

The Orient.

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

That is what the Syrian Protestant College has blossomed out into, and it is official, too. It has passed the Board of Regents; and the original charter has been amended making this new name the official title, and it has been amended permitting the university to own and operate hospitals, and do several other things which it has been doing for some years past, but without proper authority. It would seem that we are forgiven our transgressions and now we are legalized and regularized and all right.

It may be in order here to state that the change did not come about as a result of the ambitions of the faculty, however desirous they may be of building up a strong institution here in Syria, but from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, from whom we have our charter and under whose supervision we grant our degrees, etc. They have been regularizing the nomenclature of institutions in New York state for several years past, requiring business "colleges" to take the name of school, and advocating those colleges that call themselves universities to become so in fact or else call themselves colleges. "But you", they said to us, "are not a college, though you call yourselves so, but you are really a university, with your several separate and distinct schools and faculties, and you should call yourselves a university." They recommended that we call ourselves the Syrian Protestant University, but "S.P.U." did not suit our taste, and as the name of "Protestant" is a red rag to many a bull in this part of the world, and conciliates and wins none, it was decided unanimously to drop that title, though retaining none the less the Christian and Protestant character of the institution.

And then came the ordeal of selecting the new name. Talk of finding a name for a baby! This was a dozen times harder, to say the least, for there were so many more concerned in the selection. It is no secret now that over 30 names were suggested and considered and abandoned as on the whole unsuitable. The faculty was unanimous for The American University of Beirut, with the exception of the President. He did not wish it, and so we all deferred to his strong wishes not to call it by that name and we finally compromised on "Beirut University." However, after he reached America he became converted in some way to the thinking of the faculty, and in fact was even stronger in his desire that we take this new name than any of us had been. And then we ran up against an obstacle, - never mind what it was, but it seems to be removed or buried, and in a recent mail

we received the cheering intelligence from the Secretary of the Regents that the change of name as above had been made official. The faculty received the confirmation with cheers, when Acting President Nickoley made the announcement, and next morning the enthusiasm of the students was great when they heard it at morning chapel exercises.

A committee has been appointed to arrange for a celebration of the event on Feb. 4th and 5th, which dates coincide with the arrival in Beirut of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Bliss in 1856; and it is proposed that Founders' Day shall hereafter be celebrated at this time each year.

It is much regretted that the shortness of the time will naturally prevent delegations from our sister colleges from being present.

One interesting little point, and it is not without value, too, is that A.U.B. will rhyme with the words that rhymed with S.P.C. in our many and good college songs. Indeed, it will be more euphonic that the sibilating letters that have ended so many of our songs. Rah, Rah, Rah! for A.U.B.!!!

W. B. A.

MOTORING THROUGH PALESTINE IN WINTER

(We are permitted to give the following extracts from a personal letter from Rev. E. W. Riggs, Director of Child Welfare for the Near East Relief.)

The party consisted of Mr. Dodge, the Beirut director, Mr. Wallace, the chauffeur, a little blind Armenian boy and the writer. As it was raining as we started from Beirut, and as there were all sorts of dire prophecies about the impossibility of getting through the mud, since it had been raining for three days, we started off with some misgivings. I was especially sorry to start off and leave a perfectly good steamer in the harbor headed for Haifa that evening, but as we learned that we could not go aboard her anyway there was no use crying. Darkness set in before we got half way to Sidon, and then, suddenly our lights went out. We wasted half an hour or more trying to get them to go again and finally lighted up some auxiliary oil lamps and went poking along in the darkness. We had no trouble till we got within five minutes of our stopping place on the hill behind Sidon when we skidded off the road into deep mud in a ditch. Our efforts to crawl out were not very successful as Lizzie had sat down in a very soft seat. However, in a few minutes another car came along and with lots of pushing we made a safe start again and put up for the night at "Ramapo," an orphanage which may be one of the N.E.R.'s best.

We got up at the crack of dawn and were dismayed to

find the sky all clouds, and before we started the rain was falling pretty fast. They bade us goodbye saying they would welcome us in a couple of hours when we had satisfied our fool selves that the road was actually impossible. We pushed merrily on, however, with improving weather till we reached the great and wicked city of Tyre. Without actually entering the city we could imagine the makers of purple, the army of Alexander building the causeway out to it, and all the successive sieges which had made it so famous. Just about a mile from Tyre we struck our mud of which we had heard. It was deep and thick and continuous, and lasted two solid monotonous hours. We got through by steady pushing, stopping occasionally on the thinner places for a rest and to cool the engine. If the latter had not been tight in condition we should never have made it. A big French Aeroplane base with canvas hangars was about the only interesting thing on that plain of tires and tired and Tyre.

