

The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 51

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 17, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

DEATH OF DR. F. E. HOSKINS

Word has just been received of the passing away peacefully of Rev. Franklin Evans Hoskins, D.D., at Beirut, Syria, last week. He had been far from well for a long time; but recent letters from Syria did not reveal any special anxiety about his health. The funeral was to be last Saturday.

Dr. Hoskins was born Sept. 28, 1858, at Rockdale, Penn., and was thus in his sixty-third year. He studied at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1883, in the same class with Professor William Libbey, his lifelong friend and collaborator. He went out to Beirut as head of the Preparatory Department of the Syrian Protestant College that same year, staying three years, and endearing himself to a large number of students. On his return to America, he took his theological course in Union Seminary, graduating in 1888 and being ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He went right back to Syria and was married August 22nd to Miss Harriette M. Eddy of the Sidon Girls' School. They were stationed at Zahleh, in the Lebanon Mts., near the ancient Baalbek, till 1900, when they were transferred to Beirut owing to the death of Mrs. Hoskins' father, Dr. W. W. Eddy, so long a member of Beirut Station. During these twelve years Mr. Hoskins made many journeys, both as a touring missionary and for exploration of the regions beyond the Jordan and in Arabia Petrea. The main results of these explorations were published in his two well-known works, "The Jordan Valley and Petra," in which Prof. Libbey of Princeton collaborated with him, and "From the Nile to Nebo," which was written after a later trip in company with Dr. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore and Mr. S. Earl Taylor of New York, in 1909.

Since 1910, Dr. Hoskins has been the editor of the American Mission Press, and has been especially occupied with various editions of the Arabic Scriptures, notably the First Font Reference Bible, with a new set of references and other features, which was completed in May of 1915. Dr. Hoskins, who had been given the degree of D. D. by New York University in 1903, was President of the Theological Faculty at Beirut from 1911 till his death. He was also an honorary Life Director of the American Bible Society, a member of the Victoria Institute of London, a delegate to the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910, and a member of the executive committee of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases.

In 1917, considerably broken by the experiences of the war, he went to the home-land for rest and change, making Princeton his headquarters. Though not yet well, he returned to Beirut last year, and did what he could in spite of physical limitations. The mission will keenly feel his loss.

SHERWOOD EDDY AT ROBERT COLLEGE

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy reached Constantinople last week Tuesday, as expected, and on Wednesday met the members of the committees that have been making the preparations for his visit. Aside from this, he spent the first three days of his stay at Robert College, talking to the students and to the faculty and college community, and having personal interviews with those who wished to see him privately. Mr. S. Ralph Harlow, chaplain of the International College, Smyrna, came with him and his private secretary, Mr. Shipp, from Smyrna, and was of great help in these services and interviews. Dr. Eddy had several conferences with the instructors, and at the reception given Tuesday evening by President and Mrs. Gates he had the opportunity to meet and talk with the whole community. His talks to the students, each morning at 8:15, Thursday at one o'clock to the Y.M.C.A., and every evening, were powerful, deep, heart-searching, but simple enough for all to understand, and by the testimonies of the boys themselves, helpful and stimulating. A chance was given for questions to be handed in in writing, which Dr. Eddy undertook to answer as far as practicable in the brief time at his disposal; and these wise replies to earnest inquiries were of great value and inspiration. Many had their doubts and troubles cleared away, and many were strengthened in their Christian life.

Not even a summary of all the addresses will be attempted; but the one given Thursday evening is here given in brief. It was on The Secret of Character.

A man at Bisley had one more target to make; he hit the bull's-eye but lost the match, because he aimed at the wrong target. Where is the right target for us? Where is character to be found? What is the secret of character? Where do we find the highest ideal of honesty, self-sacrificing service, righteousness, and purity? Who is it that most uplifts society? Every man must decide for himself. I have tried to study eight or ten great religions and their great men; and for myself I find the highest manhood in Jesus Christ. He most helps me and lifts me up toward the ideal, and does the same for humanity. He says: "Come ye after me and I will make you." How does He make men? Let us ask three questions: How did He, under God, make Himself? How did He make the places where He lived? How did He make the men He touched?

1. He lived under painful limitations; He was a peasant carpenter, with only three years in which to do His work; yet He founds and deliberately launches an eternal and world-wide kingdom of love and righteousness. Born a little

babe, He was to reach out over savage Europe, and to the ends of the earth. He was no scholar, and never had a chance to go to college; yet He alone today challenges scientists, philosophers and scholars, and wherever He goes, education springs to birth. He was no writer, He never wrote a book; yet His words are the one Book that has been translated into 700 languages and read around the world. He was no architect; yet He is the master-builder of the world, with the wonderful edifices of the churches. He was no artist; yet the world's greatest pictures are connected with Him. He was no musician nor poet; yet the greatest classical compositions sing His praises, and Dante, Shakespeare, Milton and all the great poets from His time on receive their inspiration from Him. He was no social dreamer, yet a social program of His seems to bid fair to solve the social unrest of our day. He had no home, no wife, no child; yet He makes the sanctity of the home, has become the Savior of womanhood, and has blessed childhood and taught its value. He was poor, yet fortunes are being flung at His feet. He was no physician; yet He heals the sick, and the hospitals established on a hundred battlefields show the flag with the Cross upon it. He towers sheer above mankind; — *the moral miracle.* And He says: "Come, and I will make you."

