

The Orient.

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THE KONIA FIRE

Details of the fire which so nearly destroyed the American hospital in Konia have reached us in a private letter, extracts from which we are permitted to publish.

"The fire had caught from an overheated stove, and had probably been smoldering away in the walls for hours, for within ten minutes from the time it was first discovered it was blazing away in several places. The control officer telephoned the Turkish police and the fire department, such as it is. In three quarters of an hour the police and the hand-pump turned up. Meantime our orphans and a crowd of people were busy emptying the burning house. It was evidently impossible to save, and we had to turn our attention to trying to save the hospital. All the patients were bundled out of bed and rushed over to the orphanage infirmary. Within half an hour the whole hospital equipment and most of the things from the living quarters on the top floor were sitting in the snow out in the square, with a cordon of orphan boys holding hands to protect the wreckage. All this time the building next door was a roaring mass of flames. The equipment of the fire company was a small hand pump manned by four men, which threw a half-inch stream whenever there was water in the tank at the bottom. The water supply was a fountain 50 yards away and the water had to be carried in buckets. But what they lacked in equipment they made up in splendid courage and fair headwork. The chief, Ahmed Chaoush, wasn't afraid of a thing. I can still see him standing with one foot on a window sill and the other on the burning second story wall, where the roof had fallen in, with that futile hose in his hands. At last things seemed to be under control. At the same time the water supply gave out. The water commissioner had heard that there was a fire in our section of town, so had cut off the fountains to keep us from using too much water. At about 5:30 p. m. we thought it safe to take the stuff out of the square back into the halls before the dark came when stealing would be so much more easy for the devotees of that gentle art. In an incredibly short time the square was empty, and everyone wandered among the piles of junk trying to believe that those awful looking things contained his most treasured belongings. About three a. m. it was going badly again. The walls of both buildings are of mud and straw bricks built in between thick beams, and though they don't burn fast they smolder and the fire creeps along till it finds a good opening and then bursts out. A line was formed to the pump passing buckets. It was freezing cold, the road was capped

with ice, the water spilt on shoes and dresses froze there, and yet water had to be had. The three American ladies, Mrs. Smith, Miss Huntington and Miss Hewitt, all the nurses from the hospital, a few of the older orphan boys, and many others, stood in line from before three till seven passing, till their arms and backs were breaking, till their hands and feet were almost frozen. By dawn we were pretty well in, but soon the rest of the city woke up and new forces were found to finish the job. By 7:30 things were fairly safe again and the dirty, weary fighters of the night gathered around the stove in the hall to get warm.

"Whatever you say of these people here, when they have been with a person for several years they will stand by them and work themselves to death for them. I believe these people would do anything for Miss Cushman, after the years she has been helping them, all through the war and ever since. And you should have seen our American ladies working, as cool as cucumbers and cheering on the rest. Of course lots of stuff was lost, and lots more was broken, but considering the way things left the hospital for the square and the nearness of the burnt house, it is an absolute mystery that anything is left. Several things that were lost have turned up since the house-cleaning."

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER UNION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

The Student Volunteer Union of Constantinople which was organized last December seeks to enroll in its membership all those in Constantinople or its vicinity who during student days either in Great Britain or North America allied themselves with the Student Volunteer Movement. Sixteen or more persons have signified their interest not only in maintaining the fellowship known in student days but in promoting the aims for which such a body may most usefully stand in the Near East.

The moving spirit in the organization of this body was Mr. James Perry, whose recent violent death has been such a shock to us all. Until Mr. Perry's place is filled the other two members of the Continuation Committee appointed at the December meeting desire to carry forward the program of activity outlined before his death. A leaflet has been printed setting forth the aims of the organization and giving a list of members. Copies of this will gladly be sent to any who desire them. Application should be made to F. F. Goodsell, Bible House, Constantinople.

One important phase of the work of the Union is that of gathering items of information which will be useful in the

hands of Student Volunteer secretaries in the home lands as they seek to interest students in the life and problems of the Near East. Mr. Goodsell, to whom this item was committed, asks the co-operation of all those interested. If definite, concrete information concerning opportunities for Christian service either with or without connection with the great missionary organizations is passed on to him in written form, he will gladly see that it reaches those from whom a response is most likely to come.

The Student Conference to be held at Smyrna with the International College next May from the 26th to the 30th has already been referred to in these columns. It is hard to overestimate the importance of this gathering. No one can render a greater service to a student or a new graduate than to encourage him or her to attend this conference. Its success should be the subject of earnest prayer on the part of all Christian workers in the Near East, as well as elsewhere. It is not impossible that that gathering may see its way clear to take important forward steps in Student Volunteer matters.

NEAR EAST RELIEF SECTION

A YEAR'S WORK IN SMYRNA

Smyrna was one of the first stations in Asia Minor to enlarge its work after the arrival of the "Leviathan" party in March 1919, so that the Smyrna Unit is now completing a full year of post-war work.

