being organized to consider questions of standardization of educational methods, including curricula, and general coordination of the work of existing institutions.

The territory to be included in the program of the committee has not been determined but it is hoped that it will cover not only Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Balkans and the Caucasus, but eventually Persia, Egypt and even Abyssinia.

The latest statistics show that in this territory, there are 564 primary and secondary schools, with a total of 31,329 pupils, 135 American teachers and 1,079 native teachers. Twelve colleges have a total enrollment of 4,572 students, with 165 American teachers and 200 native teachers. Physical property owned and controlled by these American colleges is valued at \$4,078,136.

In addition to these schools, the Near East Relief, which is closely affiliated with the new movement, operates more than forty orphanage centers, in connection with which there is necessarily an educational problem, particularly in the industrial and vocational training courses.

Missionary and educational workers in the field are enthusiastically in favor of the new plan. The proposed unification need not disturb the integrity of individual institutions, but rather would help each institution work out its own special program with increased efficiency, due largely to the elimination of rivalry and freedom from concern over financial affairs.

A recent preliminary conference in New York brought together the leading authorities on educational work in the Near East now in this country, including Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and chairman of Near East Relief; Dr. Stanley White of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Caleb F. Gates, President of Robert College; Dr. Alexander MacLachlan, President of the International College in Smyrna; Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, President of Euphrates College at Harput; Dr. Talcott Williams, born in Turkey, a trustee of Constantinople College for Girls; Bayard Dodge, son of Cleveland H. Dodge, who returns shortly to resume his work with the American University at Beirut, and others.

Dr. Stanley White was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, other members of which are C. V. Vickrey, executive secretary of Near East Relief; Charles W. Fowle, formerly connected with the American Embassy at Constantinople; Miss Margaret Hodge, representing the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, and Mr. Staub.

Discussion at the Conference showed that these leaders are alive to the possibilities of the new organization as a factor in "establishing peace in the world by enlightening the Near East," as Dr. White expressed it. A special effort will be made to interest native governments in the plans of the Committee in the hope that a general policy of educational cooperation may be inaugurated.

A letter from Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, was read to the conference. In this letter Admiral Bristol endorses the "great opportunity which America has to serve humanity by means of non-sectarian education in the Near East." He adds: "To me, education is the foundation upon which to build an ultimate solution of the troubles in this part of the world."

A general conference of leaders in education in the Near East will be held by the Committee in Constantinople next August. Policies for carrying on the work of investigation and coordination will be formulated at this conference.

Dean Paul Monroe, of Teachers College, New York, has been invited to serve as chairman of a committee of experts in this country who will devise plans for coordinating and improving educational methods in the Near East. Prof. Edgar J. Fisher, of Robert College, will be secretary of this committee. Others whose counsel will be sought are Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York; President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, both of whom have recently visited the Near East; Prof. George

D. Strayer and Prof. T. H. P. Sailer of Teachers College; Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, and Dr. Talcott Williams

"The upbuilding of the Near East through the instrumentality of Christian, but not sectarian, education is the main purpose of our organization," Mr. Staub said. "Our American genius is especially happy in this form of public service. When I was in the Near East recently, an Englishman said to me: 'Wherever the Germans go, you will find an arsenal; wherever the French go, you will find a railroad; wherever the British go, you will find a customs house, and wherever the Americans go, you will find a school house.'

"I learned, furthermore, in the course of my survey, that wherever the American school house goes, it finds a welcome. No matter what may be the political complexion of the local government or even the religion of the people, the American teacher is always accorded the right of way in the Near East.

"Basing our plan largely on this fundamental truth, we propose to develop this unique opportunity to the fullest degree, applying to the task not only our genius for education, but also our genius for organization and administration which also are generally recognized abroad.