2. He made the places that He touched. In the grotto at Bethlehem, a star marks the place of His birth; and manhood, womanhood and childhood come there to worship. He made Bethlehem; He made Nazareth, — that impossible town morally, so foul and rotten that people said: "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" His eighteen years in a carpenter's shop, making plows and yokes, made a new Nazareth. He made Jerusalem; He made Calvary out of Golgotha, — the place of a skull. He made the Holy Land. Do you and I make the places we touch holy? What are you doing to bring this about?

3. He made men. Simon, the fickle, the coward, weak as water, shrinking at the question of a servant-girl, — Jesus looked down into his heart and named him a Rock, and made him bold as a lion. James and John were sons of thunder, wishing to burn up Samaritan villages; Jesus makes them apostles of love. Saul of Tarsus was a man of blood, killing people and looking on with approval at the murder of Stephen; Jesus transformed him into Paul, the tender and eager apostle of the love of Christ. So he goes on making men. Augustine, the slave of passion, becomes the great Bishop and writer. Francis of Assisi, the drinking, gambling, carousing slave of lust, becomes a leader of men. Ignatius Loyola, with his rotten life, is changed into a leader, and in turn brings out Xavier, the great missionary. Whitefield hears His voice in the drinking-places of Gloucester, and preaches in the fields to thirty thousands. John Wesley and his associates by their new lives change the very tone of English society. The five young men under the haystack in Massachusetts have sent out seven thousand workers for Christ all over the world. What could five students from Robert College do?

You may go out from this college as apostles of Christ, or as slaves of sin. Will you let Him make you? He will

make you a new man, after His own standard of character.

Last Sunday morning and evening, Dr. Eddy spoke at Constantinople College, to the great benefit of the girls and the corps of instruction. That afternoon he gave two addresses in Pera, speaking at three o'clock in the Gregorian Church of the Holy Trinity before more than a thousand Armenians, the Patriarch being present, and the translation being most skilfully done by Hovhan Vartabed Garabedian. At half-past four, Dr. Eddy spoke to the Greeks in the hall of the Philological Syllagos, which was packed to the doors, the address being translated by Mr. Florides. Both audiences were deeply touched and carried away a most favorable impression. On Monday morning Dr. Eddy met with those Christian workers of the city who speak English, in the Dutch Legation Chapel, giving them a very helpful talk. At noon he lunched with representatives of the daily press of the city, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., and made upon them all a very favorable impression by his masterly treatment of the world situation. The series of mass meetings in the New Theatre, Pera, began Monday evening, with a fair audience, despite the excitement due to the Greek elections and the influx of Russian refugees. Dr. Eddy spoke on the Foundations of National Life, calling attention to the issue today between autocracy and democracy, between militarism and liberty, between might and right, and alluding to the unrest prevalent all over the world, and to the great problem of the need of a new leadership. He then emphasized four great principles of moral character that are the foundations of national life, — the cornerstones of character: — Honesty, Purity, Unselfish Service, and Righteousness, or right living. The attention given to the speaker was so profound that few were conscious of the passing of time. Before the address, orchestral music was furnished by some of the men from the U.S.S. "St. Louis," the Y.M.C.A. Quartet composed of Messrs. Poe, Stevens, Deaver and Costikian sang "Faith of our Fathers," and Mrs. R. H. Markham sang "The Ninety and Nine." Miss Hulbert accompanied; Professor Huntington presided, and Professor Tubini translated very acceptably into French.

The meeting last evening in Pera was for men only, and the topic was The Fight for Character.

On Monday began also a series of three meetings at the Bible House, the speaker being Rev. Ralph Harlow, who also speaks this afternoon. In the evenings of Monday and yesterday Mr. Harlow spoke in Koum Kapou, the translation being into Armenian; and tonight he speaks in Scutari.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, November 16th

(Values in paper liras)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|
| Dollar | 1.40 | 20 leva | 0.28½ |
| Pound sterling | 4.75 | 20 marks | 0.33 |
| 20 francs | 1.65 | 20 kronen | 0.05¼ |
| 20 lire | 0.98 | Gold lira | 5.54 |
| 20 drachmas | 2.54 | | |

OPENING OF COLLEGE AT S.P.C.

We are off! We are under full head of steam, all engines working and working smoothly, a full crew and a full quota of passengers. The anchor was "up and down" on Monday, October 11th, when entrance examinations began and in the evening departmental faculty meetings were held till late hours and on Tuesday there was more of bustle and more students "booking their places," and on Wednesday the anchor was hauled up and we were off, with delinquent examinations and other clearing up duties to start the year right; and on Thursday morning classes began in good earnest and with more snap and with fewer absentees than any session in several years. Prof. Nickoley, the Acting President, conducted the chapel exercises the first week.

