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DEATH OF THE KING OF GREECE

Alexander I., King of the Hellenes, died on Monday, October 25th, of blood poisoning following the bite of a monkey some three weeks earlier, on his estate of Dekelia near Athens.

A very brief reign is thus tragically brought to a close, at an epoch when the future seemed bright with promise for the young King. The enlarged domains of Greece were being welded to the mother country, and the influence of the Kingdom among the Balkan States is on the increase. King Alexander had begun to show aptitude for the high position to which he had so unexpectedly been called. And now the nation must again seek a ruler.

Greece has witnessed a series of royal tragedies ever since she became an independent Kingdom, nearly a hundred years ago. Four monarchs have occupied the Hellenic throne, and each has ended his career in an unexpected and shocking way. In fact, the series of catastrophes began even before the first king was chosen. After the battle of Navarino Bay, when the Turkish fleet was annihilated and the war of independence practically ended, Capodistrias was appointed President of Greece for a term of seven years, on January 18th, 1828. His high-handed rule, however, won him many enemies; and he paid the penalty with his life, being assassinated Oct. 9th, 1831. The next year Otho of Bavaria was made King. He was essentially a foreigner, and proposed to rule as such, introducing Bavarians into all the government positions. This incensed the people, till two revolutions followed, one in 1843, partly successful, and a second in 1862, when King Otho was compelled to leave the country. A popular vote was taken, resulting in the choice by an overwhelming majority, of Prince Alfred of England. An international agreement, however, had previously been made which prevented his taking the office, and Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, son of the King of Denmark, was chosen in his place. He became King of the Hellenes in 1863, under the title of George the First. An era of quiet and comparative prosperity followed, broken by troubles in Crete, and by the disastrous war with Turkey in 1897; but on March 18th, 1913, just as the first Balkan war was drawing to a close, King George was struck down by the hand of an assassin in Salonica, and Constantine, his eldest son, became King. Very popular at first, his four years were anything but successful; and without going into the details of it, we may simply recall that on June 14th, 1917, he was compelled to abdicate and withdraw from Athens with the former Queen and the for-

mer Crown Prince, leaving the young Alexander, then not quite twenty-four years old, on the throne. Two expulsions and two murders are thus the record that precedes the untimely death by an apparently unnecessary accident, of the late King.

Alexander I was born July 20th, 1893. His mother was German; his paternal grandmother was Russian; his paternal grandfather was Danish; but he himself was Greek to the backbone, and most enthusiastically loyal to his country.

The Hellenic crown has been offered to Prince Paul, youngest son of the ex-King Constantine, on condition that his father and elder brother renounce forever all claims to the throne.

Admiral Coundouriotis has in the mean while been unanimously chosen as Regent, and has taken the oath of office.

A funeral service was held in the Patriarchal Cathedral at Phanar, on the Golden Horn, on Friday last at the same hour with the service in Athens. In the cathedral a pyramid covered with the Greek flag, and with the late King's initial on it, represented the cenotaph. Among those present were Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner; the British High Commissioner, Admiral de Robeck; the French High Commissioner, and Mme. De France; the acting Italian High Commissioner; Generals Milne and de Bourgon; Admirals de Bon and de Grossi; the Ministers or representatives of Spain, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Poland, Serbia, Roumania, Persia, Czecho-Slovakia, Georgia, Armenia; the Armenian Patriarch, the *locum tenens* of the Grand Rabbi; the *locum tenens* of the Armenian Catholic Patriarch; as well as the Greek High Commissioner and all the Greek officers and officials. Greek troops and marines from the "Averoff" were the guard of honor.

THE COMING OF GEORGE SHERWOOD EDDY

Through the kindness of Admiral Bristol in facilitating the matter of transport, Dr. Sherwood Eddy will be able to reach Constantinople sooner than anticipated. He is now expected here a week from Sunday, and he will probably be able to spend seventeen days with us. We hope next week to give the schedule as far as then arranged for the meetings he will hold while here.

Dr. Eddy comes to us from Smyrna, Athens and Beirut, which he is visiting since his meetings in Egypt. From all along the line come cheering words of the remarkable success of these efforts among young men; and all that is humanly possible ought to be done in anticipation of a like divine blessing here.