At the end of our mud stretch is the famous Ladder of Tyre. The British have blasted out the steps but left the steep. It sure is some climb. We got up all right, but before we got over we met a truck drawn by three big mules which the French driver decided could neither back up nor get by us so we must back down the steps again. We decided otherwise, however, and made him get by us with about half an inch to spare. The drop over the edge two hundred feet into the water was not a thing to take many chances with, however.

From Acre we turned off on to the beach, and talk about your smooth roads and fast speeding! We certainly flew. The wet sand was as perfect as the best laid race track, and a half hour took us all the way to the Kishon. It was not running with blood, but we were afraid to venture to ford it with the Ford. So we detoured and got on to a little narrow bridge which ended rather abruptly in the sand. We followed the traces of some vehicles which had preceded us, but were soon deep beyond the powers of our good engine. Some Indians were working with some funny looking chicken wire near by, however, and we soon found that it is the desert highway. They drive in stakes about fifteen feet apart in two long straight rows and then lie chicken wire between. Over this the heaviest traffic seems to make pretty good speed. These Indians came to our rescue and practically lifted the car right up on to the wire road, and we thanked them and proceeded.

Haifa is to be the future entrance to Mesopotamia. A standard gauge railroad will cut right across the desert from here to Baghdad, and Haifa will be the great port of Syria. Stopping at Haifa long enough for lunch and a drink of gasoline for Lizzie we started for Nazareth. It seemed a long ways afield to get us to Jerusalem, but we were warned against attempting any other road. We found it a good road and reached Nazareth in a hour and twenty minutes. At Haifa we stopped a few minutes at the Nassar Hotel where two years ago we had put up over night after coming through from Beirut on a British trawler. Memories crowded in as I thought of it. There was a train for Jerusalem the next morning, and as it was raining hard when we started from

Haifa it was a little hard to make up our minds to face it but when we found so good a road as far as Nazareth we were glad we had made the decision. On our way to Nazareth over the famous battle field of history, the plain of Esdraelon, we spoke of the various tides of conquest, and we could see the soldiers of the latest one at work. They were Russians and Polish Jews building the roads. It was most surprising to see these husky, well-dressed men and even women, ladies, if you please, breaking stone by the roadside. Their camps dotted the plain, as they tried to earn a living and establish their claim to a Hebrew Palestine. We could not help but pity them, for they were deceived into coming and had a most hopeless job to establish themselves.

We saw the sights in Nazareth as usual, in imagination, and without even entering the town, which is very much oversupplied with big buildings, we spun down a good road to the plain, noting Tabor, Gilboa, Nain, Endor, Jezreel, etc. as we passed along. At Afouli, the R. R. station for Nazareth, there were three camps, about equal in size, one Jewish, one Indian and one Egyptian. Just beyond Jenin we ran on to a sharp rock which cut open two tires. This was our first real trouble, and coming just as darkness was setting in was a little discouraging. However we laid our little blind boy on a cushion on a pile of rock for a nap while we went to work. In less than an hour we had patched things up, using the one new tire we had with us for one of the wheels, and were in Nablous (Shechem) about half past seven. The first stopping place we found in Nablous was what was called the Latin Convent, and we stopped there, though it had not improved any since I refused to risk my life in its filth when I was there thirteen years ago! The towel they provided for the four of us to use was the same one that all the guests have used since then and it has had three baths in that period, I judge! However, it was too cold for bugs and we were too tired to fuss much, so we had a good sleep. In the morning I was the first up and saw one of the most glorious sunrises I have ever witnessed. The whole heavens were flooded with glory, changing from gray to pink and then to crimson and finally to saffron which gave place to most beautiful fleecy white clouds as the sun came up squarely between Ebal and Gerizim. We were not in a hurry to get off, for it is less than a three hour's run to Jerusalem over perfect roads. So we had a chance to have full daylight for seeing Sychar, Joseph's tomb, Jacob's well and other sights, though we only viewed them from the speeding car. As we reached one of the many high divides between Samaria and Judea we stopped to cool the engine and saw behind us the snowy head of Hermon. Later we could look off at Bethel and down into the valley of the Jordan and actually saw the Dead Sea from the Mount of Olives the next day.

When we got to Ramallah we couldn't resist the temptation of stopping at the beautiful Friends' school there where we met the Kelseys and had pie and got directions to the orphanage in Jerusalem. I wished I knew the Songs of Ascents by heart as we drew near the Holy City, but we managed to quote snatches of them as we caught sight of the towers, modern but thought-producing. The nearer view was rather sur-

prising, for it does not give the impression one gets from pictures taken from the Mount of Olives.