Smyrna is the second city and in some respects the most important port city in the Empire and during the war it had become almost a city of refuge for many from the interior who had managed to escape exile. During almost the entire period of the war, relief work had been carried on under the direction of the American missionaries with funds supplied through the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, although so complete was our separation from America that not until long after the Armistice did we know the source of the relief funds or even hear the names Armenian and Syrian Relief or A.C.R.N.E.

Smyrna is the center of a very large territory and for purposes of relief administration, the Smyrna Unit might claim to be the largest geographically of any, since the nearest points occupied by representatives of the Committee were Brousa and Konia. The work of this Unit has extended at times to Balukesir, Afion Kara Hissar, Bourdour and Sparta, but owing to political conditions and the lack of sufficient personnel to work the outlying territory adequately, the work of the Smyrna Unit has been largely confined to the city of Smyrna, where indeed there was work enough for more workers than were ever available.

ORPHANAGE WORK. The enlarged work in Smyrna began on March 9th, 1919, when Commissioner E. C. Moore arrived from Constantinople, to be followed a week later by a party of relief workers and returning missionaries. A large and valuable orphanage plant in the heart of the city had just then been vacated by its German owners and turned over to the American mission. At this center an orphanage for girls

has since been maintained with Mrs. G. L. Underwood as Directress. In connection with this orphanage a day nursery is maintained, which enables poor mothers to leave their children under proper care while they go out to work by the day. An important part of the work of this orphanage is an investigating department. The number of children in this orphanage has never exceeded 150, but larger numbers have passed through it. A plan is now under foot looking to the placing of most of the children in homes with a guaranteed assistance for a limited time, so that these children may not become permanent orphanage cases. The Y.M.C.A. has already taken over a portion of this building and the work of the A.C.R.N.E. at this center should become more largely self-supporting and constructive in the future. When this orphanage work was beginning, an arrangement was entered into with the Armenian Central Orphanage at Smyrna whereby this Institution, already housed in a valuable property loaned by the International College, should be directed by a worker of this Committee. Mrs. Clara E. Van Etten was assigned to this task and now has a splendidly organized institution with more than 400 boys. The management of this orphanage as well as its financing rests with the Committee of the Armenian Community, but the A.C.R.N.E. has made frequent grants of clothing and supplies, and latterly Mrs. van Etten has been assisted by Miss Ethel Wallace, a Red Cross nurse. In beginning here with practically a bare building and wild unkempt boys, and developing institution with splendid spirit and morale, Mrs. van Etten has demonstrated the possibilities of close American co-operation with the local committees.

HOME FOR GIRLS. At the same time, the need for a home for girls rescued from the Moslem harems was met by the organization of a home for girls in property loaned by the American mission under the direction of Mrs. Frances K. Headley. This home was maintained until January 1, by which time more permanent provision had been made for the girls to whom it had been a refuge and protection during their time of greatest need.

INDUSTRIAL AND RELIEF WORK. The city relief work long under the care of the ladies of the American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna, was early transferred to the charge of Miss Florence Harvey, an experienced social worker from New York, and the policy adopted of reducing as rapidly as possible direct aid and providing rather industrial relief. Miss Harvey soon organized, in property loaned by the Scotch Mission to the Jews, a large industrial plant where many of the refugee women found profitable employment. The industrial work at Smyrna did not attempt to be self-supporting, since most of the articles made were immediately used for the orphanages and refugees; but the fancy work found a ready market locally or through the Acorne shop in Constantinople, and this part of the work will probably be continued on approximately a self-supporting basis. The need for the other type of work is less urgent now and with the early transfer of Miss Harvey to the Caucasus, the industrial work will be reduced and put on a more nearly self-supporting basis. During the past year, however, the type of work carried on was very urgently needed, and through this

center a large number of women have been assisted and many put in the way of permanent self-support.

MEDICAL WORK. Smyrna was early chosen as the location for one of the 15 hospitals for which equipment had been sent, and on April 12th a large hospital unit under the direction of Dr. A. C. Pratt, reached Smyrna. A large wing of the Turkish Civil Hospital was at once placed at the disposal of the Committee and in a little more than a month the Hospital was opened just in time to render signal service to soldiers and others injured in the disorders of May 15th. Dr. Pratt desired to make this practically a model hospital and this was the first A.C.R.N.E. hospital in Asia Minor actually to install and make use of the full equipment provided. In June Dr. H. W. Bell succeeded Dr. Pratt as Director of the Hospital, and until November this institution did a splendid work for all the races and nationalities of Smyrna. The large number of clinics conducted in various parts of the city by Dr. Bell and Dr. L. G. Richards were especially appreciated. In November however the Managing Director ordered the closing of the Hospital in Smyrna on the ground that this city less urgently required an American Hospital than did some others, and with regret the Unit parted with the Hospital, the equipment being sent Constantinople for the use of the proposed Hospital in connection with Constantinople College. On the departure of the Hospital personnel, one nurse was left to assist in orphanage work and another, Miss Roberta Sharp, at the urgent request of the Armenian Hospital Committee, undertook temporarily to assist in that institution.