The first general faculty meeting of the year was held on Tuesday the 12th, the day before college began, and it marks an epoch in the history of the university. The trustees have sanctioned the admission of the Oriental professors to a seat and vote in the general faculty, and Professors Dumet, Arabic, Khauli, Education, Jurdak, Mathematics and Ladakis, Pharmacy, took their seats and a new era in the history began. At this meeting a new body, called "The Senate," was erected, partly as a privy council to the President and partly to assume certain trustee functions hitherto exercised by the General Faculty. The President, the Treasurer, the Deans of the various departments and 4 members, who have been voting members for at least three years, were elected. Professors Porter, Adams, Webster and Close were chosen "senators."

On Wednesday evening, the night before work really began, there was a meeting in West Hall of all the teaching and administrative force of the university especially to acquaint the new comers, both men and women, with the purposes and methods of the institution. Mr. William West, the president of the Staff of tutors, spoke on the need of complete liaison between the Staff and the Faculty. Mr. West has been an officer in the American army and enforced his points from illustrations drawn from army life. Mr. Seelye spoke on Things seen from the Second Year's Outlook as Compared with a First Year's Prospect, and Prof. Hall spoke on Old Traditions and Time Tried Methods in Discipline and Teaching, and Mr. Dodge spoke on The Trustees' Hopes and Plans for the Future and Prof. Nickoley gave running comments between the speeches. It was one of the best of such initiation meetings.

The days before college opened and for several days afterwards the new people kept dribbling in. The three B's were the last to come, Bixler, Bisbee and Bunker, and last of all came Mr. Dennis, who was not in my former list. He is from smoky Pittsburgh, and so is Prof. Bisbee, but they have taken to their work with enthusiasm and we have made them as welcome as we did those who came a month early and busied themselves studying colloquial Arabic at the Mission Study School at Suq el Gharb on Mt. Lebanon. Mr. Bixler and Mrs. Bixler came just before college began. Mr.

Bixler is a grandson of President Seelye of Amherst and a cousin of Mr. Seelye. He succeeds Professor Bayard Dodge as Director of West Hall and student activities. Mrs. Bixler adds another to the Smith College alumnae in Syria. Prof. Bisbee started right in organizing the engineering courses and the engineering students are spreading themselves in Daniel Bliss Hall and are as full of enthusiasm over their work as Prof. Bisbee is. How one longs to write all this to President Howard Bliss!

The West Hall Brotherhood, as we have transformed the college Y.M.C.A. into, held a reception for new students on Thursday evening in the great Common Room of West Hall. There was a very large attendance, greetings and chat and exchange of summer experiences and then music and speeches to acquaint the new students with the aims and purposes of the Brotherhood.

Two evenings later the Faculty gave a large reception for the new comers at Ras Beirut. All the Faculty families and many of the residents of the Anglo-American community and the families of the Beirut alumni were invited and about 250 people were present. It was a delightful occasion and a good opportunity for all to get acquainted. Mrs. Bliss and Prof. and Mrs. Porter received with Professor and Mrs. Nickoley.

The total enrolment of the university up to November 1st is 950. An analysis similar to that of last year will soon be sent for comparison.

W. B. A.

AFTER MANY DAYS

A return to one's old home after five years of absence, during which war, deportation, pillage and death have devastated and destroyed, is an experience which one cannot pass through without "thoughts too deep for words." I shall not attempt to do more than give a brief account of our recent trip to Nicomedia and Bardizag, from whence we fled five years ago, under guard, exiled from the town and school which had grown to be so dear to us.

Nicomedia is now in the hands of the Greeks, many soldiers being encamped there as well as in Bardizag. The city is receiving every day many refugees from surrounding Armenian and Greek villages.

A large section of the Armenian quarter of the city is in ruins, having been burnt during the war, and it presents a dreary picture. The fire stopped just short of the Armenian and Catholic churches. The unfinished Protestant church was also spared and is now being pushed to completion. The members of the Protestant community, few in number and much impoverished, have subscribed a large sum of money which is greatly to their credit. Among them are families from Adabazar, Bardizag and surrounding towns who are now living in Nicomedia for safety, their own towns being attacked by the Nationalists. This is especially true of Adabazar which has recently been abandoned by most of the Armenians. The fine Protestant church in that city, as the Girls' High School, had to be left.

Miss Kinney has now established her school in Nicomedia in a rented house. She cannot accommodate boarders, but 300 day pupils fill every room in the house and the rooms under the church to overflowing. The school is co-educational. Of course there are many serious inconveniences, but all difficulties are met by Miss Kinney with a brave hopefulness which is inspiring. She has with her a fine staff of assistant teachers and the school promises to be a blessing to the community.

Sunday services are held in the school room beneath the church, until the large audience room shall be completed. A fine congregation filled the room to overflowing, to welcome back friends so long absent. Many families from Adabazar are now a part of this congregation.

A large silk factory houses the orphanage for Armenian girls under the direction of Miss Holt and an able staff of helpers. The women associated with Miss Holt have had long experience and their influence over the girls is strong and vital. Of Miss Holt's 250 girls all but 75 are being educated in Miss Kinney's school so that the matter of training of the orphans is being well solved. They are a lively happy family. A scene which I shall never forget was in the big dormitories at bed-time, 250 girls lying on their mattresses on the floor. The lights were dim and the teacher in charge began to sing the evening song and soon the words were taken up from all over the great rooms. Some little forms were kneeling outside their blankets, some were sitting up with the covers pulled around their shoulders, for the air was very cold. All were in an attitude of devotion and prayer. The tears could not be held back as we thought of what this care and protection meant to these orphan girls.