The Schneller Orphanage is hard to describe. It is so perfect, complete and up-to-date. It was to see this and plan for its future that I had come down. The British wisely want Pastor Schneller to come and run it again in its old way, but safeguarded by British supervision. We perfectly agree in this, so it is for the Near East Relief to help him to get back and take the work off our hands as soon as possible. The little blind boy went right into the blind department where he can learn any one of a dozen trades. Besides the ordinary industries which you might presume to find in a modern industrial center they have brick making and clay modeling of a commercial sort. A farm of some 1200 acres has unfortunately been rented for a term of 3 years, so the orphanage only gets an income from it and does not have it as a training ground. The sunset lights on the Mount of Olives were most entrancing as we went that afternoon to call on Bishop McInnes, the most important Protestant leader in this part of the world. He was most cordial and profoundly interested in the future of the work. He asked us to sign our names in his guest book on the same table on which the surrender of Jerusalem to the British was directed in a document written by the last Vali. There were a good many other great names in the book, Allenby, etc!

We took time in the afternoon to pay brief visits to the Temple Area and to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This last was most distressing, for it is so much a centre of intrigue and dark rivalry. The next morning we were fortunate in being able to secure appointments with Mr. Samuels, the remarkably able High Commissioner, and Col. Herron, the superintendent of Orphanages, and the next afternoon we called on the Director of Education, so we did up in one day our whole business, got our passports visaed and were ready to start off in the morning. I also called on the general for the Armenian Patriarch. He is a Harpout man, but not much of a heavy-weight. I hoped he might help in regard to Armenian orphans in Syria, but he has not the stuff to help us.

That evening, New Year's eve, we were invited to the Consulate to dinner, and I had the great pleasure of dining with Consul and Mrs. Heizer. I had not seen Mr. Heizer since 1896, and I was glad to find he had a most enviable reputation in Jerusalem. He is quiet, serious and efficient.

And now it is January 2nd, and I am back in Beirut, as you may have imagined from my tenses. We came back in one day, leaving the Schneller orphanage at five a.m. and reaching the College gate in Beirut at 8.07 p.m. I think that is the record for a January trip.

Love to all of you,

ERNST

Halidé Edib Hanum has been instrumental in starting a Red Crescent Society in Angora, which is known by the Turkish name, *Karmuzu Ai*, instead of the more familiar Arabic name *Hilal-Ahmer*.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The Christmas vacation ended on January 24th and College activities are again in full swing. The first community event of the new semester was the meeting of the College Club on Saturday evening January 29th. Professor Theodore Fowle read an interesting paper on "Some Chinese Religious and Social Customs." Prof. Fowle, before coming to Robert College, spent some time in China where he was in a particularly good position to study the life of the people. Hence his paper had the added value of being the result of first hand knowledge.

On Sunday January 30th the Vesper Service was conducted by Professor Edgar J. Fisher, and he, with the help of Mrs. Manning, Miss Winifred Walker of Constantinople College, and Mr. Minos Dounias presented a most interesting and varied program. The pieces selected were for various combinations of organ (Dr. Fisher) piano (Mrs. Manning), violoncello (Miss Walker) and violin (Mr. Dounias). Dr. Fisher played with excellent feeling and technique, one organ solo, a *Fantasia-Overture* by H. A. Fricker. The other selections included works by Gade, Mozart, Bach, Schumann and Schubert. The hall was well filled and the program was greatly appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to hear it.

E. T. S.

CONSTANTINOPLÉ COLLEGE

The new semester opened on Tuesday, January 25th, with an eager crowd of students glad to come back after a most sunny and beautiful vacation. The classes in the Medical School have settled down to thorough organization and the students are now thirteen in number.

Thanks to the generosity of the Trustees of the College, we are able to take free twenty Russian girls from the refugees here. All of those chosen come with earnest desire for study; and all come from such poignant and tragic experiences as make us give thanks anew, not only for our own happy homes, but for America and the generous souls there who take such practical thought for the suffering world outside.

Several of the teachers went to Brousa for the vacation and came back enthusiastic over its Asiatic charm of atmosphere. Two more went to Egypt, and are prepared to lecture on the Nile.

Miss Kinney took an extended trip through Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia. She found everywhere great interest in the English language and especially in American methods of education.

Miss Kinney had many introductions to interesting people in these countries. In Prague (or Praha, as it is now called) she visited a lady in whose house the bloodless and successful Czech revolution started.

On Wednesday, Jan. 26th, the College enjoyed a most delightful concert of Chamber music given by the Russian artists, Mr. Vladimir Podgaitzky, pianist, and Prince Vlad-

mir Hedvoytz, violinist, whose rendering of sonatas by Mozart and Beethoven and Grieg was of the best.

On the 9th of February, there is to be a lecture at the College on the Literature of Sherlock Holmes, by the Right Reverend R. Barry-Doyle C. F., M. A., M. R. I. A. and on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 11th, Dr. Watson is to give Constantinople College the great pleasure of hearing his rendering of Drinkwater's play of "Abraham Lincoln."

Miss Woodsmall of the Survey gave a wonderful talk at the Sunday morning service, January 30th, on Vision.