GENERAL WORK. In addition to the work of the various centers, funds and supplies have from time to time been sent to interior points and the general line of relief work has been carried on in the city including of course remittance work, assistance to specially investigated cases, grants to existing agencies and a very large amount of Red Cross work for the families of soldiers in the American Service. From the time of the Greek occupation on May 15th it has become increasingly difficult to communicate with the districts outside the Greek lines and while there is always a large need in the city itself and in the outlying territory under Greek military occupation, the conditions in Smyrna are so much better than those in many parts of Asia Minor that the decision very materially to reduce the work of this Unit is unquestionably wise. With the coming of more settled political conditions there will undoubtedly be a large opportunity for definite reconstruction work for the Greek refugees along the coast as well as for refugees now in Smyrna who will be able then—as they are not now—to return to their homes. Hence it is not contemplated entirely to close the work in Smyrna at present, but to limit it to orphanage, industrial and more definitely constructive work.

The work of the past year has met a real need of the city and has been an expression of the good will and sympathy of the American people. It has had, of course, its lights and shadows; but on the whole it has been a successful and valuable contribution to the reconstruction problem in Asia Minor.

Smyrna, March 1st, 1920.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

PERSONALIA

On Saturday afternoon, March 13, Miss Carrie V. P. Young and Miss Margaret Forsyth left Constantinople for Smyrna. Miss Forsyth is to do club work in the Service Center, which opened in that city in January. After a brief visit there, Miss Young will go down to Beirut with a new unit of workers, to advise about opening up a Service Center in that city.

Miss Rachel Reed on the same afternoon sailed up the Black Sea on her way to Marsovan, where she will do special girls' work for the Near East Relief. She will have charge of the Young Women's Home, and recreation and club work with the older orphan girls.

Because of the impossibility of opening up Association work in any form in South Russia in the immediate future, most of that unit of workers have been transferred for the present to the Near East work. This brings our present number of workers in this part of the world to twenty. The Service Centers at Constantinople and Smyrna have been running several months. At Adana our two secretaries are doing valuable work in recreation at the Industrial Home and in a large factory. They have also assisted at the refugee camp. An opportune time to start a Service Center is being awaited. The work at Beirut we hope to open in the near future.

Through the Interior workers have been loaned to the Near East Relief as special need arose to do work with the girls in large relief centers. At present Association workers are helping to "carry on" at Harpout, Arabkir, Sivas, Talas, and Marsovan.

Mr. George Magarian, Y.M.C.A., Konia, reports two cinema shows weekly at the Emergency Work Center, with a usual attendance of from three to four hundred, including many Turkish Officers.

Mr. Dobbins, who has been assigned to Konia as Director of the Emergency Work Center, relieving Mr. George Perry, has arrived and is at work.

Mr. D. A. Davis, special representative of the International Committee, is expected in Constantinople this week.

Mr. G. C. Stearns, Emergency Work, Smyrna Y.M.C.A. is spending his leave in Palestine.

Mr. Olin P. Lee of Adana has arrived in Constantinople to attend the Emergency Work Secretaries' conference.

Programme, Constantinople Y.M.C.A.

- Thursday, March 18—Shipping Insurance; Mr. R. Papazian
 Friday, " 19, 6 P. M.—Forum—Madame Eliasco will speak on her experiences in France.
 Saturday, " 20, 7 P. M.—Boxing.
 Sunday, " 21, 4 P. M.—Service in memory of Mr. James Perry and Mr. Frank L. Johnson, at Robert College
 Monday, " 29, 9 P. M.—Members' Dinner; Dinner tickets, one Turkish pound

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

RED AND WHITE ON THE CAMPUS OF THE S. P. C.

A visit to the campus in one week by a real, live Cardinal and a regular old fashioned New England snow storm is such a rare combination that it deserves chronicling. On Friday afternoon, February 6th, Cardinal du Bois of Rouen, France, visited the University attended by the Papal Legate to Syria and a train of bishops in purple trimmings and amethyst rings. Acting President Prof. Nickoley and Dr. Dray conducted them first over West Hall, then a tour of the grounds, an inspection of the library, where they were tempted to linger, to the Post Hall Museum, which they said they wished to have a week to inspect thoroughly, and to the chapel, whose simplicity seemed to impress them, and then to some class rooms and laboratories, where the students and professors were at work, and their allotted time was up and they had only made a beginning. They were most cordial and genial and expressed themselves as much pleased with all they saw and hoped to be able to make a further and more extended visit. A new era has surely dawned when such high ecclesiastics of the papal church are pleased to visit a Protestant college. The scarlet robes of His Eminence made a picturesque vision as he moved about over the walks and in the buildings.

And then the following Wednesday came the great snow storm. We have had one snowstorm at Beirut in the past 30 years, when we found about an inch on the ground one Sunday morning ten or eleven years ago, but it vanished so soon that the memory of it did not stay with some. But this was an event that will be classed in this generation with the Italian bombardment and the entry of the British troops as one of the great events of the century. It snowed all day Tuesday, but melted as it fell; but when night drew near it began to "make" on the tiled roofs, and those who peered out of the windows that evening saw that there would be a white blanket over all in the morning. And such a sight met our eyes in the morning! It continued to snow for some hours and deepened the already 13 centimetres by several inches. The palm trees looked just like weeping willows. The pine trees carried heavy loads and let little through their branches, so that the green grass beneath them did look curious. Perhaps the most incongruous sight was the broad banana leaves covered with white. Certainly the most exquisite sight was the beautiful pink almond blossoms under the mantle of pure white snow. Pink pearls could not rival them in beauty.