Across the bay from Nicomedia we could see the village of Bardizag, on the hills, the sun lighting up the buildings of the Bithynia High School. It looked just as it did when we left it, but we knew what a nearer view would reveal.

Mr. Kingsbury met us at the boat landing with an auto truck. This was an improvement on the old carriages. The road was also better and we soon reached the village and rode through it to the school. Many houses have been torn down, many stand in ruins, and the people have gone, never to return.

The Protestant chapel, converted into a mosque during the occupation, has been restored and services are held in it. The Armenian church is also in use, and the National school has 300 pupils and four teachers. About 1,800 Armenians have returned out of 10,000. Refugees from surrounding Greek villages are now pouring into Bardizag.

The High School buildings are in good condition and Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury are caring for 200 boys with a devotion and spirit that one cannot speak of with too high praise. Here too we found a spirit of unity and courage among the workers which strongly impressed us.

With the boys in the big study hall, we met as of old for morning prayers. The same old organ was in its place on the platform and the boys sang lustily one of the old familiar hymns.

One morning was spent in visiting in the homes, but

very few old friends are left. The hope of the future is in the children if they can be kept in the schools and trained under such wise and noble leaders as Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Miss Holt and Miss Kinney and their devoted associates.

The last visit was made at Derindjé, where we had a chance to look through the big ware houses of the A.C.R. N.E. from which have gone out such stores of relief to the sufferers of this land. The story of Derindjé is too well known to be repeated.

The week which we spent amid old scenes and with old friends will enrich our lives, for amid all that is sad and discouraging there still rings a note of promise and hope for the future.

R. M.

ARMISTICE DAY AT CONSTANTINOPLE

November eleventh was a triple anniversary, and as such was fittingly observed in Constantinople. It was the day officially chosen for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the new French Republic; it was the second anniversary of the signing of the armistice that closed the fighting of the world war; and it was also the birthday of the King of Italy. Naturally the main parts of the festivities were French and Italian; and the streets of Pera were gay with the flags of these nations and of all the other allied powers, while at night, both Wednesday and Thursday nights, the illuminations in red, white and blue, and red, white and green, were varied and effective particularly at the Union Française, where the mystic figures 1870, 1918, and 1920, in tricolor, shone out with the "R.F." and the other decorations. A torchlight procession on Wednesday night in Pera was the occasion of great jollifications for the poilu, and on Thursday morning on the Champ de Mars, at the Taxim, he had his second celebration in the grand military review. For this review the French Boy Scout organization maintained public order. There were present five veterans of the war of 1870 and 130 of the late war. The troops that defiled past M. DeFrance, High Commissioner of France, and General Neyral de Bourgon, comprised several sections of infantry, artillery, marines from the battleship La Provence, and cavalry, with Tunisians, Moroccans, and armored cars, tanks, and guns. The insignia of the Legion of Honor were conferred on five officers and twenty-three chevaliers. While six sub-officers received the military medal.

A solemn Te Deum was chanted at the Cathedral of Saint Esprit at 10:30 a.m., at which Cardinal Dolci presided, and there was special music under the direction of M. Mercenier and the Capucin Fathers. After this, the High Commissioner and commanding General went to the Ferikeuy Cemetery and laid wreaths on the graves, and there were appropriate addresses by M. DeFrance, M. Ernest Giraud and others.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price:—

In Turkey, Ltg 2 00 paper.

In other countries, \$2.50 or 12s.

Single copies 5 piastres or 7 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year

Advertising rates sent on application.

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

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE NOVEMBER 17, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

People do not like to dwell on unpleasant thoughts, nor have them forced upon their attention. Events such as the disaster to Wrangell's army in the Crimea, coming as one direct result of the signing of peace between the Bolsheviks and Poland, and on top of that the defeat of Venizelos in old Greece, are hard to reconcile with a belief in the renovation of the world. We need to remember that in the reconstruction period there are necessarily many slips backward, and the right does not always triumph at once. The Greeks and the Russians are not the only ones who have past sins to atone for; none of us,—no nation in the world,—has a clean record all through the great war; and plenty of mistakes will have sad consequences before the world is again straightened out. The important thing is to keep our eyes on the Sun, not on the clouds; and to remember that God's in His heaven. Most of us have very little of the actual responsibility on our shoulders for the conduct of public affairs, but each of us is responsible for his own state of mind and heart in view of circumstances. Let us take example from the splendid courage and devotion of the Near East Relief workers in Kars and Alexandropol, who remained there through siege and capture, so as to help the otherwise helpless, thinking not of self but of the orphans and the poor whom they had come to aid. Let us be possessed with the spirit of Him who said: "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer: I have overcome the world."