I F. D.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish papers are unanimous in expressions of joy at the coming London Conference. Apparently this gives them their first ray of light for many moons. The *Ikdam* says:—"Ottoman public opinion, which was insistently demanding the modification of the Sèvres Treaty, followed with keen interest the deliberations of the Paris Conference, quite impatiently awaiting its decision. And now the nation has heard the despatches telling of this decision, and is deeply happy. These despatches show that the Powers will proceed to a new examination of the Eastern Question, and that a solution will result, on new foundations."

The *Peyam-Sabah* says:—"We consider the decision adopted by the Conference on the Eastern Question as an event of good omen. As we have always held, the conditions imposed on Turkey were not such as to serve the best interests of either East or West. The events of the past year have proved this very clearly. Especially since the political discomfiture of Greece, this fact has been luminous. Such grave decisions could not be put in force by such feeble means. The Powers have very probably appreciated this, and it has helped to lead them to make the decision we allude to."

The *Vakit* says:—"The news we have for several days awaited in great impatience has at last come. We now know the viewpoint of the Paris Conference as to the Eastern question. It has been decided to hold on Feb. 21st a new conference in London so as to discuss the matter of the modification of the Sèvres treaty, and to hear on this topic the delegates of Turkey and Greece. This decision has already been telegraphed to Constantinople and Athens. The central government at Constantinople is to arrange with that in Angora so as to send a mixed delegation to London which may speak in the name of Turkey. This news has been greeted in the capital with lively satisfaction, for here we see the first official step toward modifying the Sèvres Treaty. One point which must not escape notice is, that the proposition to hold a conference in London was made by Lord Curzon, which is a proof that official England is not at all opposed to a modification of the Treaty."

The *Ilari* says:—"By its last decision, the Conference took an important step toward right and justice. But that is but the first step. There are still a number of stages to pass through. Yes, the Conference wanted to help in the triumph

of justice and right. But this desire, to tell the truth,—was not born all of itself. The times and events have contributed largely to its hatching."

The *Alemdar* says:—"Yesterday the agencies gave us an important bit of news which shows clearly that a notable change has taken place in the political situation. In a former article we had expressed the hope that the rights of the Turks, who had been so hard hit, would at last be recognized by Europe. We now see that this hope is in a fair way to be realized. Without being pessimistic to the point of seeing everything black in the whole world, nor so optimistic as to see everything rosy, we may say that the decision made by the Conference is an event of good omen, and that naturally this will be followed by other events of similar augury. But so often have bad methods lost the advantages of good situations that it is most desirable that we employ in this case the most appropriate methods."

On the other hand, the Greek papers scent danger, and are by no means joyful. The *Proia* writes:—"The decisions, so grave and sad for Hellenism, taken at the session two days ago of the Paris Conference, were telegraphed not only here, but also and with more details to Athens, where the French Minister communicated them to Mr. Rallis. The Entente Powers have adjourned till Feb. 21 the discussion of the Sèvres Treaty, on the suggestion of England, and it will be at a new conference to meet in London. This proposition and its source are two facts that clearly prove that a real danger threatens the integrity of the Treaty and foreshadows modifications. If it were not a question of amendments to the Treaty,—amendments that can only be made at the expense and to the prejudice of Greek interests, it would not have been necessary to put off the matter again and refer it to another conference. The representatives of the Allied Powers had but to order the putting into full force of the treaty containing the decisions made at Sèvres. But new factors have come in, and the participation is now allowed of representatives who have till now had no part in any of the conferences."

LECTURES AT THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SCUTARI

Thursday, Feb. 3, Prof. Jenabu Shahabeddin Bey, of the Imperial University. One of the foremost living Ottoman poets.

Tuesday, Feb. 8, President E. W. Riggs, of Euphrates College, Harput; "Euphrates College."

Wednesday, Feb. 9, Rev. C. T. Riggs: "The Gallipoli Campaign."

Thursday, Feb. 10, Pres. Ernest W. Riggs: "The Educational Program of the Near East Relief."

The lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays are at 3:30 p. m., and those on Wednesdays at 3 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE FEBRUARY 2, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

By official action of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the charter of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut has been amended, changing its name to The American University of Beirut, and also enlarging its educational powers to be both college and university in character and scope.

This change has been under consideration for a long time. It was recommended by President Bliss many years ago, but was held up on account of the war. The former name has been outgrown, and is no longer descriptive. The institution is not "Syrian," as it used to be. This year 109 students are enrolled from Egypt, and many more would have come from there but for lack of accommodations. 99 came from Palestine; Asia Minor sent 21, and Mesopotamia 13. With more than one-quarter of the student body from other places, the name should be enlarged. Nor is it a "Protestant" institution in any narrow or exclusive sense. The religion that is inculcated there is avowedly and truly Christian, but not denominational. And the number of Protestants in attendance is less than one-ninth of the total. Nor is the institution merely a "College" any longer. Its post-graduate departments have grown in variety and attendance, till it has for some time been really a University in all essentials. Its schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and nursing have this year had added to them a school of engineering, which, while it does not duplicate the work done at Robert College, gives Beirut an added claim to the title of University.