Snow-balling and snow images were the sport of students old and young. The Egyptian students were amazed and they enjoyed it, too. They had never seen snow nearer than that on the top of Lebanon, 25 miles away. But here it was to wade in, to gather and to sport with. We from the lands across the seas missed the tinkle of sleigh bells. That was all that was lacking to complete the winter picture. The photo-

graphers were out with their cameras as soon as it stopped snowing and they got some wonderful effects. A warm rain set in that night and next day our winter landscape had vanished like a dream.
W. B. A.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PROF. ELIOU

On Friday, March 12th, a service was held in the Robert College chapel, in memory of the late Professor Louizos Eliou. It was well attended, many of his friends from Arnautkeuy, and representatives from the Greek ecclesiastical and military bodies being present, as well as the College in a body. The whole tone of the service was one of grateful recognition of the life and work of the late professor, rather than of mourning. Appropriate hymns were sung, and two special numbers were rendered by the choir, "De Profundis" and "Te Deum."

Professor Huntington presided, and spoke feelingly on behalf of the management of the College. He recalled Prof. Eliou's nearly thirty-seven years of connection with the College, and the 1,500 Greek students who had been for an average of four years under his teaching and molded by his personality; of the remarkable growth of the Greek Department; of his large and scholarly mind, and tolerant and broad Christian spirit, his going about doing good, of his shining eyes, of his cooperation in the faculty activities, and of his progressiveness. Professor Huntington also read extracts from a letter from President Mary Mills Patrick, who was prevented from coming to the service.

The next speaker was Professor Peter Voicoff, who during the entire 37 years has been associated in a most pleasant way with Prof. Eliou, and whose words were a beautifully expressed tribute of deep and warm affection for his colleague. He mentioned his tact, his sound views, his fine choice of books, his spirit of justice, his yearning for a frank and cordial understanding as between Greek and Bulgarian, his helpfulness, his keen moral sense, and his unselfishness. He quoted the words of Prof. Eliou at their last conversation together, when he remarked that they had lived together for nearly 37 years and had never quarreled. This entire address was a noble tribute from one of a rival nationality, and was deeply appreciated by all present.

Mr. S. P. Cassapi, '88, of the American Bible Society, spoke on behalf of the Alumni, and gave many pleasing reminiscences of the early days, when the young graduate of the University of Athens was becoming adjusted to his new environment in an American College. He emphasized his taste for the ethical elements in the literature which was his special branch, and how he taught in a broad way. He spoke of the book on Philosophical Ethics According to Christ, which was Professor Eliou's contribution to literature; and also of the conscientiousness of this truly learned man.

All of the exercises were in English, and all very interesting. The influence of Professor Eliou will no doubt live for a long time in the hearts of the thousands of men who have studied under him, as well as in the community of Arnautkeuy where he lived.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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MARCH 17, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

Just ten years ago yesterday the first number appeared of the *Bosphorus News*, a wee four-page leaflet which was destined to grow into the present weekly. It was indeed, as it advertised itself, a modest beginning, but was from the first a most welcome method of interchange of news about persons and doings in this country. After two weeks of life, it grew from six inches by four to the present size; and came out three weeks more, with from four to six pages. Then began THE ORIENT, the first number of which was issued April 20th. We are indeed grateful for ten years of life, — including the nearly four of suspended animation; — and we devoutly trust that the next ten years may see not only a more continuous publication, but an increasingly greater usefulness and scope. This depends very largely on the cooperation of our friends. We long for more use to be made of these pages by our readers, and for more reports of goings-on in all parts of the land. If you enjoy hearing about other places, let the other places hear about you.

Three Christian Association Conferences in connection with our Colleges are planned for the near future, one each at Robert College, the International College, and Constantinople College. All will probably take place in May. Such intensive and inspirational gatherings are of great potential good to the students in these institutions. Although owing to present circumstances it does not seem feasible to unite all these in one rousing conference such as has done such immense good to our colleges in other countries, each one may be, and ought to be, a great help to all who can attend. The various leaders of Association work will be given new impulses; there will be much to learn from the conferences on various topics, and doubtless the public addresses will be unusually fine and helpful with such compelling situations to face and such an inspiring future into which to lead the youth of the land. The needful preparation for these Confe-

rences is one of prayer, deep, earnest and united, that they may be occasions of power and blessing.