"The fine work accomplished by Robert College, the Constantinople College for Girls, the American University at Beirut, and other educational institutions under American control, in itself is ample guarantee of the success of a large program prosecuted along similar lines. Go where you will in the Near East, you will find that the graduates of these institutions are the leading men and women among their people. It is peculiarly significant that on the student rolls of these colleges, thirty races are represented, as well as almost all of the religious sects and creeds in that part of the world. The suggestion that American schools there form a 'melting pot' for these races, in the same sense that America is the melting-pot of the world, is inevitable.

"Moreover, the love and loyalty of these graduates for their American alma mater is inspiring. Such an influence is enduring and its effects ultimately on the entire population cannot be overestimated.

"What we can do when the work of these colleges in the capacity of crucibles for the moulding of high character, is multiplied an hundred-fold, is a prospect which surely will appeal to the American imagination. There are conflicts of opinion as to the advisability of political mandates, but to the platform of an 'educational mandate' I believe we can all heartily subscribe, both as Americans and as humanists.

"By means of such a mandate, not only can permanent peace and prosperity, as Admiral Bristol suggests, be brought to this afflicted part of the world, so rich for us in historic interest and religious appeal, but America will find here a worthy channel for the expression of those splendid ideals which were demonstrated in the part we played in the world war. Not only that, but we can in this way do our share in the war against war. The Near East is a powder magazine exactly in the same sense that the Balkans are. If, through American education, we can make the Near East safe for the world, we shall then be doing something of the same high character as that which carried us so magnificently through our war for world democracy."

"ERMENI YOLDASHLARUMUZ"

The Turkish daily *Ileri* says:—"A strange concatenation of events has during the last few years suddenly sown hatred and discord as between Turks and Armenians, who were sincere compatriots. We have done nothing to hurt or wound them. Unfortunately the Armenians have separated themselves from us. The causes of this estrangement, which we could not now analyse, are in any case connected with the period before the Constitution. Frictions were aggravated and were transformed into bloody fights. Who knows what discoveries are in store for us through those who will make a deep study of this page of our history of the last century! The Armenians had passionately dreamed of the creation of a great Armenia. How deplorable the connection between dream and actual outcome! It is on those who have put this vain imagination before the eyes of the Armenians, our companions on the journey, that a large part of the responsibility falls. No power wishes to assume the role of architect in building up the Armenian State. The only way that remains for the Armenians is to come to an understanding with the Turks, to blot out the memory of the recent past as of a tragic dream, and to work together for the future."

In reply the Armenian daily *Yergir* writes:—"The *Ileri* is strangely mistaken if it thinks it has chosen the right moment to raise this question of Armeno-Turkish friendship. In vain does the Turkish radical organ claim that our aspiration for independence is a chimera, that we shall be discouraged in face of the reality, and will extend our hands to our butchers. No! the Armenian people, through its age-long struggles and unheard-of sufferings, has never renounced the idea of independence and of liberty, even when it has been deserted by its friends and isolated in its splendid flight for freedom. It will keep on with the struggle and never despair of the rebirth and restoration of its real fatherland, nor ever give up its national ideal of reconstituting the Great Armenia. The *Ileri* is mistaken if it thinks that the Armenian people is without the necessary means of reaching this goal."

The French daily *Bosphore*, on its part, after referring to the necessity of a good understanding as between various nationalities, especially since the establishing of Greece in Asia Minor and the creation of an independent Armenia, goes on to say:—"But there are ways of working for such reconciliation and that adopted by the *Ileri* shows the mentality of some Stamboul papers which refuse to understand the new situation, and persist in the same old methods, whatever the result. It has forgotten, not the story of the massacres of 1896, but 1915, 1916, 1917, the long and mournful story of the deportations, massacres, etc. The *Ileri* knows very well what has occurred; but it ought to know that it is not by denying the past that it can persuade the Armenians to consider with indulgent eye the proposed reconciliation. That is a method that goes exactly against the desired end. Better than this ridiculously naïve attitude would be a frank and sincere avowal, a good handshake offered after expressing sincere penitence, this would bring real results in the policy that the new Turkey ought to pursue."