The certificate of incorporation by which the Syrian Protestant College first came before the official public was given in April of 1863, when the College was granted a charter by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The College opened its doors in 1866, and the Med-

ical School was opened the following year. In 1906, the charter was amended so as to give the College twelve trustees in place of six.

Beirut University, as it will doubtless be called for convenience, is to be congratulated on having a name commensurate with its growth and activities; and we believe it is the harbinger of an era of still greater usefulness and prosperity than has been its lot until now.

The Outlook, of New York, with its customary accuracy and care, published in its issue of Dec. 15th last an article on the situation in Turkey which is so full of mistakes as to reflect no credit on either writer or editors. In the first place, aside from a very innocuous picture of the outside of St. Sophia, the article is illustrated with three photographs supposed to depict scenes in Constantinople. One of them is of Galata Bridge with "throngs still swarm"-ing over it; but the picture is of the bridge of ancient days which was removed years ago to give place to the present one. Another is of a minaret with a muezzin on it; and evidently this was an old plate that the publishers had on hand, illustrating Cairo, for it is utterly unlike any minaret in Constantinople. The third is supposed to represent a howling dervish, whereas it is actually a fakir from India, and has no relation whatever to Turkey.

The text of this remarkable article is almost equally misleading. We shall not quote *in extenso*, but merely refer to a few of the infelicities. The learned author asserts that the muezzins call the faithful to prayer seven times a day, of course the mere tyro in the East knows that it should have been five times. The error is in itself unimportant, save prejudicing any intelligent reader against the article, since if such a glaring error meets one in the first paragraph, one are not therefore surprised to find in the same sentence the assertion that "Parliament still is being" the fact being that Parliament has not been meeting since March of last year. Further on, in alluding to the occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks, the writer comments:—"with the Baghdad Railway, their sole link with the East, so destroyed that men here could be required to re-establish through communication, . . ."—the distinguished lady being blissfully ignorant of the fact that the Baghdad Railway does not come as near to Smyrna as the New York Central does to Boston or the Pennsylvania Railroad to Albany, N. Y. Nor was the Smyrna and Asia Minor Railroad, to which she probably refers, as badly injured as she would make out, though that is not important. Another interesting blunder is where it is stated that "Tewfik Pasha was sent to Paris at the head of a commission to sign the Treaty." The head of the commission was General Hadi Pasha, but probably the garbled name is that of Dr. Rıza Tewfik, —not a Pasha,—who was also of the commission. Again, when explaining her statement that the dismemberment of the empire is in progress, she says:—"Azerbaijan and Georgia, in the Caucasus, have become independent states,"—just as if she believed that these regions were till now parts of the Turkish Empire. It would be well for a writer, especially when

writing for *The Outlook*, to refresh her geographical memory before committing such blunders. For they detract from the force of the arguments she deduces, since one does not feel sure which part of such an article can be trusted. We are certain that the American public is eager to learn the facts regarding the Near East and it ought to be the function of every reputable periodical in the United States to furnish facts that are really facts.

RICHARDS OF SALONICA

Russell Alger Richards was born at Wolverine, Michigan, Nov. 22, 1892. His mother prayed from his babyhood that he might be a minister of the Gospel, and the Christian home influence added to that of a very helpful, inspirational pastor, developed his Christian life normally. He was especially active during his High School years in the Christian Endeavor Society, that great training school where young people during their adolescence grow through self-expression.

On graduating from High School, he turned his alert mind and ready hands to earning his way through Oberlin College for the first two years of college life. Knowing the advantages of schooling in a large university, he chose his own State University for his Junior and Senior years, graduating at the age of 21.

Immediately on his graduation he applied to the American Board for regular appointment, but was not encouraged because of his youth and inexperience. Nothing daunted, before the summer was over, he had come in touch through the Student Volunteer Movement with Dr. John Henry House, President of the Agricultural Institute of Salonica, and had arranged to come to the field as an American tutor.

With abundant spirits, and with the unusual understanding of a boy, as he was, of 21, he threw himself whole heartedly into the variety of work awaiting him as a tutor to Macedonian boys, some of whom were within a few years of his own age. He had a peculiar gift in teaching history in which he had majored at Michigan, and, had he lived, he would have had copious notes ready from which to write a History of the Balkans for the schools of the Levant. He gave himself, however, with characteristic energy and thoroughness to all of the varied teaching required of him, Mathematics, Science, English, Music, in the school room, or the planning of games, supervision of the boys on Saturday evenings. As one student said of him, "Mr. Richards was always on the spot, ready to help us in anyway we wanted it." His success centered in the way he made the boys feel that he taught what they wanted to learn, he played what they wished to play, and he sang what they chose to sing. As a boy he learned to find joy in work for its own sake; that trait counted in this Agricultural School where one aim is to teach the joy and dignity of manual labor. On Sunday evenings he had banded the boys together in their own Christian Endeavor meetings, where with all the older ones shut out, he encouraged the boys in the expression of their own Christianity, opening up new, natural avenues of worship in song,

reading, and testimony, among themselves, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

During those three years, his desire deepened to be more than a tutor; he yearned to be a spiritual leader for such boys, giving his whole life to the task. So when his three years were finished he returned to America at the age of 24 to enter Oberlin Seminary. There, he had led his class in scholarship during his Freshman year; but he had had a vision out here in Macedonia of the value of lives invested for the Master in such work with boys. He wanted to inspire others to give their lives for the same Cause, so in his second and third years he assumed the leadership of the Student Volunteer Band, increasing the membership from 18 to 80. He supplied information, enthusiasm, leadership, and persuasion, besides artistic skill in making posters advertising meetings. As a result the largest delegation to the State Convention went from Oberlin in 1918. Many caught the vision at the Convention and went on to the Des Moines convention. With all this outside work he was graduated as an honor student in the class of 1919.

Dr. and Mrs. House followed his seminary career with great interest and welcomed his decision at its close to return as a regularly appointed missionary to the same institution where he had been tutor. When Mr. Richards and his young wife reached the Farm School in September, 1919, they found many avenues of usefulness open to them, especially as Dr. and Mrs. House and their daughter were still in the States on furlough. They both gave themselves unsparingly to the work of teaching on the week days and the services on Sundays, fitting into all the emergencies of illness among the boys, unexpected arrival of callers, etc. It is difficult for one to sum up the impress of his one short year of service on the field, but mention must be made of the way in which he touched the lives of all the school boys through the school music. The British soldiers had left a legacy of Y. M. C. A. Hymnals. With a true musician's discrimination and appreciation, weighted with his new spiritual insight into the meaning of the words, he helped the boys in their daily prayers night and morning, in their bi-weekly music hour, in their Sunday morning service, and most of all in their Sunday evening "sing", leading them as only he knew how, by the piano, or organ or cornet or tenor horn, to feel the harmony of music and words of scores of those inspiring English hymns. On his last day of play with them before the pneumonia got its hold, as they came down the last stretch of road from their exhilarating day of mountain climbing, he led them as they wheeled onto the school campus, marching and singing two by two the martial hymns which he had made so much a part of their school atmosphere.

Two weeks later, on his last day of battle against the fast encroaching disease, his boys went over under his bed room window to sing some songs to him, to strengthen him in turn as he crossed through the valley of the shadow. The songs gripped his fast-ebbing consciousness, and he attempted even then to lead them with voice and gesture as they sang new, new significance into such lines as "Down in the valley with my Saviour I will go", or "We're marching to Zion, the

Beautiful City of God." Then, when the next day, these same boys gathered around the grave on the hillside under the mulberry trees, in the stillness of the even-tide, and joined the sweet, brave, young wife as she led them through all the verses of "Still with Thee," to the much-loved Oberlin tune, they shared with her her triumph over her sense of loss as they sang,

"So shall it be at last, in that bright morning,
When the soul waketh and life's shadows flee,
Oh, in that hour, fairer than daylight dawning,
Shall rise the glorious thought, I AM WITH THEE."

Salonica, Greece.

MRS. J. RIGGS BREWSTER.

AT THE SAILORS' CLUB

On Saturday evening, January 29th, a dance was given in honor of the "Scorpion." Commander Guy Baker, Captain of the ship, presented to the Sailors' Club a beautiful velvet and gold pennant. Mr. Poe accepted the banner with a few words of gratitude. Next, Admiral Bristol gave a short talk commending the work of the club and its Secretary Lieutenant Commander Hamilton Bryan, the executive officer of "Scorpion," was called upon and after a brief speech, introduced Chief Master at Arms Peterson, of his ship, who is one of the oldtimers on the "Scorpion." Peterson told of the growth and progress of the Sailors' Club, starting with Mrs. Eliasco's tireless efforts and the first humble clubroom, through its various stages, on up to the present building. A novelty dancing act was then introduced, by Peggy and Billy Paine, "direct from New York" . . . until the removal of the make-up revealed two bluejackets from the "St. Louis." Dancing was resumed until ten o'clock when everyone repaired to dining rooms for the dinner, as guests of the Club.

Miss Shaw and Miss Miller headed a hiking party, Sunday afternoon. About forty sailors and several dozen American girls connected with the various local relief organizations, donned their walking shoes and waded through ten or twelve miles of Scutari mud. Many interesting places were visited, including the famous Turkish Cemetery, the Florence Nightingale Hospital and the English Cemetery where lie the remains of the brave soldiers who fell during the Crimean war. The hike wound up at the Language School where the hospitable Mr. and Mrs. Ryan served a delightful luncheon.

The entire top floor of the club is being remodeled into a gymnasium for the use of all sailors in Constantinople. It will be completely equipped with modern athletic apparatus and ready for use within another week.

THE BEIRUT RED CROSS CHAPTER

The Beirut Red Cross Chapter, which, by the way, was the first American chapter of the Red Cross to be established outside of the United States of America, and that was done through the energy and initiative of Mr. G. Bie Ravndal when he was consul general here, met at the consulate by

invitation of Mr. Knabenshue, just before his departure to Egypt on a leave of absence.

Rev. J. H. Nicol was in the chair, Miss Dorothy Allen was Secretary. Last year's work was reported on, which was mostly the maintenance of a Day Nursery for poor women who are working by day. About 40 children were cared for and given their mid-day meal, and the older ones taught the elements of reading, etc. A temporary hostel also was maintained for orphans and others being transferred from place to place by the Near East Relief.

It was voted for 1921 to maintain district nursing by two nurses with assistants, and a baby clinic. And it was further decided to undertake some educational work in the anti-tuberculosis and child-welfare campaign. And then the chapter indulged in Americans' great joy, — election of officers. It resulted in the choice of Prof. A. A. Bacon for President. He served in the Red Cross in the Armenian Refugee Camp at Port Said with Prof. Brown. Vice President, Rev. J. H. Nicol, who has so efficiently served as Major in the N.E.R. in command of the Syria field.

Secretary, Miss Margaret McGilvary, who has recently written a book, "The Dawn of a New Era in Syria," in which the efforts of the American Red Cross were detailed and how the screws were put on its work by our old neighbor, Azmi Bey, are so graphically portrayed. Miss McGilvary is still in America and Miss Allen was instructed to continue the duties until the secretary returns.

Treasurer, Mr. Charles Mac Neal of the A.U.B.

In answer to the annual roll call 160 out of a possible 170 American residents in Beirut and vicinity joined the chapter, close to 100%.

W. B. A.

THE POSITION OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE TOWARD ARMENIA

The Armenian daily *Zhoghvourti Tsain* comments editorially on the attitude of America toward Armenia. After acknowledging the interest and help of the United States, and asserting the need Armenia has of such moral as well as material support now, and speaking of the help especially after the armistice, to Armenian widows and orphans, it speaks gratefully of the promise of Col. Coombs to furnish Ltq. 20,000 monthly to the support of the Armenian orphanages. It expresses the hope that at the same time the aid thus far given to the suffering and the orphans in Armenia itself will be continued. "Aside from these gifts, the Americans have shown their sympathy in other ways that we acknowledge. A letter from Nicomedia about the celebration of Christmas eve at the orphanage there, tells us the following interesting things: — 20 dolls from among the presents were sent from America, by the niece of Miss Holt, the principal; 100 other toys etc. for the little orphans were also sent from America by a 10-year-old boy, who presented all his own toys and secured others from his playmates, for this purpose. Of the dolls sent by Miss Holt's niece, one was life-size, with several suits of clothes, and a letter accompanying it, which

was very sweet. Another doll, dressed by a blind woman, had likewise a letter which said:— 'Though I am an American doll, after this I am to be an Armenian doll, and shall belong to every child in your orphanage. I have brought with me love and happiness, to scatter among my playfellows; and in return, I want to have an Armenian name.'

"The Nicomedia orphanage, with its 250 children, fed, cared for, clothed and loved by Americans, and under its American Principal, is one of the many institutions through which the United States shows to us its true civilization, founded on real Christianity, and by its sympathy strengthens us, whether it be the sympathy of a Government official, or of a blind woman, or of a little child.

"And let us repeat, we are debtors to the American people for this sympathy which we enjoy."

DON'T FEAR

(By Rev. ERNEST BOURNER ALLEN)

Feel glum?
Keep mum.

Don't grumble—
Be humble.

Stop whining,
Keep trying.

Trials cling?
Just sing.

Can't sing?
Just cling.

Don't fear—
God's near!

Money goes—
He knows.

Honor left—
Not bereft.

Don't rust—
Work! Trust!

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The *locum tenens* of the Ecumenical Patriarch received last week from Mr. Venizelos an autograph acknowledgement of the valuable cross sent him, which was said to contain a piece of the holy cross.

A thé dansant was given by Mrs. Mark L. Bristol at the American Embassy on Monday, January 24th, for the benefit of the Disaster Relief Committee. Over one thousand pounds

was raised which will be spent by the Disaster Relief Committee in carrying on further work for the Russian refugees.

Signor G. de Bondini, formerly editor of the French daily *La Turquie* of this city, has just died in Rome.

A gift of a thousand liras has been made to the Armenian hospital at Yedi Koulé by Mr. Badrig Gulbenkian.

THE NEAR EAST

News comes of heavy snows in Anatolia, which have stopped traffic between Changuru and Kastemoni.

A severe epidemic of Spanish influenza is reported in Ak Hissar, Vourla and Aivalik, in Smyrna region.

In recognition of the kindness and care given to a suffering Italian at the Near East Hospital in Adana, the Italian colony of that town has sent a donation of fifty liras Turkish to Miss Davies for that institution, as a token of gratitude.

Mr. James D. Bourchier, for many years the Balkan correspondent of the London *Times*, died in Sofia, Bulgaria, December 30th. He had expressed the wish to be buried at the Rilo Monastery.

French statistics show that in Morocco the number of animals belonging to Europeans increased in the past five years from 5,174,000 to 10,882,000; while those belonging to natives increased from 5,337,000 to 11,121,000. The most remarkable increase recorded is that of the pigs, from 16,000 to 1,494,000. Pigs is pigs.

The people of Georgia have been much incensed at the seizure by the Bolsheviks of Azerbaijan of several trains of tank cars belonging to Georgia which had been sent to Baku to get naphtha in accordance with an agreement between the governments, their crews being taken prisoner. The Georgian government has sent an ultimatum to Azerbaijan threatening to declare war if they are not given back.

The strain between Georgia and Azerbaijan over the question of petroleum has grown more acute, and hostilities are imminent. The Georgians have arrested the Azerbaijani Consul at Tiflis.

General Franchet d'Esperey on Sunday last handed to the representatives of Belgrade the cross of the Legion of Honor, presented by the French Government to that city.

A telegram from Rome says that an agreement has been reached by which the region of Argyrocastro and a part of

the province of Kortcha are to be ceded to Albania while the rest of Kortcha will form an autonomous state with Prince Christopher of Greece as its ruler.

Prof. Phillip Hitti, Ph. D., with Mrs. Hitti and their little girl arrived from America on Jan. 8th. Dr. Hitti has been teaching in Columbia University for several years past. He will occupy the chair of Oriental History in the School of Arts and Sciences.

OTHER LANDS

The Davis Cup tennis trophy has gone back to the United States, the American team having won every one of the five matches against the holders, Australasia.

Prince George, who recently completed his training as a naval cadet, has been appointed to H. M. S. "Iron Duke," the flagship of Admiral Sir John de Robeck, Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

The gross tonnage of merchant vessels launched in the United States during 1920 was 5,861,000. No other country equaled this record.

President and Mrs. Millerand of France have announced that the usual annual balls, receptions and dinners will not be given this year, but the money that would thus have been spent will go toward aiding the suffering, especially among the children.

An Armenian student in Paris attempted last week to assassinate Mr. Aharonian, president of the Armenian delegation to Paris, but was foiled by the quickness of his intended victim, and was captured.

Some French explorers have just crossed a region of some 750 miles of almost unknown territory between Algeria and French West Africa. The results of their discoveries will shortly be published.

PERSONAL

Messrs Nilson and Bobb and Mrs. Block went from Tarsus to Adana to spend Christmas with Mrs. Nilson and the baby and the Chambers family. The whole Anglo-American community had a Christmas celebration together Saturday noon. That morning there was a service at the Girls' School, and Sunday morning representatives of eight nations gathered at the Communion table, Dr. W. N. Chambers and the French Chaplain officiating.

Last Sunday occurred the dedication exercises of the new Evangelical Church building at Nicomedia, of which we

hope to give an account next week. Drs. Peet, McNaughton and MacCallum and Mr. and Mrs. Flint were there for the occasion.

Dr. C. F. H. Crathern, who was reported as ill in Diarbekir and later went to Ourfa has recovered remarkably and is now in Beirut.

The safe arrival of Dr. Mark H. Ward in Harpout has been reported in a telegram from there dated January 15th.

NOTICE

The Constantinople Christian Workers' Union will met Feb. 5th at 2:15 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A., Taxim, Pera. There will be a devotional address by Miss Ruth Woodsmall, and Mr. C. R. Johnson will speak on "Surveying the Constantinople Survey." All friends are invited.

HAIG NICHAN HAGOP ANDONIAN

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SUNDAY SERVICES February 6, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Cap. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. Prof. F. H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m. Mr. Clarence R. Johnson
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, February 1st

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.48	20 leva	0.36
Pound sterling	5.78	20 marks	0.47
20 francs	2.04	20 kronen	0.05 1/2
20 lire	1.10	Gold lira	6.04
20 drachmas	2.20		

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