The Western Turkey Mission Annual Meeting, which was to have taken place in Smyrna during the second week in April, has been indefinitely postponed. This is a disappointment to all concerned. It was hoped that at this time plans might have been discussed and adopted looking toward a new start along many lines of mission work. It was to have been an opportunity for exchange of experiences during the six years that have elapsed since the last meeting was held. Further, as it is the centenary year of the landing of the first missionaries in Smyrna, some adequate celebration commemorating that event was on the program. It was also felt that the chance to see one another and talk over past, present and future would be a distinct uplift and inspiration to the delegates from the various stations. And the circle at Smyrna was looking forward eagerly to welcoming their guests. But circumstances beyond our control have made it almost impossible for anyone to come from several of the stations, where local duties are so imperative in their demands that the reduced staff cannot spare any of their number for two or three weeks' absence. It also happens that a similar rush of work in the Treasury Department at Constantinople is coupled with an insufficient force, making it impossible for the Mission Treasurer to go to such a meeting. His absence at this first annual meeting for six years would almost paralyze its efficiency. Aside from this, the futility of trying under existing circumstances to make plans for advance work when the immediate future is so uncertain, has led many to believe that it will be wiser to wait till peace terms are announced and the country has become used to new conditions, before holding a meeting which, when held, should be epoch-making in the history of the Western Mission.

The departure of Major Davis G. Arnold for America, was recorded in last week's issue, but time did not permit of more than a brief reference to his work here. Probably there has never before been a person in this country who in so short a time has accomplished an equal task. His service as Managing Director of the Near East Relief, formerly called the A.C.R.N.E., continued only ten months beginning May fifth, 1919. But in that capacity he undertook and carried on a huge enterprise in such a way as to evidence remarkable capacities. His training, both as a lawyer in Rhode Island and as an army officer in France and Germany, was of great use in the work here. He had come to France early in the war in the 27th division; but an injury to his back nearly invalidated him home. Skilled aid from a specialist permitted of his transfer to the 42nd division instead, and he took an active part in the Argonne campaign, going through several battles with distinction. On the signing of the armistice, he was put in charge of the troops of occupation at Coblenz and gave the city a fine military administration. He was invited to come to Constantinople by the Near East Relief, and plunged into work here in dead earnest. The distribution

of the personnel had been accomplished only in part, and the great mountain of supplies at Derindjé needed to be reduced to order and sent to its various destinations. The central office in the capital was not very efficiently organized. Permanent headquarters had not been secured. All these points he attended to very quickly. No amount of work seemed to be too much for him. Cordial relations of co-operation were established with the Armenian, Greek and Jewish Relief organizations, both in the city and through the country. The funds received from America were used with the greatest care; the money was made to go as far as possible in doing the work intended by the donors; and this included an enormous number of individual remittances to individuals who must be found. New personnel was found to take the place of those whose time of service was expiring and who could not see their way to renew their contracts. And the hearty cooperation of the Turkish Government was secured, especially in the gift by His Majesty of six million kilos of grain for the poor of all nationalities, a large share of which has been moved from its storehouses to places where it can be and is being distributed to the needy, this moving being done by the Relief Committee.

The best wishes of THE ORIENT and of all those who have been associated with Major Arnold go with him as he returns to his home.

CONDITIONS IN BITHYNIAN VILLAGES

A writer in the Armenian daily *Djagadamard* tells of present conditions and vital statistics in the Armenian villages between the Gulf of Nicomedia and the Lake of Iznik, or Nicaea and south of the lake. He gives the following tables regarding these who have come back from exile, and their present condition:—

Villages	Returned	Marriages in past 8 months	Pupils 1914	Pupils now
Chengiler	1000	150	900	120
Ortakeuy	500	70	600	none
Medz Nor Kyugh	2500	250	1000	180
Keremet	180	40	150	none
Seuleuz	1900	200	700	230
Qürlé	300	80	350	none
Karsak	135	45	60	none
Beyni	200	85	380	none

These figures indicate that while the schools are a mere shadow of their former selves, and in many instances are not functioning at all, steps are being taken toward the future filling of the schools with a new generation of children. The marriage bureau must have been working overtime; for all these weddings are reported to have taken place within the last eight months. The letter in the daily paper goes on to state that while conditions of travel and safety are not by any means ideal yet, the population is doing a great deal toward supporting the orphanages in that vicinity, especially in Bardizag and Nicomedia. It adds that many of the people are awaiting the first opportunity to migrate to independent Armenia, there to begin life over again.

TURKEY'S MINERAL WEALTH

A Greek mining engineer gives in one of the dailies of this city the following information about the mines of Turkey. His figures are supposed to be the official figures of the Government. In some cases he quotes the figures of production for sixteen years or more.

COAL. Speaking of the Heraclea-Zongouldak coal fields, he says the Government made a big mistake during the war by mobilizing all the experienced miners; the work has resumed since the armistice, but only within the past six months has any thing like full work been possible because of lack of skilled workers. He says there are indications of coal along the Black Sea front near the Sakaria river, at Sinope, Kerassoun, Beuyuk Liman, and at Kamata, east of Trebizond. Further it has been reported in the Erzroum region, near Mosoul, and at other points. The production has varied from 188,000 tons to 903,719 in the ten years preceding the war, but fell to 145,752 in 1917, and 186,051 in 1918.