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Charles T. Riggs

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EDITORIAL SECTION

Our printer's devil seems to have a special spite against the ladies, for some unexplainable reason; he has recently tried to get us into trouble with them more than once. The proof-sheet recorded a few weeks ago that a ladies' *fight* had been arranged for each year, in a perfectly respectable organization, while investigation corrected this to a ladies' *night*. The same demon now tries to insert in these carefully edited pages that down in Syria the women are *faking* up, when all our correspondent said was that they were *waking* up.

According to the meagre telegrams that have reached us from America regarding the question of a mandate over Armenia, there is not the slightest chance that any favorable action will be taken on the subject before the November elections at least. President Wilson during the last week in May sent a message to Congress asking that they authorize the acceptance of the mandate. This was promptly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Congress adjourned without any further action on it. The telegrams now tell us that the Republican National Convention has taken action looking with disfavor on the assuming of such a mandate. What the Democratic Convention may or may not do, we know not yet; but in any case, nothing is likely to decide the matter before the late fall.

In this connection, an editorial in the *Manchester Guardian* on the subject is interesting and suggestive. It says in part:—"The Message, we cannot doubt, will make a deep impression upon the American people, always ready with sympathy and aid for Armenia. But it would be foolish to pretend that this appeal, or any other, could make any material difference to the situation. The forces which have kept the United States outside the League of Nations are numerous and complex. The argument that must, unless a miracle is to happen, determine the refusal of Congress to have any-

thing to do with mandatory responsibility in the Middle East is perfectly simple. The terms of the 'settlement' for the Moslem world, like those of the Treaty of Versailles, are impossible. No peace worth the name can be built upon them. By what persuasion, then, could the United States, after rejecting the Covenant of the League as now written, be induced to shoulder responsibility for the administration and protection of an undefined country which, to the American Congress and Government, is the most distracted region of a continent wholly strange to American political experience?"

Whether this be an accurate forecast or not, time alone will tell. It is not a tradition of American politics for any Congressional session to be bound by the deeds or misdeeds of its predecessor; and what will happen on the first Tuesday in November, nobody can yet predict. There are also several things that may happen in Armenia before that time.

In our opinion, the American Congress has missed a great opportunity to duplicate in Armenia what the United States has done in Cuba and is doing in the Philippines, in the line of preparing a people for self-government and helping to systematize things and lay strong foundations for the future. There remains for us as a people to realize the moral and intellectual mandate that may be ours in behalf of the Armenians. In spite of this cold shoulder on the part of the Government, they still turn to us for guidance in their educational, social and moral uplift. Over and over again they have expressed their gratitude for what the missionary and educational interests and the Near East Relief have done for their people; and the continuance of these forms of assistance will be of the utmost value to the new State.

President Wilson has agreed to indicate the future boundaries of Armenia. When the Turkish delegates sign the Treaty that has been presented to them, they will agree to abide by his decision. This by no means indicates that everything will then be easy going. The peoples in the immediate vicinity of the Armenian State do not consider themselves as bound by what the Ottoman Government at Constantinople may or may not do; and they will be very unlikely to accept the say-so of President Wilson or anybody else, when it comes to the matter of international boundary. And unless there is some way indicated by which such boundaries may be guarded when announced, it would be inviting bloodshed to announce them. There is no section of the region around Lake Van which is today inhabited by even a respectable minority of Armenians. To assign any territory prevailing Turkish or Kourdish to the government of Armenia would place on that infant Government a crushing load of responsibility unless an effective means of enforcing such a decision is provided. We earnestly hope that Mr. Wilson will postpone making any pronouncement until the weather is less lowering.