It is perhaps too early yet to judge of the full effect of the visit of Dr. Sherwood Eddy on our city; yet if no other impression were left than that made on the students of the two American Colleges, it would still be abundant reason to thank God and take courage. Students in College are pro-

verbially at an impressionable age; and Dr. Eddy has been used of God as a channel of blessing to so many similar institutions that he knows well the avenues of approach to the hearts of young men and women. The personal interviews he had with individuals, as well as his talks to the whole body of students at each College, will long be remembered as a time of the beginning of deeper life for many and of a profound impression on all. The campaign in the city is now at its height. Dr. Eddy was met with a most cordial reception Sunday by both the Armenian and the Greek community. He has also met with some of the leading Moslem representatives and with officials of the Imperial University, who were very favorably impressed. We have reason to be deeply grateful also for the results of his visit in Smyrna, where the whole community will remember with thanksgiving the work he did. But as has often been said elsewhere, the end of the conference is the beginning of the conflict. While many have been helped to take a new stand for clean, right living, and have begun to examine as never before the Word of God as the basis of personal religion, they must be helped in their new resolves by those of more mature experience, so that the results may be conserved. All Christian workers in the city have a duty before them, to carry on, and see to it that the impetus given is not allowed to die down till it has done its full work. The churches, of all denominations, can benefit to the full only if they undertake a systematic follow-up campaign, and keep hold of those who have come into the beginning of a deeper religious life. It is also the very best time for all to work together for the moral uplift and betterment of our great city.

RELIEF WORK APPRECIATED

The following letter has been received from the President of the Armenian Republic:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Armenian Republic

Erivan, Armenia, Oct. 12, 1920.

No. 5840

Captain Yarrow, Director General, Near East Relief,
Caucasus Branch

Honorable Sir:

As you are well aware, the recent attack by the Turks on the Kars front, occasioned in its early stages such a panic in the City of Kars as, if continued, would have brought about serious consequences.

At this critical time, when most of the inhabitants of Kars were thinking of fleeing to places of safety for their persons and belongings, the attitude shown by the personnel of the Near East Relief toward danger compels me, in the name of the Government of Armenia, to express our profound gratitude and congratulations to them for their humane and noble conduct.

I also understand that among your personnel were certain individuals whose contracts were ended and who had

completed their service with the Near East Relief and were about to start home to America. When danger threatened the children for whom they had been working, they decided to remain until the crisis was past.

I have been informed that the American personnel were divided among the various orphanages, and they all decided to remain and protect the children at the risk of personal danger if the enemy approached.

Their actions fill me with admiration at the courage and bravery shown.

Again accept my thanks, and kindly express to all the Near East Relief personnel the appreciation of the Armenian Government.

With highest regards,
(Signed) H. OHANJANIAN
President of Armenia

COMMERCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR

(From Bulletin of Guaranty Trust Co.)

From the economic point of view Bulgaria's greatest loss is the absorption by Greece of all her Aegean littoral. The loss of the tobacco fields around Xanthi is a severe blow. The Dedeagatch harbor, where Bulgaria is given certain commercial privileges similar to those enjoyed in Salonica by Serbia, possesses better railway connections than any other Aegean port east of Salonica, but lacks modern harbor facilities.

The Dodekanese (Twelve Islands), which formerly belonged to Italy, were ceded to Greece after the signing of the Peace Treaty with Turkey. Of the islands Calymnos and Symi are of particular interest, as they as they are the center of the sponge fishing industry and the sponge trade of the Eastern Mediterranean. Symi, situated north of Rhodos, has an area of 150 square kilometres and a population of 20,000. As the stony soil of the island is not suitable for agriculture, the inhabitants live entirely on sponge fishing. The value of the sponge exports before the war amounted \$1,500,000 annually. The dealers on the island formerly disposed of their sponges in Trieste, where they also purchased all the manufactured goods needed on the island.

Coal mining in Turkey developed considerably during the war but the production of hard coal in Ereğli has decreased considerably. However, efforts are now being made to increase the production there. At the same time, improvements in the coal harbor of Zonguldak, which has suffered from the repeated Russian bombardments, have been begun. The brown coal mines of Derkos are being worked satisfactorily and the coal is transported on a narrow gauge railway to the town. The exploitation of the coal deposits in Asia Minor and the East is hampered because the native population have no stoves for burning fossil coal. It would be necessary to import iron stoves and create a demand for them. In view of the lack of transportation, shipment of coal is impossible.

The treaties between Roumania and the Central Powers

were abrogated by the war. The Roumanian Government intends to make use of the experiences and necessities brought about by the war, and to revise thoroughly its tariff system and all related regulations.