LIGNITE. Deposits of this form of coal are found near Gemleik, on the Marmora, at Soma and Sokia near Smyrna, at Afion Kara Hissar, and in the Eski Shéhir, Adana, Diarbekir and Mosoul districts. The output is not high, ranging from 21,000 to 37,000 tons annually in the pre-war years.

BITUMEN. This product is mainly obtained from Mesopotamia and Syria, where it occurs near oil fields. The source for ancient Babylon, at Hit, still yields a good supply. The asphalt beds of the Dead Sea while very pure and valuable, are not very productive. The total output in pre-war years was from 4,500 to 6,000 tons.

MEERSCHAUM. Eski Shehir has become famous for its beds of this mineral, which is dug from various sites within 20 or 30 kilometres of that town. The methods of extraction are still quite primitive, but most of the world's supply comes from here. From 5,000 to 7,500 tons per year are dug and exported.

EMERY. This is obtained from several places in the Smyrna region, on the mainland and also in the islands of Nikaria and Chios, as well as in the island of Naxos. The production had been steadily growing before the war, from 14,827 tons in 1902 to 25,299 tons in 1909. Most of the product goes to England and America.

ALUM. The city of Kara Hissar Sharki, east of Sivas, is called also Shabun (or Alum) Kara Hissar, from the valuable deposits of alum there. From 2,000 to 3,000 tons per year are obtained there; and alunite is found near Vourla, in the Smyrna region, yielding about 77 tons yearly.

SULPHUR. This has been found near the town of Dardanelles, and near Balukesir, also in the island of Nisyros, near Cos; a lesser deposit near Bandurma. But the mining of it has never yet been able to compete with the quantity brought from the volcanic regions of Italy. Iron pyrites are mined at Kassandra, from which sulphuric acid is obtained, the amount of pyrites being from 50,000 to 78,000 tons per year.

(Concluded next week.)

JANUARY REPORT OF ADANA Y.M.C.A.

It would indeed be hard to describe our sorrow and loss over the death of Mr. Perry if we were not reporting to those who knew Mr. Perry so much longer than we had and who must feel his loss even more keenly than we. In the days he was with us he won the strong friendship and deep regard of all he met. His interest in and understanding of local problems was helpful in the extreme. Rarely have I spent a week more enjoyable and helpful than the one he spent with us. We will not soon forget the memory of his presence or lose the inspiration of those days. He left us Wednesday morning Jan. 28th, less than a week before his death.

CITY Y.M.C.A. — The Adana Y.M.C.A. has had a most successful and helpful month of service. Our hall has grown in popularity and now is having a splendid and heartening use in the daytime as well as in the evening. The daily average of those who come to the rooms is not far from 200. Nearly half of those come in the daytime. This number does not include those who attend the night school class or the extra attendants at the lecture or cinema programs. Of these two hundred about 45% come for the games, 15% for the newspapers and magazines, 15% for the books, and 25% for a cup of tea and a social chat.

We have made much of our lectures and Sunday evening talks but as yet have only begun. We aim to have two lectures each week, Wednesday and Friday evenings, besides the Sunday evening meetings. All the speakers are outstanding men of approved worth and ability. It has meant on an average not far from a hundred additional attendance for every day of the month.

Our Bible classes have continued through the month. They meet Sunday afternoon at 1:30. One is in English and one in Turkish. About twenty-five is the average attendance. We are planning soon a Bible study movement to push this part of our work.

NIGHT SCHOOLS. — At the close of January our night school work was operating from three centers. In the city Y.M.C.A. 64 pupils had enrolled with an average attendance of 40. The classes meet four times a week. French, English, Armenian, and Arithmetic are taught. There have been four English, two French one Armenian, and one arithmetic classes but some of these will have to be combined. Our teaching force is among the best in the city.

During the month of January the night school of the Greek community was made officially a branch of our night school system. Six classes, four French, one Greek, and one English, had a total enrolment of 60 and an average attendance of 48. These classes meet five times a week. We have cooperated in this matter as we had not the space to accommodate all the classes needed in our own night school. A young Greek, Anastas M Papadopoulos, a graduate of the Mission Academy at Larnaca, Cyprus, is in charge of the school for us and has done splendid service.

We also decided to start classes at the Camp Y.M.C.A.

We began with a class in English, taught by the native secretary, Mr. Hagop Bayerian. It had the experience all night schools in Adana have had. A large number were interested at the start. Those who were not in earnest rapidly dropped away. At the close of the month, about 12 more were enrolled and attending. The total enrolment in all three centers in January was about 135; average attendance about 100; classes 15.

CAMP Y.M.C.A. — One of the most interesting and helpful parts of our work is the big Y.M.C.A. tent at the tent refugee camp. The month of January was rainy and cold, about the worst in the winter and the winter, an unusually severe one. Only about one third of the days were pleasant. Naturally the weather affected our work there much more than in the city Y.M.C.A. In spite of this fact we have had a most encouraging attendance. The total attendance was about 5100, which would make the average daily attendance about 170.