Rev. J. E. Merrill, Ph. D., President of Central Turkey College, left Constantinople last week Wednesday for America. With him went Mr. Gaylord of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Tibbetts of St. Paul's College, Iarsus.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

BULGARIA'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

(From "The Near East")

Bulgaria is mainly an agricultural country, and even granted industrial development, its future must depend on the land. Before the late wars agriculture was in a flourishing condition, and promised to develop to an un hoped-for extent, thanks to the introduction slowly but surely of agricultural machinery. It was unhappily neglected from 1912, when the Balkan War broke out, up to the past year.

The total area of Bulgaria is about 9,000,000 hectares, 31 per cent. of which is cultivated and 22 per cent. uncultivated, the remainder consisting of forests, meadow lands, gardens, pasturage, and marshy land. The area of cultivable land is about half the total area of the country, and could be increased by the greater use of modern machinery. The agriculturists are small proprietors, and cultivation is carried on for the most part on primitive lines. They use a plough of the old type, but in recent years there has been a tendency to adopt modern agricultural machines and their type existing in Bulgaria in 1910 may be of interest: Ploughs, old type, 420,000; new type, 114,000; sowing machines, 1,000; reapers, 7,000; threshers, 1,000; winnowers and sorters, 66,500; other machines, 12,000.

The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture is encouraging the introduction of the most up-to-date machines, and its efforts in this direction are furthered by the State banks. The agricultural machines most in use at present are those obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus the ploughs of the Sark and Eckert types and others of German origin have not been displaced so far by ploughs from other countries, even those coming from Great Britain and America. That is explained by the fact that the land requires special kinds of machines, which have so far been manufactured by the said countries.

OPENING FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. The stock of agricultural implements is now reduced to the minimum, a very large number having deteriorated owing to the long duration of the war. Hence the need for these implements is very great, and British manufacturers would find Bulgaria an excellent market for agricultural machinery.

The Bulgarian peasant, whose cultivation has been on very circumscribed lines prior to the introduction of new implements, is disposed to welcome the latest machines, recognising that they greatly facilitate his work. He is the more inclined to do so to-day, since after the war cattle and labour have both been lacking.

Three quarters of the productive land in Bulgaria is devoted to the cultivation of cereals. The total production of cereals in 1912 amounted to about 2,700,000 tons, of which 1,200,000 were wheat, 700,000 maize, and the remainder bar-

ley, oats, rye, millet, etc. The crop of the past year was very good, and has not yet been disposed of abroad.

Apart from cereals the principal crops cultivated in Bulgaria are tobacco, roses, and beets. Tobacco is grown principally in the south and in the district of Dubnitsa. The area planted is estimated at about 3,000 hectares. The district of Haskovo produces most tobacco, then come Philippopolis, Kustendil, etc. In point of quality Bulgarian tobacco can be compared to that of Macedonia. Certain kinds, for example, those of Haskovo and Dubnitsa, are like the tobaccos of Xanthi and Kavalla for quality, aroma, etc. Stocks include several crops of tobacco, some even of the crop of 1916. After the Armistice the sale of these tobaccos to Italy, America, and Great Britain proceeded slowly despite regular communications, but demands from abroad are constantly being received, and it is certain that a market will be found very easily as soon as the difficulties of transport and exchange are overcome. The price of tobacco fluctuates to-day between 15 and 60 levas per kilo f. o. b. Black Sea port.

Rose cultivation is second in importance to that of tobacco. The roses are exclusively utilised for distilling the famous attar of roses. The area devoted to roses amounts to about 5,000 hectares, the best gardens being those of Karlovo and Kusanlik. Of late attar of roses has been exported on a considerable scale to America, France, and England.

It is unnecessary to refer to the other crops such as beets, rice and beans, which, though extensively cultivated, are insufficient to satisfy local consumption. As a matter of fact, large quantities of sugar and rice have to be imported.

FUTURE OF INDUSTRY. The question whether industry, speaking generally, can have a future in Bulgaria has been the subject of constant investigation by economists, but so far no definite solution has been reached. Many of them hold the opinion that the desired conditions do not exist for industrial development, and that the country must long remain an agricultural community. If, however, Bulgaria is to follow the path of evolution, it will be compelled to develop its industries and to progress on the lines of France and Italy. At present conditions are entirely unfavorable for industrial progress, in view of the lack of coal, iron, steel and other raw materials.