For the present, goods are subject to duty according to the customs tariff which is to be abolished, with the difference that from May 1, 1920, all rates have been quintupled for former enemy countries, for countries with which Roumania has commercial treaties according to the General Tariff, and for the allied and neutral countries in so far as the "most favored nation clause" was present in the commercial treaties with them, according to the treaty tariff. The two per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the specific duties which have been exacted since the first of last year, remain in force for all goods irrespective of their origin. An additional amount, in lieu of payment in gold, is not collected, according to a decree promulgated in July, 1919, against luxury and speculation. The importation of a number of articles is forbidden. The decree permits exceptions from time to time by special permission, but none have been made lately. A number of articles may be imported conditionally, that is, an import license must previously have been secured and, in addition to the tariff rates, an extra 50 per cent. must be paid. For all goods not mentioned in the decree, and whose importation is not forbidden by the tariff law itself, there are no difficulties of importation.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* says:—"The Armenians have signed an armistice with the Kemalists. This was inevitable; and it was better to do this than to bring about the complete destruction of the Armenian army, with all the grave consequences that this might entail on the civilian population. Doubtless it was this thought that compelled the Erivan Cabinet to beg for a cessation of hostilities. Moustafa Kemal has demanded that the Armenians recognize the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, or in other words, consent to cede to the Kemalists the provinces of Kars and Ardahan which Enver had occupied, even though the same Treaty speaks expressly of a previous plebiscite to be taken. Enver did not trouble himself about a little thing like that! The demand of Moustafa Kemal, who can no longer pretend to wish merely to defend Turkish territory, shows once again that he is simply following the policy of Enver. We already hear rumors of an ultimatum to Georgia demanding the evacuation of the province of Batoum, whose cession to Turkey was also included in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. What can the Georgians do? They ought to have understood the Kemalist game, and not let Armenia be crushed. It is too late now for them to hope to resist successfully, unless they proclaim Sovietism at Tiflis and the Reds thus be brought in to defend them against the Kemalists. But it was the Reds who signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Would they be likely to abrogate it now? At the armistice at Moudros, Turkey formally engaged with the Allies to evacuate the provinces of Kars, Ardahan and Batoum; so that this question concerns not merely Armenia and

Georgia, but Europe as well. In dealing with Moustafa Kemal the Allies have in Constantinople and the occupied territories of Asia Minor more valuable pawns than the Caucasian provinces. We are aware that certain Nationalists say that they are not interested in Constantinople. The Pan-Turanian policy is the only one they wish to pursue. They hid this fact up to now, but their demands in the Caucasus have completely unmasked their game, if that was necessary. And by their stupid and ridiculous policy, they are again uniting everybody against them. Let us hope that the central government clearly understands the grave dangers that this policy involves, and may succeed in making the Angora leaders realize that they are wrong in this misunderstanding Europe. And besides, Russia once restored (and she will be so tomorrow) will make a short job of driving the Kemalist troops from the part of the Caucasus they may occupy."

The Greek daily *Proodos* says: — Today there arrives in our city the new Hellenic High Commissioner, Mr. George Roussos. He is personally hardly known here, but his fame has preceded him and has made him very popular with all Hellenism. This good report comes from his ardent patriotism, his zeal, his attachment to the national ideal, his character, his education, and the effective and valued support he has given to the struggle for independence. He was not by career a diplomat; he was, so to speak, mobilized into service, and this at a most critical time for his country. But he has shown a zeal and capacity that have distinguished him and won great success. A native of the island of Leros, he was one of the chief lawyers of Alexandria, where he rendered appreciable services to the Allied Governments during the first part of the war. On the repeated urgency of Mr. Venizelos, he felt obliged to leave his office in Alexandria to undertake a diplomatic mission to the United States of America as Minister Plenipotentiary for Greece to the Washington Government. His diplomatic career, then, is in its infancy. He has been in the service but three years. But the successes he has already obtained are a good omen for the future of this able diplomat."

TARSUS NEWS

Amid the roar of cannon and bursting of shells St. Paul's College opened on schedule time Monday, October 6th. The number of students is far below that of the previous years but we think that it is remarkable that we have as many as we do. There are 36 day students and a hundred and eight boarders. Of the latter most are orphans who have been here in the Trades School all summer. In fact, not more than half a dozen are full paying students. Many were able to pay a few liras to help pay for their year's food. This fact gives some idea of the poverty stricken condition of this part of the country. Many little fellows have been taken in just to keep them from begging and starving.

The majority of the students is made up of Armenians, the rest being Turks and Greeks. In addition to their lessons most of the boys are working in the Trades School trying to earn their food.

The Sunday school which meets in our College chapel is well organized and flourishing. Mr. Nilson is superintendent and the teachers are chiefly our College faculty and a few older students. It is a great sight to see the little tots come in from different parts of the city but it is better still to hear them sing. Each service includes songs in three languages and prayers in at least two. Lack of equipment is made up by variety in language. This is true also of the college. Imagine a boy taking Arithmetic in Armenian, Geography in Turkish, Book-keeping in French, and Geometry in English! You could not find a more industrious and enthusiastic student body anywhere. It is a genuine pleasure to try to teach them.

Church services are held on Sunday afternoon, and although I cannot understand Turkish I enjoy attending them. The stone building that was started back in 1914 is just as it was left then at the outbreak of the war, with little more than the foundation. With the congregation reduced to abject poverty by six years of war, deportation, and massacre, the completion of the structure is in the far distant future. They can not even see how they are going to pay the salary of the pastor, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary and a tireless worker for the people. They hold their meetings in the dingy second story of a barn-like structure.

The relief of Tarsus is being carried on by Mrs. Block and Mrs. Nilson. They have a large number of old women knitting stockings, making mats, and doing other similar work to theoretically pay for their "wages." Mrs. Block also has a large number of girls doing fancy work. Only one from a family may work. In this way the relief is more evenly distributed.

The railroad runs regularly this far, and repairs to Adana are being pushed. Food conditions are better and though late, a large part of the cotton crop will be saved. Ruthless pillaging and burning has destroyed large supplies and the villagers will have a hard winter. Hearty greetings from this end of Turkey. We're glad to have THE ORIENT.