George Sherwood Eddy is in his fiftieth year, and in the prime of a splendid career. A native of Leavenworth, Kansas, he is a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1891. He has long been connected with Young Men's Christian Association work, having been national secretary for India from 1896 to 1911, since which time he has been the Secretary for Asia, working under the International Committee. During his stay in India, he gave one year to the superintending of the American Board Station of Battalagundu, at time of special need. He is the elder brother of Secretary Brewer Eddy of the American Board. He has traveled widely over both Europe and Asia, in the interests of young men. In 1912-13, Messrs. Eddy and Mott conducted meetings throughout Asia for young men, especially students. In Japan the audiences averaged 800 a night; in India 1,000, in China 2,000. In June 1914 Dr. Eddy returned to China for an extended evangelistic campaign; and his audiences averaged 3,000 per night. In Hongkong 4,000 students and officials attended, and it was necessary to hold three successive meetings the same night in one of the largest theatres in the city to accommodate the crowd. During the war, Dr. Eddy was with the British, French and American armies at the front. Last year he passed through Constantinople without staying here but many will remember the meetings conducted in 1911.

MISS MEREDITH HART

Word has been received of the death of Miss Meredith Hart, who for many years has been the nurse at Robert College. Miss Hart had been suffering for quite a while from dropsy, and left a month ago for Switzerland in the hope that a change and special medical or surgical treatment might save her life. This proved a vain hope, and she passed away peacefully on Saturday, Oct. 30th, in Lausanne.

Miss Hart came to Robert College in 1892, as matron and trained nurse, and has given unstintingly of her abundant energies to the care of the sick among students and teachers ever since that time. She was a graduate of the Bellevue Training School in New York, and had done private nursing in Italy and elsewhere before coming to Constantinople. With scarcely any vacation in the past twenty-eight years, she had devoted herself to her work, and was very happy in the completion and occupation of the new College infirmary just before the war. She remained at her post all through the great war; and undoubtedly the privations of that period had much to do with shortening her life. Before leaving here she had premonitions of not recovering, but the trip to Switzerland seemed the only hope. Her many friends in Constantinople and especially at Robert College will miss her sorely and remember her with gratitude.

Rev. Robert Frew, D.D., has gone to Canada on a lecturing tour, with the expectation of being back in Constantinople about Christmas time.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The third game in the base ball series between the "Scorpion" and the "Tracy" was played on Tuesday last. It was a hotly contested game. The score was 9-11, and the cup goes to the "Tracy." Hallowe'en was celebrated in true home style with witches, goblins, black cats, fortune telling, bobbing for apples, games and dancing. The fancy dress costumes of the ladies added greatly to the attractiveness of the scene. The fortune teller fairly "raised one's hair" with her knowledge of inside affairs. It was voted one of the most successful parties ever held.

Every one is interested in the "try outs" and training for the inter-allied meet on Armistice Day, Nov. 11. Our boxers are training in the Foyer de Soldat gymnasium and have their semi-finals at Caserne McMahon on Friday, November five.

Program for week is:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4th

8:30 "More about Turkey," another talk by Dr. McNaughton.

FRIDAY

12:00 Party to see Sultan Pray and Dervishes; leaves the "St. Louis."
3:00 Semi-finals for allied meet at Caserne McMahon.
8:30 Dance at Club.

SATURDAY

1:30 Christmas Shopping Party. Leave from Club.
8:30 American Movies.

SUNDAY

10:30 Church parties leave from Club.
1:00 Hike around Old Walls.
8:30 Sunday Sing and Service. Leader Mr. Fletcher Rogers. Speaker Mr. Charles T. Riggs. Subject, "A Moral Boxing-match." Music by Quartet from "St. Louis." Hot chocolate.

MONDAY

8:30 Dancing class, with Dr. Deaver.

TUESDAY

8:30 Dance. Jazz band from "St. Louis."

WEDNESDAY

1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.
8:30 American Movies.

NOTICE

A memorial service in memory of Miss Meredith Hart will be held at Robert College Sunday afternoon Nov. 7th at 3:30 o'clock.

ACCESSIONS TO THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY AT BEIRUT

The following is the list of the instructors who have been appointed and who are on their way, or have already arrived and have begun a study of colloquial Arabic, so useful in daily life in Syria.

James N. Armstrong, Jr.	Princeton
Daniel Bliss (son of the late president)	Amherst
Wm. C. Cain	Albion
Paul W. Copeland	Whitman
Prentiss Deane	Princeton
Millard Fuller	Oberlin
Robert C. Gilmore	Chicago
George A. Hutchinson	Mechanic's Institute, Rochester
Lex Kluttz	Davidson
Paul McKown	Princeton
Henry M. Micks	Union
Alexander H. Mossman	Amherst
Robert P. Morris	Cornell
Rudolph J. Pauly	Whitman
Albert H. Pellowe	Albion
Kenneth B. Piper	Columbia
Charles E. Souter	Cornell
John A. Wilson	Princeton

Paul R. Bunker, Oberlin, is to be the new Athletic Director. He was born in South Africa.