Papers, magazines, games, light, heat, lectures, hot canteen, music, etc, make up the attractions. When the weather permits we aim to have two lectures each week, besides the Sunday evening meeting. Eleven talks were given in the tent this month, also two cinema programs. The average attendance at these has been not far from 200. One of the most inspiring sights one will ever see is that of 200 young men and boys hanging on the word of one of the prominent Armenians or Greeks as he speaks to them on one of the innumerable inspiring topics which concern life and character.

We run a hot canteen at which hot tea or cocoa is served each afternoon and evening for one piastre a cup. The average number of cups sold each day was 215, total for the month 6673. 900 cups of tea or cocoa were given away to attendants at Sunday evening meetings, the Sunday school and the women's meetings. We are having small cakes baked which we will sell for one piastre each.

We expect that the outdoor features of our work will be of great assistance. These will be introduced as the weather permits — games for the children, recreation for the young people, outdoor cinema, etc. Sunday afternoon we have a Sunday school for the children. The attendance for the four Sunday afternoons has been as follows: 35, 37, 30, 150. These have been girls, boys, and women. The daughter of a prominent Turk lives not far from our tent (mother a French woman). She attends the American Girls' Academy here and through one of the teachers became interested in our Sunday School, so she helps each Sunday afternoon with the music and in the care of the girls who come. A Moslem permitting his daughter to help in a Christian Sunday School is one of the hopeful signs of the New Day we are in.

(To be concluded.)

SUNDAY SERVICES March 21, 1920

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. J. P. McNaughton
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 11 a.m., Rev. R. F. Borough

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

MARKET FOR LUMBER IN TURKEY

(From report of Consul General G. Bie Ravndal)

In anticipation of large future building enterprises, local importers expect to procure from America almost all the lumber required in this country. In 1913 the principal exporters of lumber were Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Southern Russia, Sweden and Norway. To-day these sources of supply, except the Scandinavian countries, are unable to meet even their own demands, and American manufacturers should consider the Levant as an important market for their products. Roumania has just begun to export soft woods, and it is believed that its exports in this line will assume substantial proportions in consequence of its acquisition of the rich forest districts of Transylvania.

The establishment of direct maritime services from America greatly facilitates shipments to Constantinople, which, it is believed, will be the most important depot for goods for Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and the Turkish districts along the Anatolian Railroad, as well as the Black sea coast. Prices of lumber have advanced since pre-war times, and the demand has grown unusually great and urgent. This is the right time for American manufacturers to send out representatives with a view to study closely conditions here and to take the necessary steps to establish business connections.

The demand for lumber is at present especially acute on account of the series of fires in this city. According to leading merchants 70,000,000 cubic feet of lumber will be needed for the reconstruction of burned houses. Portable houses would be of considerable temporary value in these ruined districts, which cover nearly one-fifth of the area of the city. American firms have begun to realize the importance of this opportunity.

During the war all the resources of the country were in the hands of the Government; no care was taken of forests, mills were operated by unskilled labor, and stocks were requisitioned.

The present stock available in the interior is about 80,000 cubic meters (2,800,000 cubic feet), of which one-third is hewn, square logs, about one-third on deals and battens, and the rest, boards of one inch and seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. The quantity will hardly be sufficient for even an insignificant part of the reconstruction required in Asia Minor. A great many villages in Asia Minor have been destroyed, not to speak of Thrace and Macedonia. Next year's production of Turkish sawmills, which are worked with water power and are primitive, should be about 3,500,000 cubic feet, although they could produce twice or three times as much were it not for lack of hands. Turkey possesses very rich forests, but has not adequate means of transportation. The forest wealth of the country is quite sufficient to meet

home needs and even yield something for export. But today the greatest difficulty facing all industries is the lack or high cost of skilled as well as unskilled labor. This prevents the establishment of enterprises, and business men here can not foresee how this matter will be successfully dealt with. There will therefore be an enormous demand for all kinds of American dressed material, such as windows, doors, floorings, and portable houses, as these will not require much labor in this country.

Building in the Empire was rendered impossible during the last five years in consequence of the high cost of building material and of successive increases in taxes on property. A resumption can be expected only after the definite settlement of the political situation. The extension of some credit to responsible local agents is absolutely necessary in commercial relations with the Levant. This will be especially necessary and essential in the lumber line, as this line is altogether new to the local buyer. Prices should be c. i. f. Constantinople, with measurements stated in terms of the metric system. Baltic timber has already been introduced and is well known in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece. American timber is hardly known at all, though a few lots have been imported by Smyrna merchants.

PORT CONSTRUCTION AT THE PIRAEUS

The government has decided upon extensive construction at the port of the Piraeus, a new custom-house, moles, jetty heads, and modern appliances for unloading cargo. For the work at the port the Greek banks have been asked for a loan of 120 millions of drachmas; and another 20 millions will be needed for the roadstead. The submerged rock in the harbour has been removed, so that the depth of the water there is now 27 feet, 10 inches.