P. F. B.

NEAR EAST HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN, YEDI KOULÉ, CONSTANTINOPLE

(From *Near East Relief*)

Just outside the old city walls, at Yedi Koulé, is located the Near East Hospital for tubercular children. This hospital was officially opened on July 1st, and was planned for sixty beds, but the need has been so great that during the summer months the porches have been filled with extra beds until ninety children have been accommodated at one time.

During the summer and autumn months, the children have practically lived in the open air — eating their meals on the wide verandas, sleeping on the open porches, and playing in the gardens. Under this treatment many little thin bodies and faces have been transformed into healthy plump bodies and round smiling faces. Children who knew only dirty narrow streets and crowded rooms have had an

opportunity for the first time to romp in a country garden, to eat nourishing well cooked food, to enjoy hot baths, and to sleep in little clean white beds at night in the fresh air.

On a trip through the wards and sleeping porches at night, one will see rows of dark tawled heads in the little white beds, and each face has a happy contented expression. You can hear sleepy "good nights" from three or four different nationalities. In the daytime these children have a glorious time building playhouses in the garden or weaving baskets on the porches.

The buildings were erected through the generosity of a wealthy Greek merchant of Constantinople, Mr. Mavrocordato, as a tubercular sanitarium for the Greek community of the city. During the war these buildings were used as a barracks and the general condition of the place suffered greatly. The Greek Committee offered the buildings to the Near East Relief for a term of two years if the Near East Relief would make the necessary repairs during that time. This generous offer was gladly accepted, and the money given by the Canadian people to the Near East Relief has been used to finance the undertaking.

Miss E. M. Wood is in charge of the hospital and under her supervision the buildings were speedily repaired, equipment secured, and the hospital made ready for the little patients. The work is growing rapidly. The July report showed an average of fifty-four patients, the August report eighty-four, and September ninety. Twenty-four patients were pronounced cured in September and were discharged—but as soon as one bed is empty, another appeal comes from some tired weak little boy or girl for admittance.

Only the workers who have tried to plan for the care of undernourished tubercular children in the past know what this hospital means. It is one of the most important pieces of work of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, and Miss Wood is to be congratulated upon the success of the work.

For the past five months, the British hospital has given us four free beds in their children's ward. This included operations, plaster dressings and laboratory work. These beds have been constantly filled. The Near East Relief wishes to extend hearty thanks for this cooperation.

EGYPT

(Bulletin of Guaranty Trust Co.)

According to a report of the Swedish Consul General in Cairo, the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture will make a trial with motor tractors in the fall of 1920, in connection with an exposition in Cairo. Manufacturers are requested to address "Les Secretaires Organizateurs des Essais de Motor-Tracteurs du Ministère de L'Agriculture" in Cairo.

The importation of foreign goods into Egypt is subject to practically no restrictions. There are exceptions only for certain goods mentioned in the customs tariff, as hashish, American cotton seed, explosives, etc., and gold in coins and bars.

The duty on imported merchandise amounts to 8 per cent. ad valorem, with the following exceptions: 4 per cent. ad valorem on coal, charcoal, wood for fuel, liquid fuel, petroleum, cattle, sheep, goats, beef and mutton, fresh or frozen. The duty on alcohol and distilled spirits is 10 per cent. Chemicals, fertilizers, books and other printed matter are free of duty. There are special rates for tobacco. Wheat and wheat flour are free of duty. Quay fees are 4½ per cent. per thousand and the municipal impost in Alexandria 1.05 per thousand of the value of the imported goods. The municipal imposts at Port Said are only 1 per thousand. The ad valorem duties mentioned are calculated according to the value of the imported goods in the country of origin at the time of exportation, including all freight, insurance and other charges. The value of certain kinds of goods (e. g. metal and textile goods) is fixed for longer periods, but never for more than one year, and the duty is calculated according to this established value. These provisions apply to merchandise from all countries.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. George Roussos, the new Hellenic High Commissioner at Constantinople, arrived Saturday morning from Athens, and was met by representatives of the Greek Patriarchate and of the Greek High Commission. He is stopping at the Pera Palace, and will take up his duties this week on the departure of Mr. Canellopoulos.

The Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and his staff have moved into their new quarters at No. 7, Rue Taxim, Pera, in order to make more space for the winter activities of the Pera Association.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York announces that the following employees of its Constantinople office have been granted limited procuration and will in future sign for this office together with an officer: — Messrs. H. Gulbenkian, A. W. Cartwright, and T. Strandjali.

The symphony Orchestra promoted among the Russians by the Y.M.C.A. in connection with the Union of Towns and the Union of Zemstvos, has begun most auspiciously. There have been very good houses at all the concerts given so far, and at this rate the Orchestra ought soon to be self-supporting. The music is of a very high order.

M. Paul Cambon, who was French Ambassador in Constantinople from 1893 to 1898, and who has been Ambassador at the Court of St. James since then, has asked to be relieved of his duties on account of age. He will be 78 years old in January.

Ismail Djenani Bey, formerly Master of Ceremonies at the Imperial Palace, and under-secretary for foreign affairs, died on Sunday last, aged sixty.