Julius Seelye Bixler, son of a classmate in college of Pres. Bliss, is to be the Director of West Hall and Secretary of the West Hall Brotherhood, which corresponds to college Y.M.C.A. Mr. Bixler is a graduate of Amherst, has taught at Madura, India, and has served as the Y.M.C.A. Secretary at his alma mater. He is married and will bring his wife to Beirut.

George A. Bisbee, Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Carnegie School of Technology at Pittsburgh, has a leave of absence and will organize the engineering courses in the School of Agricultural Engineering.

Dr. Arthur E. Hurt of Chicago joins the faculty of the School of Dentistry. Dr. Hurt brings his wife and child.

Dr. Harry G. Thomas will be the first incumbent of the Allenby Chair of Hygiene and General Pathology, which has been founded by the Asia Magazine. Dr. Thomas has been in practice in Colorado several years before the war, and at its outbreak was pursuing postgraduate studies in London. When America declared war he entered the U. S. Army and held the rank of major. After America withdrew her troops from Europe he was in command of the U. S. Army Hospital at Camp Upton on Long Island. Dr. Thomas brings his wife and daughter to join the college community.

Acting-President Nickoley of Beirut University took his family with him on his recent visit to Egypt on college business. He reports great warmth of enthusiasm on the part

of the alumni in Egypt. Inasmuch as 600 had registered for the Preparatory Department before he sailed for Egypt, naturally only a few can be received into that school from the land of the Nile. However, he reports that there were a good many applications for entrance into the upper departments of the university. The American University at Cairo was about to open its doors and he had conferences with the directors in regard to various matters of policy. Dr. Charles R. Watson is the President and Dr. McClenahan, formerly President of Assiut College, is the Dean. The University is affiliated with the U. P. Mission of Egypt, but is not under its control.

Philip Hiiti, Ph.D. has been elected to the chair of Oriental History. He has been teaching in the department of Semitics, (a big department!) at Columbia. He will arrive with his wife and family at mid-year.

Miss Alice Osborne returns to the College Hospitals, where she served from 1913 to 1916. With her comes her sister, Miss Ella Osborne, who has been appointed Assistant Principal of the Nurses' Training School.

The hospital and medical work will be further strengthened by the coming of Miss Mary W. Rouse as Technician in the Pathology Laboratory of the hospitals. Miss Rouse is a graduate of Smith College and is a daughter of another class-mate of Dr. Howard Bliss. She was born in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Otis T. Barnes comes to the college as Assistant Matron to Mrs. West. Mrs. Barnes is the sister of Prof. Brown, who occupies the chair of Astronomy and Astrophysics. Mrs. Barnes brings her two little boys with her.

Rev. Bayard Dodge and his family return after a year's furlough in America. Mrs. H. S. Bliss is returning with them and expects to make her home in Syria.

Miss Kathryn Hulbert, sister of Mr. Woodward Hulbert, a tutor in the College, and Miss Hazlett are coming to teach in the Faculty School. Miss Beth Jessup will continue to be the principal of this school. A new building designed especially for this school is nearing completion and the school will occupy it on the opening of the new term.

W. B. A.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

On Wednesday Miss Burns gave a lecture on her impressions of America after the war, — a clear and interesting picture of conditions, and of the state of feeling in our own land. The special guests of the day were Admiral and Mrs. Bristol and some of the officers of the "St. Louis," newly arrived in Constantinople harbor.

Dean Wallace, whose coming we were all eagerly expecting in the near future, has decided to take her much needed furlough this year, and so will stay in America till next September. We all bow to the decision, and are glad that Dr. Wallace should have the chance to so recuperate after her years of strenuous service and the war strain which came so heavily on her; though we greatly regret that we must live without her all this year.

I. F. D.

MISS BERNICE HUNTING

The Syria Mission has sustained a severe loss in the sudden death on Oct. 1st of Miss Bernice Hunting. She was in an automobile with three other passengers at Ras es Shuqa, about 15 miles from Tripoli. Another car collided with the one she was in on a narrow piece of road, the wheels were deflected and her car hurled down a precipice, instantly killing her and the driver and seriously wounding the other passengers, one of whom had his back broken and can not live. The driver of the car which collided with Miss Hunting's car did not stop to ascertain what help he might render, but put on full speed away from the scene of the tragedy.

Miss Hunting's home was in Kalamazoo, Mich., and she was a member of the same church as Prof. Hall of the S.P.C. Miss Hunting came to Syria 24 years ago and spent the first 16 years of that period in teaching in the Girls' School in Tripoli. Then she took up evangelistic work in Minyara, a large village in northern Syria. From 1913 to 1918 she was in America, having gone home on leave and being caught there by the war. She devoted her energies to work among and for Syrians at Chicago and St. Louis. In 1918 she returned to Syria with the Red Cross Unit that Dr. Ward organized, coming out via Cape of Good Hope. In 1919 she returned to Mission work, establishing "settlement" work in Batrun, near where she met her death.

Y.W.C.A. IN MARSOVAN

The reports from Marsovan show that Miss Rachel Reed, secretary there, is indeed a busy woman. Besides being superintendent of the Rescue Home, she took on in May the additional responsibility of the Girls' Orphanage.

"The month of April has seen the beginning of the reorganization of the Rescue Home. May 8 we moved into our permanent quarters in the house where the girls have their living and dining rooms, a nursery, and where the mothers and babies have their sleeping rooms. The girls have taken much pride and interest in fixing up their new home. They have made curtains and covered pillows; almost every home on the station contributed furniture, until now this old missionary home is quite rejuvenated. Out-of doors we have a prosperous vegetable garden, divided into individual plots, and our flower garden and shady lawn have been up, so we are quite ready for visitors. By the end of the month I hope to have gotten all the girls started at regular industrial work, for I feel that if the Home is to meet the need in these girls' lives it must be a vocational school.

"Aug. 1. The work at the Rescue Home has gone steadily forward. I think I see some improvement in morale. I know the girls' time is more fully occupied and there is less quarrelling. Our babies keep fairly well, I think, because I insist that they shan't be wrapped in five thicknesses of outing flannel and bound fast with knotted cloths to the crad-

les,—but the mothers think it's in spite of my weird American ideas!

On May 3 I took over the Girls' Orphanage. Since then I have been busy learning my way about through their complicated records, getting the whole 150 fitted out with new shoes and stockings, hiring a new teacher to take the place of one who has gone to America, not to mention the increase in daily details that doubling one's responsibilities involves. One of the first tasks and one which is still incomplete was the attempt to arrange the school hours so that all the older girls might be learning a trade that will eventually make them self-supporting. At present some are in the kitchen, some in the laundry, some learning to sew, and some to weave. All have regular school work, Armenian or Greek reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the Rescue Home we have every girl at work now eight hours a day, sewing, weaving, and embroidering.

"The Rainbow Club has continued its work. Their May Day was quite a success if you judge by the girls' enjoyment. Each club had its own stunt and then the leaders did a simple May Pole dance. This month the girls at the school have started in to learn basket-ball on their new court. I have been coaching once a week."

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"After the armistice, all the Central Powers, including Bulgaria, were eager to nominate a diplomatic representative to the United States Government. This is easy to understand, for it was of the utmost importance to win the favor of American public opinion. This public sentiment, more unaffected and natural than that of other countries, might easily be led in a wrong direction. The American public is not fond of politics, and does not give great weight to political news, nor does it think it worth while to examine it to see if it is trustworthy; so that all sorts of propaganda find fertile soil there. The Armenians have greatly profited by this unaffectedness of opinion in the United States, where they have succeeded in making us appear in the light of the worst people in the universe. Tomorrow Mr. Wilson, when he fixes the frontiers of the eastern vilayets, will assuredly be influenced by this propaganda. It will be the duty of the diplomatic representative whom the government shall send to the United States to eradicate the pernicious effects that such Armenian propaganda has produced there. This is without doubt a very difficult task. It is perhaps even impossible to fully accomplish it. But our duty is to use every effort to wipe out this impression, and to make the Americans recognize the true character of the Turkish people."

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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EDITORIAL SECTION

The article we quote this week from the *Vakil* claims that the American people have gained from the Armenians a wrong impression of the Turk, and that this mistaken idea is to be corrected by the diplomatic agent whom the Ottoman Government may soon send to Washington. We would respectfully call the attention of our esteemed contemporary to the fact that the American public has other sources for its impression of the Turk than the Armenian propaganda in America. Several shelves in the archives of the Department of State in Washington are filled with the reports of our diplomatic representatives at Constantinople, as to the nature and idiosyncrasies of the Turk. Further, there have been many American writers who have enlightened the public opinion of the United States, both in the daily and periodical press and in books, after long residence among the Ottoman peoples.

It will take a good many diplomatic representatives a good many years to eradicate such naïve impressions as have thus been formed on the American mind; and for the best results, such diplomatic representatives should be of a different character from Alfred or Ahmed Rustem Bey, who had to be requested to leave Washington.