The Greek papers emphasize the importance of the construction work, which will make at the port one of the largest Mediterranean harbours. While Greek imports to America are not large, close trade relations with the Greeks will help to larger trade relations throughout the Levant, as Greek merchants handle a very large part of the trade of the Near East.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 16th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.11	20 leva	0.34
Pound sterling	4.10	20 marks	0.32
20 francs	1.95	20 kronen	0.11 1/4
20 lire	1.30	Gold lira	4.93
20 drachmas	2.49		

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Urian-Zadé Djemil Mollah has been appointed President of the Council of State, and Faik Nuzhet Bey Minister of Finance, in the new Cabinet.

During the week ending March 6th, the municipal authorities registered 41 cases of typhus, one of which was fatal; 6 cases of typhoid, 9 of recurrent fever, 17 of small-pox and 17 of tuberculosis, but there were 53 deaths from the latter.

During the week ending March 13th the records show 28 cases of typhus, 10 of typhoid, 12 of recurrent fever, 1 of diphtheria which was fatal, 8 of small-pox, and 15 of tuberculosis, with 57 deaths from tuberculosis.

The number of Russian refugees being cared for by the American Red Cross on the island of Proti has grown to just about one thousand.

A competition is announced for designs for a new set of postage stamps to be issued by the Ottoman government. Only Ottoman subjects can compete, and the style must be Turkish and Moslem. The prizes are limited to Ltq. 500, and the competition closes April 12.

THE NEAR EAST

Three steamers have struck floating mines within a few days in the Black Sea; the Russian steamer "Colchis" was sunk by one, the Italian Steamer "Praga" did the striking, and exploded the mine by shots, while a Greek steamer ran against one which failed to explode.

The last report on grain distribution by the Near East Relief shows that in the Vilayet of Brousa, 604,506 kilos have been moved; in the Sandjak of Boli, 1,731,966 kilos; in the Sandjak of Izmid, 250,000; in the Kaza of Eski Shehir, 140,000 kilos. A considerable amount has also been moved in the Vilayet of Adrianople, but figures are not now available. This work is now going on in the Vilayet of Konia. Up to date about 400,000 kilos of flour, ground at Adabazar, has been used in the making of bread for relief purpose in Constantinople. Government grain, or bread made from it, has been distributed to Armenian, Greek and Turkish refugees in more than 25 other cities and villages.

The *Stamboul* says that the news of the departure for Constantinople of French troops that have been occupying Thrace has evoked great consternation in Thrace and in all

Bulgaria; that the population had come to know the French and like them, and that they feared that any other foreign troops that might replace them might not be as friendly.

OTHER LANDS

The New York Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Walter Damrosch, is to make a tour of Europe this spring. This is in response to invitations from the governments of France, Italy and Belgium, and from a committee headed by the Lord Mayor of London. It will arrive in France about April 25th, and will give concerts in twenty-one cities. There will be a chorus of 1,500 and a children's choir of 600, and about 150 in the orchestra. The tour will take about eight weeks.

A group of financiers in America has decided to grant a large sum as credit to Austria to enable her to make purchases in America. This credit is guaranteed by concessions to American capital.

Holland has replied to the latest note of the Allied Governments that she cannot agree to deliver up the ex-Kaiser, nor to send him to a far-off island; but that his liberty will be restricted according to the desire of the Allies.

PERSONAL

BORN: To Rev. and Mrs. John Kingsley Birge of the International College, Smyrna, on Feb. 21, their third son, William Root Birge.

BORN: To Rev. and Mrs. Cass Arthur Reed of the International College, Smyrna, on Feb. 26, their second son, Howard Alexander Reed.

Mr. Edgar Furniss, assistant professor of political and social science at Yale University, has just won the Economics prize of \$1,000. His subject was "The Position of the Laborer in a System of Nationalism." Prof. Furniss was three years an instructor in the Beirut University and while at Beirut became engaged to Miss Beryl Gates, daughter of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gates, missionaries in India. Miss Gates was then a teacher in the Faculty School.

Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D., of Adana, left Constantinople on his return to his station on March 10th, going by steamer to Beirut, where he will meet Mrs. Chambers.

By error Miss Clark of Hadjin was reported in our last issue as on her way back to America. She is at last accounts still in Hadjin.

An accidental fire in Arabkir has burned up the building in which the two ladies of the Near East Relief were living. Details are still lacking, save that the fire occurred at night and they had barely time to escape.

The engagement is announced of Rev. Henry H. Riggs and Miss Annie M. Denison, both of Harpout.

Rev. and Mrs. Finney Markham have been designated by the American Board to the Central Turkey Mission. Mrs. Markham is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. McNaughton, of Constantinople. Mr. Markham is a brother of Rev. R. H. Markham of Bulgaria.

Rev. Ernest Pye of Marsovan arrived in Constantinople last Friday, on his way to America for a rest and change. He hopes to bring his family with him on his return.

Miss E. D. Cushman and Mr. Wilson Fowle arrived from Konia last Saturday evening for a brief stay in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Todd, left last Saturday by the Italian steamer "Re d'Italia" for New York. Mr. Todd has for several weeks been assisting in the office of Treasurer Peet.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Blackman, Miss McGwigan and Mr. Boberg, all of the Marsovan Unit of the Near East Relief, have arrived in this city on their return to America.

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