Weaving is the oldest industry in Bulgaria. The principal centres for weaving are Sliven, Gabrovo and Panaguriste. Owing to the success achieved in the sale of Bulgarian cloth in Greece, Turkey, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, several enterprising Bulgarian business men established factories with entirely modern machinery and organisation at Gabrovo and Sliven. Manufacturers obtain the wool in the country itself, and the cotton and woollen threads for the manufacture of the best cloth similar to the western product from Italy, Great Britain and other countries. After the Armistice large quantities of cotton thread were imported from Great Britain and Italy; for all that, the needs of the factories and

workshops are not satisfied, and the importation of this commodity increases from day to day. At the present time there are factories for knitted goods at Gabrovo and elsewhere which are unable to carry on for lack of woollen and cotton threads.

WOMEN'S WORK AT BEIRUT

The world does move! The Orient hustles, at least is beginning to; but it is hustling itself and that is the most encouraging feature of the hustle and the spirit of change for the better that is coming and swiftly coming in Syria. Perhaps the momentous changes are not more marked anywhere than among the women. King Feisal's government has declared that women shall be eligible to any office that men may hold, and remember that Feisal is a lineal descendant of Mohammed! Not only is there a greater and better appreciation of women and their place in society and in the home on the part of the men, but the women themselves are waking up and are imbued with the spirit of progress and desire for better things and for a better country and citizenship. The spirit of progress is abroad among the women of Syria and their desire for better things manifests itself in the breaking away from old traditions and in a desire for a fuller life. There is a proverb that "The Sultan can change any law, but he can't change customs." Being emancipated from the Sultan they are themselves changing the customs of centuries.

During the war two women's clubs were formed in Beirut. The late lamented Ahmed Beyhoum, former governor of the city of Beirut, induced the starting of one, which has continued to flourish. It consists entirely of Moslem young ladies. They have regular meetings, inviting lecturers on various subjects of hygiene, physiology, domestic science, literature etc. They maintain several schools and in turn visit and inspect and examine them, and volunteer as teachers for certain courses, besides participating in other club activities. In short they are "live wires" They look forward to and are using their influence to obtain greater social liberty.

The second club was started by Mrs. Dimishkiyeh, a Christian lady of great natural ability and well educated, who is married to a Moslem. She retains her own faith and Christian customs and dress and the writer knows that it is a happy family. She organized this club with the idea of bringing together Syrian women of all sects and religions and helping them to overcome their centuries-old prejudices, to know each other and to appreciate each other, to realize that they belong to the same country and that there is no hope of national life and independence unless they can unite. The membership includes ladies of all religions, Moslems, Druses, Maronites, Greek Orthodox and Protestants. They hold a meeting every two weeks and once a month give a public entertainment at some home, often a Moslem home, where a large number of ladies come together to listen to papers on profitable subjects, original poems and stories, and to enjoy good music. Needless to say that refreshments and the social intercourse are most effective also in bringing all together.

During the Easter vacation this club gave a public entertainment in West Hall of the Syrian Protestant College at which Mrs. Dimishkiyeh presided with grace and dignity. There were addresses in beautiful Arabic, spoken so clearly that every word was clearly heard all over the great auditorium; excellent music and a most graceful drill were given by young girls from the American School for Girls. There were four or five hundred women in the audience, of all sects and religions. Certainly it was an epoch-making occasion and one that must have far reaching results.

SERVICE CENTER—Y.W.C.A., AT THE JESSIE TAYLOR MEMORIAL SCHOOL. This is another epoch-making project by the women and for the women. On Saturday afternoon May 15th Miss Vossler and Miss Leck, the two directors of the Y.W.C.A. at Beirut, gave an "At Home" to the members of the Anglo-American community and to the Syrian friends who have shown interest in the undertaking. There was a large attendance on that lovely afternoon. How the world has moved! One wished dear Miss Taylor could have been there in person, as we are sure she was in spirit and in portraiture on the walls, and have seen the autos (and the Fords) roll up to the door with their loads of guests! Tea and cakes and lemonade, served out under the trees in the rose garden, if you wished, brightened every one up. We strolled about and admired the posters on the walls advertising the various courses offered and the appointments. We chatted with old friends and with newcomers to Beirut, we noted the beautiful new Victrola in the parlor, the piano, that every one told these two hustling Yankee girls that they could not get, that there were none on sale in town and none to be had at any price; but they got one some where and some how, and a good one, too. We counted six new Underwood typewriters in one room lined with blackboards, in another were three Singer sewing machines. The rooms are furnished in excellent taste and are commodious. Since the victory of Allenby and the occupation of Beirut the Jessie Taylor Memorial School for Moslem Girls has been used as an orphanage, but the orphans have taken up other quarters and it seems built for this new purpose.

After all had been served with good things Miss Vossler clapped her hands for silence and made a neat little speech of welcome and introduced Mrs. Nickoley, who told us Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Canadians, Syrians and German Deaconesses (it was good to see our dear German friends out in society again) Why the Blue Triangle Was at Beirut. Major Nicol also spoke of what they had already done and could do. Messrs. Glockler, Rogers, Hulbert and Harry Hall sang twice and Miss Nixon, a Beirut favorite, sang a solo and an encore.

Folders printed in English and Arabic were given to all to tell about the courses and the privileges offered. I think it is worth while to record the Conditions of Membership "Any young woman over 15 years of age who brings a letter of recommendation from a reliable person, pays the membership dues and is in sympathy with the purpose of the Association, "By love serve one another," may become a mem-

ber of the Service Center. Membership dues are 25 Eg. piastres a year.

Privileges of membership: -

1. Fellowship with young women all over the world joined in similar groups.
2. Use of club, including reading room, garden, tennis, basket-ball, volley-ball, croquet courts and Hostel - (Guests are welcome on special occasions).
3. Lower class rates than non-members pay.
4. Clubs - (Literary, Home-making, Glee and Travel clubs for members only.)
5. Special lectures, concerts, Sunday afternoon "at homes" and special gatherings.

Classes are offered in English, French, Shorthand, Typewriting, Dressmaking, Embroidery, Home Nursing, and Gymnasium.

Classes are organized for three months, each class meeting twice a week between the hours of 3 p. m. and 7. p. m.

A similar reception was held a few days before this for the young women for whom the Service Center has been established and about 100 young women were there, - "a perfect jam," which was as encouraging as it was inconvenient! But a genius formed them in a chain, holding hands in front and behind and somewhat like a college boys' snake dance they streamed through the rooms and the garden, stopping or going slowly at the different places while the various appliances and apparatus were shown and explained. A third of the girls were Moslem and the others were of the various Christian sects. All were delighted with their reception, what they saw and the opportunities offered them, and nearly one hundred have enrolled for various courses. Classes began on May 17th; and I repeat, it is an epoch in the life of the women of Syria. Now, MEN! When are *you* going to wake up and start something similar? There is a crying need for a public Y.M.C.A. in Beirut, a cry so loud that it is a wonder it is not heard far and wide.

The Blue Triangle cannot fail to be a force and a helping hand with the motto they hold before the young women, that was printed on the back of the folder: - "Seek Beauty, Enjoy Nature, Renew Health, Value Friends, Increase Knowledge, Conquer Self, Earnestly Desire the Best Things."

W. B. A.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The daily *Bosphore* says: - "It seems that we must definitely give up a scheme for the solution of the Armenian problem that appeared very attractive, and on which an agreement seemed to have been reached by the Allied and Associated Powers. The idea of confiding to a single mandatary the task of protecting and guiding the new Armenian State had been suggested by President Wilson, and immediately met with almost universal acceptance. During these two years several hot discussions have occurred on the subject of the assigning of a mandate but the principle itself had rarely been questioned. Things have changed within a few months, mainly owing to the uncertainty and hesitation of American policy. The grave internal crisis which has arrayed the Pres-

ident of the United States against a large part of his fellow-citizens, the till now victorious opposition that the friends of the Versailles Treaty and of the League of Nations have encountered in the Senate at Washington, the prolonged delay in consequence, - all these have had their inevitable result on the definite solution of the Armenian problem. And very recently, in what we must consider as definite form, the American Congress has refused to assume the mandate over Armenia which President Wilson had asked them to accept. This is a somewhat negative result, but it is at least a certainty which it would be foolish not to recognize as such. As for the other Powers, some of them who formerly were undoubtedly inclined to accept such a mandate are today no longer in the same position. In proportion as with the passing months the solution of the Eastern peace problem appeared to be complicated rather than helped by these delays, the chief Western States showed a clear tendency not to push their intervention in the Orient beyond a certain limit, and all the more so since even for the victorious States, victory was not followed by an immediate solution of all the difficulties. War has left a heavy legacy for the whole world; economic unrest has reached unforeseen acuteness; the protection of national interests has demanded the greatest activity of the governments, which, before looking beyond their frontiers, have had to face grave problems within. And in each country public opinion, after all the losses and weariness of the war, has been utterly opposed to too much adventure or to action far away.

"These are at least the principal reasons for the lack of enthusiasm of each of the great Powers today as to assuming alone the Armenian mandate. Whether we regret the fact or not, it is undeniable, and compels us to look for some other sort of aid for the new State. For the Allies have not denied and do not intend to nullify their engagements toward Armenia. No one questions the legitimacy of Armenian independence. The historic, racial and moral reasons that favor such independence are as strong as ever, and are not at the mercy of any changes in the application of the unanimously approved principle. Only a new form of help must be found, to be rendered to Armenia during the first years of its existence. The single mandatè had its advantages but as it seems not feasible, we must turn toward an international protectorate as the only thing now realizable. The responsibility that no State alone could accept, many can assume without any one of them going beyond its powers. America will be the first, we are certain, to give Armenia its financial aid, which would accord perfectly with the attitude of political aloofness that American public opinion seems to prefer. As for the Armenians themselves, some of them seem not too sure whether to rejoice or mourn at the new form thus taken by the protection of the Powers. True, both the mandate system and that of collective aid have their advantages and their defects. The former would certainly have given Armenia more direct, immediate and effective protection. The responsibility of the mandatary power would have been more definite, and a single mandate would have assured a coordination of development not always attained. But on

the other hand, the new State will surely have its hands freer under the second system, to take more of an initiative and to show its real capabilities. The Armenians are perfectly aware that they must hereafter count on themselves, in the absence of a clear mandate. It may be a disappointment, but it may be an advantage. Their racial qualities and their political bent will be more unhindered. In surmounting the inevitable difficulties they will of course have more trouble, but also more merit and more honor."

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* writes:—"A new extension of two weeks time has been granted our neighbors, and the matter of the frontiers of Armenia is again attracting their attention. The Turkish papers betray a fear lest Mr. Wilson give a decision 'contrary to the principle of nationalities.' Certain Kourdish circles are insisting on the 'overwhelming' Kourdish majority in the six vilayets. They have cabled a demand to President Wilson that he do not draw the frontier lines wrong. We believe the President of the United States and the persons managing the Republic have facts and figures enough to settle this question of the majority. They know very well that if the Armenians who have fled to the four corners of the earth as a result of the massacres, go back to their homes, as soon as the annexation is accomplished, not only will the myth of a Kourdish majority disappear, but also that of a Turkish majority. The question will be changed if the Turkish Government should adopt its traditional method and instal in Armenia *mouhadjirs*, or emigrants, from Smyrna and Thrace. The Kourds will gain nothing by separating their cause from that of the Armenians. It is not the latter who are opposed to the creation of a Kourdistan and to the re-birth of the Kourdish people, to which they have contributed to a much greater degree than have the effendis who talk in the name of their nation."

Regarding this same question, the Turkish daily *Ikdam* says:—"When Mr. Wilson, to whose arbitration the Allies have recently appealed for deciding the western frontiers of Armenia, traces those frontiers, will he not be compelled to conform to the stipulations of the Conference? But since no time limit has been given to Mr. Wilson as to this, our delegation will not be able to make a definite reply on this point. It is therefore important that the decision of the Conference as to our eastern frontiers be announced within the time limit given to us for replying to the treaty."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLÉ

A grand review of Boy Scouts took place last Sunday morning on the parade-ground at the Taxim, Pera, before the President of the international organization, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, O.B.E., M.C. More than 2,500 Scouts filed past, including British, French, Russian, Greek, Armenian and Hebrew troops, as well as a troop of Girl Guides.

The Turkish police have arrested a number of persons accused of implication in Kemalist activity in this city. Several women are stated to be in the plot.

Dr. Djemil Pasha and Reshid Bey, ministers of public works and interior respectively, arrived from Paris Thursday last, bringing the Turkish reply to the treaty as drawn up by the delegation in Paris. They were greatly surprised to find the Grand Vizier gone to Paris, whither they must return to consult with him.

OTHER LANDS

Senator Harding of Ohio has announced that he will hold on to his seat in the Senate in spite of his choice as Republican candidate for the presidency, lest the Democratic Governor of Ohio should appoint a Democrat to succeed him.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, now 94 years old, has just undergone a successful operation for cataract, at the palace of the Duke of Alva, in Spain.

The plague has made its appearance in Crete, where eight cases are reported.

Soundings over the sunken steamer "Lusitania" have shown that she lies in about forty fathoms of water, so that salvage operations are well-nigh impossible.

The Skuptchina at Belgrade has before it a bill dividing the Yugo-Slav State into nine autonomous provinces, including Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, etc. Also another bill abolishing titles of nobility and dividing up the great landed estates for the benefit of the farmers.

PERSONAL

Four new missionaries have recently been appointed to the Central Turkey Mission: Miss Jessie E. Martin, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Martin of Aintab, herself a graduate of Oberlin, 1915; Miss Myrtle Nolan, of Minneapolis, Carleton 1918; Mr. Merrill N. Isely, of Wichita, Kansas, Fairmount College 1916, and his fiancée Miss Mildred Myers, also of Wichita, and Fairmount 1918. Miss Martin will probably go to Adana, and Miss Nolan to Hadjin. All four will sail some time this summer.

A second daughter, Louise Wallace, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gulliver last month. Mr. Gulliver was formerly an instructor at Robert College, and Mrs. (Mary Lyon) Gulliver at Constantinople College.

Mrs. Lillian F. C. Sewny arrived two days ago from Sivas, coming via Samsoun.

Mr. McAdoo having declined to allow his name to be put before the coming Democratic National Convention, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, till last January the Secretary of the Treasury, is mentioned as a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Miss Fanny G. Noyes of Marsovan, is recovering from a serious operation in the hospital there. Her work as nurse is being carried meanwhile by Miss Corning, of the Near East Relief, recently transferred there from the Caucasus.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, June 22nd

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.07	20 leva	0.35
Pound sterling	4.23	20 marks	0.56
20 francs	1.69	20 kronen	0.11
20 lire	1.28	Gold lira	5.02
20 drachmas	2.48		

SUNDAY SERVICES June 27, 1920

At 11 a.m.

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, Rev. Capt. Houston
 ROBERT COLLEGE, Rev. Arthur C. Ryan
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH Rev. R. F. Borough

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