It will not be out of place in passing to call attention also to the inaccuracy of our Turkish contemporary regarding the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers. The representative of Bulgaria, our good friend Professor Panaretoff, remained in America all through the war, since Bulgaria never broke relations with the United States. Neither Germany nor Austria has appointed any diplomatic represen-

tative to Washington since the armistice any more than has Turkey. A little more accuracy in details might make a more favorable impression.

We have heard of people that were too poor to secure the services of the clergy for their funerals; but this is the first time we ever heard of one who failed because he was too rich. The comic tragedy now being enacted might almost be labeled "The Eye of the Needle;" for according to popular superstition here, burial in proper form by the clergy is a requisite of entry into heaven. Here are the facts:—The wealthiest man among the Armenians, if not the wealthiest man in all the Near East, lost his life in a railroad accident a few weeks ago, as recorded in these columns. A week ago last Sunday the body was to have been buried with due solemnities from the Gregorian Church of the Holy Trinity. The casket was brought and put in place, and the ceremony was about to begin when some persons claiming to represent the Armenian nation made objection that in order to have the funeral ceremony go on, a large sum must first be paid by the family to the national funds. A rather humiliating attempt at bargaining thereupon ensued in the church, the family offering a considerable sum of money, which these so-called representative men indignantly refused, demanding that it be increased to two million liras or the ceremony should not go on. In consequence the ceremony did not go on, the crowd was somehow put out of the church and the doors locked with the assurance that until the amount was paid over, the body of the rich man should not even be allowed to go out of the church to the cemetery.

There are times when extortion in the name of patriotism has been successfully applied even in America; but to mix up such questionable tactics with a religious service, and especially with the sad rites of a mourning family consigning the body of their dead to its resting-place, seems not only inappropriate and unpatriotic to the average Western intelligence, but actually disgraceful.

CORINTH CANAL COMPANY HAS ADOPTED
SUEZ CANAL RULES

On April 14, 1920, the Nouvelle Société du Canal de Corinth began to apply the Suez Canal tonnage rules to vessels of all kinds passing through the Corinth Canal. The company has emphasized especially the importance of a paragraph of article 13 of the Suez Canal Rules touching deductions. The article, which provides for deductions in charging tolls, is as follows:

The spaces occupied by the engines, boilers, coal bunkers, shaft trunks of screw steamers, and the spaces between decks and in the covered and closed-in erections on the upper deck surrounding the funnels, and required for the introduction of air and light into the engine rooms, and for the proper washing of the engines themselves.

THE AIM OF AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE NEAR EAST

The aim of American education in the Near East has been character building, or the introduction of uplifting methods of education. It has grown up gradually since its introduction about the year 1820; for there has never been any extended system or plan formulated for American education in the Near East, but its development has been the work of various leaders who have wished to use American methods of education in helping the people. It has, also, never had any support from the American Government or any financial help from public funds in the United States. Therefore it has had no political or commercial significance of any kind, but is private in character, supported by individuals or by societies that solicit funds from private sources or receive gifts for express purposes.

Its aim in detail, however, can be studied only in the light of the changes in education in the United States during the last century; for during that time the efforts of American education in the Near East have mirrored the development of the methods of education in the United States. One hundred years ago, at the time when American education was being introduced into this part of the world, there were very few high schools even in the United States. Some leading colleges existed but the grade of work done in them was much lower than at present and a student could enter at fifteen or sixteen years of age and be graduated at eighteen or nineteen, which is the age at which men and women now enter college.

At the present time there are over 600 colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States and an equal or greater number of professional schools. A great deal of the education that is carried on is private in character, as illustrated by some of the foremost American colleges, such as Harvard, Bryn Mawr, Yale, Smith, Columbia and Wellesley and many others. But the larger part of the general educational system of the United States is controlled and supported by the Government.

Public education in the United States, at the present time, offers eight years preparatory work, four years of high school, four years of college, and also higher university work.

Each State is expected to have its university, and including other specialized forms of State education, there are upwards of one hundred and twenty such institutions for higher training open to the public.

The system of public education in the United States is notable in the following ways:

I. Equality. No difference is made for sex or race or religion in any school or university supported by the government. Education of boys and girls, men and women, together, exists from the beginning of the work until the end, and both sexes are represented in the faculties of educational enterprises.

II. Freedom of Thought. All pupils in these institu-

tions are taught from the beginning to think for themselves. While this is true to a high degree in the Universities of Europe, it is not true to the same extent in the preparatory schools.

The result of this freedom of thought among young people, together with the high degree of specialization which at the present moment is required in professional lines of all kinds in the world, has been the elective system. This is being increasingly used. It first existed only in universities, and perhaps in the two higher classes of the college. Later on it was adopted to a certain degree in the high school, and at the present time junior high schools are also being established, for which separate buildings are sometimes provided, with full faculties in laboratories and libraries for the teaching of the practical arts, and in which a certain amount of choice of subjects is allowed.

The great problem in American education at the present time is the conflict between higher scholarship and the practical arts. This is a commercial age, more or less, everywhere in the world, economic aims often hold the young people with greater strength than the aims of higher scholarship, salaries paid for the professional work in the practical arts are higher in general than those given to teachers in academic lines.

This problem of rivalry between practical education and a high degree of scholarship, exists also in American education in the Near East and is becoming increasingly felt. It was in fact first of all, historically speaking, felt in the Near East, beginning in the time of Plato, for sacrifices have always been demanded from those who follow the path of scholarship.

The following remedies are suggested for this difficulty

I. Larger salaries for those who are doing higher academic work.

II. Recognition by the leading governments of the world, of a high degree of scholarship.

The United States government does not officially recognize high scholarship, while some other governments of the world do this. For instance, the philosopher Höfding was given by the government of Denmark, a few years ago, one of the state palaces as his private residence during his later years, in recognition of his great service in philosophy to his country and to the world.

The American college as an institution is unique in all systems of education both as it exists in the United States and in its attempted reproduction in the Near East. There are at present about eight American colleges in the Near East, the three leading ones of which are Beirut University, Robert College and Constantinople Women's College. The aim of a college is more specifically character building than that of a public school or university and the last two years of its course correspond somewhat to university work and the first two years to high school work.

At the present time there is a great increase in the amount of time demanded of a man or woman for education in all lines of student life and there is a possibility

that the college as a special institution intermediate between high-school and university will be more or less crowded out. Those colleges that are worth while many become universities and others, perhaps, will find their spheres in classical work or as technical high schools.

I would suggest for discussion in the educational conference to be held in Constantinople College next spring, the following three subjects:—

- I. Desirability of co-education.
- II. Desirability of a free elective system.
- III. How a high degree of scholarship can best be promoted.

MARY MILLS PATRICK

THE ARMENIAN SCHOOLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

[Abridgement and translation of an address by Mr. H. T. HINTLIAN, at Constantinople College, Wednesday October 20, 1920.]

According to the national constitution, adopted by the Armenians of Turkey in 1863, with the approbation of the Ottoman Government, the Patriarchate's council of public instruction has the supervision of public instruction in the Gregorian Armenian schools, the financial control of the schools being vested in communal councils. But until 1893 complete anarchy reigned in our schools. At that date, under the presidency of the founder of the Berberian College at Scutari, an organic law and curriculum for the primary schools of Constantinople and the provinces was drawn up. Last year the council of public instruction sought to introduce more regularity and unity into the school system by relieving the communal councils of their purely pedagogical duties. This measure has been the subject of considerable criticism. Suffice it to say that the Patriarchate has not placed at the disposal of the council of public instruction the funds necessary to enable it to carry out its task.

If it is true that the teacher makes the school, our schools leave much to be desired, for we have no official normal school and the examinations which candidates for teachers' certificates have to pass imply no pedagogical training.

Education in the Armenian schools is neither free nor obligatory, parents paying what they can. The clergy are however supposed to see that no child remains without any schooling; and the children of the poor are admitted free in the public schools.

The Froebelian system of kindergarten instruction was introduced into our schools about thirty years ago by Madame Hadiguiantz, and her pupils are continuing her good work. Our primary school system is based on that of France with three courses of two years each, an additional course of two years being recommended for those schools which can bear the expense. There are in the city of Constantinople 26 Armenian primary schools, with 6,110 pupils of both sexes, and an annual budget of Ltqs. 6,000. There are also 22 orphanages with 3,000 orphans. The course of study in-

cludes religious and moral instruction, Armenian, Turkish, French, English (since the armistice), mathematics, geography, general and national history, notions of civic laws, manual training, gymnastics, singing, drawing, calligraphy. (In the higher schools English has been taught for a long time).

Many of the teachers, of the middle and upper schools in particular, teach in a number of schools, so that they are not in continual contact with their pupils. Many of our schools, especially in the smaller classes, are co-educational. We have only one public secondary school in Constantinople, the Central School (Gétronagan). The Girls' School in Pera is being raised to the rank of a secondary (upper) school. There are, however, a number of private high schools, mostly founded since 1908, but the Berberian College is over forty years old. One school, that of the Women's Educational Club (Tbrotsaser) trains women teachers. In 1909 a school, founded on the "New Schools" system of Bedales and Abbotsholm, was established and has been well received.

I regret that I am unable to give any information as to the Protestant and Catholic Armenian schools, of which there are a few, the Catholic schools being the more numerous of the two.

The following improvements in the Armenian primary school system seem to me most urgent.

1. More hygienic and economic buildings, after the American pattern.
2. More attention to physical and moral culture, and encouragement of the "boy scouts" and "girl guides" movements.
3. More attention to professional training, as well as to general culture, to meet the economic needs of our nation.
4. More emphasis in girls' schools on the importance and possibilities of woman's rôle and social duties.
5. Placing the teaching profession on a better footing by increased salaries and retiring allowances.
6. Serious pedagogical instruction for future teachers, along physical, moral, intellectual and professional lines.
7. Abolition of the system of visiting teachers, at least in the primary schools.
8. Organization of meetings for parents, especially for mothers, with talks and instruction on child training.
9. Publication of books and magazines of educational value for our young people.

I do not wish to leave the impression that education has remained at a low level among Armenians. With all its faults the Armenian school prepares well trained men and women. But our small nation, in order to face the struggle for existence with confidence, needs to build its educational system still better, on a basis responding more fully to the demands of our time and our environment.

SUNDAY SERVICES November 7, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m. Rev. G. H. Huntington
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m. Chaplain Hester, "St. Louis"
MEMORIAL CHURCH	10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

CHURCHES SEEKING FOR UNITY

Reference has already been made in a previous issue to the preliminary meeting of the World Conference on Faith and Order, which was held in Geneva, August 12 to 20. We have just received the official account of this gathering, prepared by Rt. Rev. Bishop Brent, formerly of the Philippines, part of which we give herewith.

For a week the pilgrims were in Conference in Geneva. Differences of thought were sketched in clear outline nor did any immediate reconciliation appear on the horizon, but never was there a word of harshness or self-will. The common conviction at the centre of being, was that difficulties boldly exposed and openly met, were the only difficulties in a fair way of settlement. What appear as contradictions have as the secret to their strength, riches of being which, when at length put into harmonious relation to the whole of God's scheme, will be revealed as supplementary elements necessary to perfection. The study of the Church as it exists in the mind of God, of what we mean by unity, of the sources of the Church's inspiration, of the best expression in language of a living faith, occupied the prayers and thoughts of the pilgrims during the Conference, and for a long time to come will continue to occupy them. Faith first and then Order. The inner principle of life, the ideal, and then the mode of propagating and protecting by organic self-government of what is within.

The competition of churches received a body blow from the united action of the pilgrims. It is a sin against love to endeavor to detach a Christian from his own church in order to aid another church to increase its roll. Sheep-stealing in the cattle world is held to be a crime. How then ought it to be viewed by the under-shepherds of the Good Shepherd? That is a question which the pilgrims ask of all the churches. It is not as though the whole world were evangelized or there were any dearth of opportunity anywhere. The number of unconverted and untouched in almost any given community form the majority of that community. A combined effort in the direction of those who know not Christ is our elementary duty.

The Spirit of God was the strength of the pilgrims. He made us one in our fellowship. The Conference was a living body. Life touched life, nation touched nation, the spirit of the East held communion with the spirit of the West as perhaps never before. By invitation on the last day of the Conference we gathered together—it was the Feast of the Transfiguration in the Eastern calendar—in the Russian Orthodox Church in Geneva for the solemn worship of the Divine Liturgy. Anglican, Baptist, Old Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Quaker were all there, and all there to worship. The Metropolitan of Seleucia in a spiritual address spoke to the pilgrims of his own joy in the vision of unity, and told how, out of the transfigured troubles and pains of the present, would rise the glory of the future. We of the West need the fragrant, graceful worship of the East. The beauty of God filled His temple. We felt that we had

been drawn within the pearly gates of the Apocalypse, and we came away, with *pain bénit* and grapes in our hands, and sweetness in our souls, under the spell of the mystic East. It was fitting that we should forthwith consider certain proposals of the Orthodox Churches, sane and strong, touching on co-operation and fellowship. A few minutes later and the Conference became a fact of history, a hope and a vision.

The pilgrims go home with added inspiration, conviction and responsibility. No one departed unmoved. What another decade will bring forth in this movement who can say? But it is in the hands of God from Whom it came and to Whom it belongs. It is ours only so far as we recognize it to be His. Directly and indirectly it has already reached far. Its possibilities are measured only by our willingness to explore them. They will be realized fully if we pilgrims continue to aim to do our little share as God, Whose co-workers we are, does His great share. Some day there will be one flock under one Shepherd. We pilgrims register our active belief in this fact and promise to pursue our journey until we reach the Heaven where we would be.

C. H. BRENT

Chairman of the preliminary meeting
of the World Conference on Faith and Order

Geneva, Switzerland,
August 21, 1920

MOSLEMS UNDER GREEK RULE

The Turkish daily *Tekin*, published at Adrianople, seems to show that the Thracian Turks are not so very discontented at their lot. It writes:—

"We have read with surprise an imaginary interview published in the *İkdam* of Sept. 3, under the caption 'The significance of the arrests at Adrianople.' The arrest of the president of the municipality of Adrianople and of the *Müfti* is represented as having made a bad impression in Adrianople. God forbid! On the contrary, the population was thereby made all the more quiet, since they were sure their rights would be better cared for. The former president of the municipality, Shevket Bey, is a man hated by our populace, regardless of race or religion. He is a colorless man, who went into, and out of, all the parties while he lived in Constantinople. During his presidency of various Kemalist associations in our city, he robbed the people and did them great damage by forced enrollments. And as for the ex-*müfti*, we have known for months that he was a well-educated literary man, but with no administrative capacity, and who never thought of anybody but himself. The Mohammedan religious men and notables who were not on his side were the victims of all sorts of indignities and peculations. The whole populace was tired of him, and have unceasingly demanded, both by word of mouth and in writing, that he be removed.

"As to the charge of compulsion used at the elections, the Government has given both Moslems and Christians full liberty to designate their candidates. We would inform the

Ikdan that the Hellenic government has never tried to divide up the designation of deputies by nationalities. Thrace will now have about thirty Mohammedan deputies, while during the last eight years not a single Christian deputy and not one Christian member of the general assembly has been elected in the two elections held. If the *Ikdan* had raised its objections at that time, they would have been well founded.

"In the Bulgarian Sobranje, just three deputies represent the one million Mohammedans of Bulgaria. In the free and civilized parliament of Greece, about fifty seats will be occupied by Moslems. We beg the *Ikdan* not to try to give advice to the Moslems of Greece; for we have not forgotten all we have suffered from the advice it has given us. There is no further need of such unseasonable manifestations of zeal."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The most unusual sight of snow falling in Constantinople in October was the feature of last Saturday. In fact, the entire month of October was colder than the average. As compared with last year, the average temperature was eight degrees fahrenheit lower per day than in 1919.

At last summer time was set aside on Monday morning last, and sun time came into its own. This time the change was official and universal.

Arif Hikmet Pasha has been nominated as Minister of Justice.

A representation in tiles of the Kaaba at Mecca, which was inserted in the wall under the great pulpit at the south end of the mosque of St. Sophia, has disappeared, having been replaced by a piece of wood. The tiling bore the date 1053 of the Hegira, or nearly three centuries ago, and was of great value.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, the popular French liaison officer at Constantinople has just been married in France and has been appointed to go with General Nivelle on a special mission to America, starting last Saturday and returning to France about the middle of December. He cannot therefore be expected here till the end of the year.

THE NEAR EAST

The storm of Friday to Sunday resulted in the sinking of several sailing craft in the Black Sea, with some loss of life.

The boundary commission that was at work on the Greco-

Bulgarian frontiers has been compelled by the unseasonable cold to suspend its labors, and has returned to Salonica.

The British Government has informed the German Government that the Germans who were expelled from Egypt and Palestine are now authorized to return.

St. Paul's College and Academy opened on October 11, with about 110 students. Most of the boys are poor orphans, and consequently the school is continuing the trade instruction that began so well in the summer. Each boy is required to work 25 hours a week at his trade.

The population of Tarsus has fallen within the past five years from 20,000 to about 8,000.

OTHERS LANDS

While preparations were going on for the opening session of the World's Sunday-school Convention in Tokyo, on October 5th, the great structure put up expressly for the Convention Hall took fire, probably through defective electric insulation, and was in a few minutes burned to the ground. The fire took place in the afternoon, and the opening had been fixed for that very evening. It is believed that there was no loss of life.

The treaty concluded at Riga between the Bolshevik Government and Poland has been ratified by the Polish Diet, and by the Soviet Government.

The coal miners' strike in England has been settled, and an increased output is said to be assured.

One hundred persons are reported as killed in a train wreck on the railway between Vladivostok and Harbin.

PERSONAL

Mrs. R. S. Stapleton of Trebizond and Mrs. Mark H. Ward of Harpout left last week for America via Marseilles.

Mr. Wilson F. Fowle, of the N.E.R. unit at Adana, arrived here yesterday, coming via Karatash and Mersin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, November 2nd

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.26	20 leva	0.31
Pound sterling	4.50	20 marks	0.34 3/4
20 francs	1.68	20 kronen	0.06 1/4
20 lire	0.99	Gold lira	5.29
20 drachmas	2.48		

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