THE NEAR EAST

The Greek steamer "Daphne" was boarded while in the harbor of Heraclea, on the Black Sea, by a group of 35 men armed to the teeth, among whom were two Turkish policemen. They proceeded to strip captain and crew of all their money and effects, and put all but three of them ashore. The ship's name was then painted out, a Turkish name substituted, the funnel painted black, and the new possessors started out for Novorossisk. A violent storm forced them to put back, and while still storm-bound there, a foreign destroyer arrived, and the Turks hastily fled, ordering the Greek machinist, whom they had retained to manage the engines, to scuttle the ship. This he failed to do, and the piracy ended right there, the steamer being turned back to its rightful owners. The fate of the captain and crew is unknown.

While not all the results of the Greek elections are known, it is apparent that the Government has lost in the older part of Greece. The strength of the Opposition was much greater than at first realized.

According to the Armenian papers, the National Armenian Union of Adana has formed a commission to secure shelter for the Hadjin refugees who escaped the massacre by the Kemalists. The whole region of Tarsus is reported free of Kemalists, some 200 of whom were brought into Tarsus as prisoners. All the Fellahin villages between Kessab and Latakia have been devastated by these bands, the Arabs and Greeks taking refuge in Kessab.

OTHER LANDS

The first assembly of the League of Nations met on Monday in Geneva, more than one hundred delegates being present, representing forty-two States and over twenty languages, and more than half the population of the world. The Assembly was opened by M. Hymans, who read the opening address and the message of President Wilson. The main part of the first session was taken up with the presentation of credentials by the delegates.

PERSONAL

Mrs. O. S. Heizer left last week to join her husband who is American Consul at Jerusalem. With her went Miss Olive Smith, who is returning to America via Syria.

Mrs. Alexander van Millingen started on Monday last on her return to Scotland, after a stay of two months at Robert College.

Mr. Fergus J. Ferguson, representative of Reuter's Agency here, was married Oct. 25th to Miss J. S. Nichols of London, at the Dutch Legation Chapel, by Rev. Capt. Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are residing in Pera.

On Saturday last there arrived a large party from America, including Mrs. Henry S. Huntington, coming to visit her son, Prof. George H. Huntington of Robert College; Rev. and Mrs. Isely, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Myrtle Nolan, Miss Elsa Reckman, Miss Lillian Brauer, Miss Pauline Rehder, all for the Mission Language School at Scutari; Miss Agnes M. Baird, returning to Bulgaria, and several N.E.R. workers.

Mr. E. O. Jacob, Y.M.C.A. Secretary in Smyrna, who was formerly Traveling Secretary for College work, residing in Constantinople, came up last week from Smyrna for a brief visit.

SUNDAY SERVICES November 21, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. F. H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE 8 p.m. Miss E. I. Burns
MEMORIALCHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

NEW DEPARTMENT OF

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

AT **MARDIGUIAN'S**

MR. V. BASMADJIAN

Well Known Rug Expert, Chief of Department

RICH ASSORTMENT OF SELECT PIECES
ALREADY IN STOCK

Fascinating Novelties also

Introduced in Other Lines of

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES

BROUSA SILKS

FANCY ARTICLES

SUREST PLACE FOR GIFT PURCHASES
LOWEST FIXED PRICES

S. MARDIGUIAN SONS

Yéni-Tcharshi, Mahmoud-Pasha, Stamboul

(On the right going up to the Grand Bazar)

'Phone: Stamboul 1054

BAKER'S BULLETIN

370 and 500 Grande Rue de Péra

JUST RECEIVED

Boys' and Girls' ready-made strong winter suits for school wear

SAILOR SUITS

NORFOLK SUITS

DRESS SUITS

OVERCOATS

MACKINTOSHES

BOOTS & SHOES

Orphanage and School Directors!

The Best Armenian Readers are the "Oshagan"

OSHAGAN PRIMER (ՕՇԱԿԱՆ ԲԵՐԱԿԱՆ) Ptrs. 5

OSHAGAN 1st READER (ՕՇԱԿԱՆ Ա. ԸՆԹԵՐՑ.) Ptrs. 30

OSHAGAN 2nd READER (ՕՇԱԿԱՆ Բ. ԸՆԹԵՐՑ.) Ptrs. 40

Beautiful Paper and Pictures, Strong Binding.

Reduced prices for Schools and Orphanages.

H. MATTEOSIAN

Bible House, Stamboul

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

Has moved to
More attractive quarters

in
MEIDANDJIK, KUTCHUK TURKIA HAN

Second floor

(Next to Kenadjian Han)

Opposite Turkish Post Office, Stamboul
Phone. Stamboul 1951.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital \$ 25,000,000

Surplus \$ 25,000,000

Main Office 140, Broadway

NEW YORK

Offices

London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Brussels

CONSTANTINOPLE OFFICE

Yildiz Han, Rue Kurekjiler, Karakeuy, Galata

Every Description of Banking Transaction

Special Facilities for Commercial and Exchange Business with United States

CUNARD LINE

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

Also Passenger service from the Piraeus to New-York.

For rates, etc., apply to

WALTER SEAGER and Co. Ltd.

Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata.