

The Orient.

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THE NEW CABINET

Last Wednesday the Ottoman Cabinet, as a result of some complications that have not yet been entirely explained, handed in its resignation, which was promptly accepted by His Majesty. Two days later he entrusted to Salih Pasha, Minister of Marine in the late cabinet, the task of forming a new ministry. Several days elapsed before this could be successfully negotiated, but at last the announcement was made yesterday. Several of the former cabinet retain their places in the new, which does not differ materially in its political color from that of Ali Riza Pasha. Its composition is as follows:

Grand Vizier and Minister of Marine	Salih Pasha
Sheikh-ül-Islam	Haldari-Zade Ibrahim Effendi
Foreign Affairs	Sefa Bey
Interior	Hazim Bey
Public Works	Tewfik Bey
Finance, <i>ad interim</i>	Tewfik Bey
Commerce and Agriculture	Zia Bey
Evkaf	Eumer Houlousi Effendi
War	Fevzi Pasha
Justice	Djelal Bey
Public Instruction, and President of the Council of State	Abdurrahman Sheref Bey

It remains to be seen whether the new Cabinet can secure a vote of confidence from the Chamber when they make their statement of policy before it in a few days. The general opinion of the Turkish press appears to indicate a short life for this new combination, which certainly does not enter on its duties with a very roseate future. It has been supposed however, that there was some sort of an understanding with the leaders in Parliament before the ministers were announced and in that case the vote of confidence may be forthcoming. How much it will be worth, however, is as uncertain as it was when the now fallen ministry received an almost unanimous vote less than a month before it resigned.

As to what is expected of the new Cabinet, there seems to be a strangely one-sided idea in most people's minds, some thinking that the one thing needful is to have a strong foreign policy, and secure as favorable peace terms as possible, while others of deeper penetration believe that is the internal situation that needs clearing up, and that the first duty is to restore order in the provinces. Whether Salih Pasha's ministry will be as impotent in the one direction as in the other, time alone will tell. This is the ninth cabinet since the armistice.

NEW Y.W.C.A. SERVICE CENTRE

Very evidently the "weather-man" does not belong to the Y.W.C.A., or he would have been more propitious on Monday, March first, which was the day of the opening of the new Y.W.C.A. Service Centre at 19 Rue Sira Selvi, Taxim, Pera. But, as an old negro mammy once told her young mistress, who was complaining about the weather, — "It doesn't matter, honey, how cloudy and rainy and horrid it is outside, as long as it's bright and sunshiny inside." No one could have doubted that it was "bright and sunshiny inside," at 19 Rue Sira Selvi.

To those who know the old house, there is no comparison between that and the new. In the latter, there is a large room which can be used for a gymnasium, something for which we have longed many times. Probably the room itself will sigh for its old "salon" days of spindle-legged chairs and satin upholstery! On the same floor with the gymnasium, with a large hall connecting the two, is a big room with a wonderful view out over the Bosphorus, which is to be the girls' club-room. It has been given a new dress of cretonne curtains and furniture coverings, and is now a room over which our girls are most enthusiastic. There are pleasant class rooms and accommodations for the work of the Service Centre.

The guests at the opening were given the freedom of the house, either to wander around at their own will, or to be taken on "personally conducted tours."

In the receiving line were Mrs. George Huntington, chairman of the Y.W.C.A. committee for work in Constantinople; Mrs. W. W. Peet, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. A. R. Hoover, Treasurer; Miss Carrie Young, executive Secretary for work in Turkey, and Miss Margaret B. White, executive Secretary of the local centre in Constantinople. The members of the local committee were assisted in entertaining by the members of the local staff and members of the various girls' clubs that have been organized in connection with the Service Centre.

Refreshments were served in the dining-room, with Mrs. Middleton Edwards, Miss Prime, Mrs. Tuysizian, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Marden, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Manougian, Mrs. Joannides and Mrs. Taptas presiding at the samovars. Mrs. Charles Ryan, chairman of the Social Committee, was in charge of the dining-room.

The house was most attractively decorated with greens and cut flowers, under the direction of Mrs. Hamilton Bryan, chairman of the decorating committee.

The registration of members at the Service Centre is now about 600, with about 300 enrolled for class work. There are ten clubs, with three or four additional ones ready to start in the immediate future. An attractive course in physical education is also ready. In the not too distant future it is planned to open a small lunch and tea room, which will be open to the public.

NOTES FROM BULGARIA

After more than a year's careful consideration, the executive committee of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society took last summer two important decisions. One of these was to employ for two years the Rev. Paul L. Mishkoff, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Varna, as travelling evangelist over the whole country. The other was to entrust him at the same time with the task of trying to raise the million leva fund for the endowment of the Society which had been started by the late Mr. Vuiko I. Shopoff of Philippopolis. Mr. Shopoff contributed 10,000 leva at the time, if I mistake not, when the lev was of full value; and his expectation was that he could find 99 other men in Bulgaria to do the same. But before he could attempt to carry out the project, he died (in October of 1918).

Mr. Mishkoff, a graduate first of the American Mission School in Samokov, and then of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, has for some years been a most stirring preacher in Varna, keeping his church in a constant state of revival, receiving large numbers of members, and making his mark upon the whole city. And as he latterly came to feel that itinerant revivalism was what he was specially fitted for, the Society decided to make the trial. The times seemed specially to favour the plan; for, though here, as elsewhere in Europe, the war seems to have bred a spirit of lawlessness, still it is beyond all question that the sufferings endured in the time of the war, the loss of so many loved ones, and perhaps more than anything else, the pathetic demonstration so clearly given that nothing whatever in this world can be counted on as reliable or permanent, have prepared many hearts and minds, in a softened and humbled state, for the invitation to turn their thoughts upwards to God, and to find peace and comfort in the Gift of His love.

Mr. Mishkoff began his work in the autumn, visiting first some of the towns and villages in the eastern end of Northern Bulgaria, and then passing to Bourgas, Samokov, Haskovo, and Philippopolis (where he has just finished his visit) in Southern Bulgaria. Everywhere the story has been the same, — all the meetings attended by crowds, which often could not be fully accommodated, no rowdiness whatever, but on the contrary such intense interest that it was hard to get the meetings to disperse, especially as the visits drew to a close, considerable numbers publicly professing the desire to live the true Christian life, and other considerable numbers seeking private interviews, during which also decisions seem to have been reached. In Philippopolis the public simply would not let Mr. Mishkoff leave at the end of

his two weeks, but constrained him to remain a third. That all those who have thus started out on a new path will "endure to the end" is hardly to be looked for; but if only a half, or even a quarter, of them should prove permanent converts, the result to the country will be immense. The *Zornitza* also remarks very pertinently that these meetings are helping to break down as never before the wall of division between Orthodox and Protestant; both are seen to have the same needs, both the same gospel, and both the same ability to respond to the offer of God's grace.

In Samokov, as soon as Mr. Mishkoff's visitation was over, the local church met and appointed committees for following up the work, with results fairly satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the same has been done and will be done wherever Mr. Mishkoff goes.

Mr. Mishkoff is undoubtedly a born orator, and no less undoubtedly does he possess the evangelical and evangelistic spirit. But it is open to question whether the gift of oratory is not more of a hindrance than a help to his work. This at least is certain, that after his more oratorical efforts, when he had swayed his audiences like reeds, the dispersing congregations had not that air of quiet and solemnity which they always had when they had been impressed simply by the power of the truth and the unadorned earnestness of his appeal, as, for example, when he urged them to give room in their hearts for the Lord Jesus.

The million leva fund is receiving very considerable gifts from all the places visited by Mr. Mishkoff; but a statement of what the total thus far raised amounts to has not been published.

It cannot be uncharitable to say that to the interest excited by Mr. Mishkoff's meetings is due the order recently issued by the governing Synod of the Bulgarian Church, directing every priest to preach at every regular church service, and to report to headquarters the theme of his discourse, with the date and place of preaching. In view of such a compelling motive, and of the magnitude of the task of keeping track of all the clergy of the church, and also judging from past experience of the Synod's spasmodic activity at various times and along different lines, it is to be feared that this new order will prove but a flash in the pan, which will amount to nothing. But there is this good about it, like the tributes paid to the missionaries by the Bulgarian press under the stress of war conditions, that the truth is for once acknowledged, and remains in black on white as a witness to all time. Had the Synod's attitude towards the Brotherhood recently started in Sofia for the Moral and Social Uplift of the Community—a Brotherhood composed both of Orthodox and Protestants—been encouraging, or even neutral, it might have been hoped that even that case-hardened body was at last showing itself amenable to reasonable influences; but as its attitude was hostile, the conclusion seems unavoidable that the order to preach was not prompted by any desire for the evangelization of the people.

The impressionable condition of a considerable portion of the nation which has already been referred to is manifest-

ed also by the increased attendances on the ordinary church services reported by most of the evangelical churches. And let a special theme or service be advertised, especially in Sofia, the crowds that will respond will more than fill the buildings. Unfortunately, some undesirables are also showing increased activity. Seventh Day Adventists are flooding the country with "The Present Truth" and other of their publications from their press in the District of Columbia, U. S. A.; and their little community in Sofia is following suit with tracts, propaganda, and preaching in a quite vigorous manner. But it will not be an unmixed evil if it stirs up our pastors to make their preaching less purely ethical, and more Biblical and instructive.

During the years of the war it was impossible for the Congresses and General Congresses of the Evangelical Churches to meet, or for the Evangelical Society to have its Annual Meeting. But a start was made again last November, when the General Congress of the churches of South Bulgaria met for four days in Philippopolis. The attendance of delegates, lay and clerical, was the largest on record, 97; and the delight and enthusiasm manifested was pleasant to witness. Owing to the circumstances of the preceding months, none of the committees that ought to have reported to the Congress was in a position to do so, and accordingly no business, so far as formally voted resolutions go, was accomplished. On other lines, however, something was done even in the business sessions; while the evening public meetings, held in the church, when lectures and addresses were delivered before crowded audiences, were very enjoyable. The two lectures given by Mr. Stoyan Vatralski, the Harvard graduate and the Krasno Selo poet, who has visibly mellowed and matured of late, were specially appreciated; though the public also received with much favour the thoughtful address, so modestly delivered, by Mr. Vladimir Tsanoff, eldest son of the Grand Old Man of Bulgarian Protestantism, founder of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, and with as many other distinctions as any war-hero has medals or ribbons.

Nominally, the great strike of Railway and Post Office servants in this country still continues; but as a matter of fact it has ended in failure. The government took up a no-compromise attitude—some thought unwisely, and staffed these departments partly from the army, partly from retired officials, and partly from new recruits drawn largely from the villages. Very slowly, but surely, it got both railways and post-office into working order again; and, though these departments are still far from being in the state of efficiency in which they used to be, yet the business of the country has been saved from paralyzation. In constantly increasing numbers the old hands are returning to work. If the government (Agriculturist) would but acknowledge and repair the mistake it made in advising the villagers to hold back their grain so as to get a higher price for it later on, it might be thoroughly strong and popular.

Samokov, 23rd Feb., 1920.

R. T.

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

MUSIC AT ROBERT COLLEGE

The music department at Robert College has given the public three unusual treats during the past two weeks, two of them at Sunday afternoon vesper services, and the intervening one at the Friday College Assembly. Professor Estes gave one of his best programs of organ music at the service on Feb. 29th, the quality of the selections being both sweet and worshipful. He was assisted by Mrs. Cuthbert Binns, who sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" and the "Hear ye, Israel" solo from the "Elijah," with fine feeling and power. The College Choir also rendered a "Te Deum" with more of finish and expression than they have heretofore shown. Evidently they are responding in good form to the unwearying training of Professor Estes.

On Friday last Mrs. H. H. Barnum gave a very pleasing program of vocal selections, which was deeply appreciated by those who could be present. Her voice was at its best, and the birdlike quality of the upper notes, together with the strength and expression she put into her solos, made it an unalloyed pleasure which lasted all too short a time. Professor Estes accompanied with all his usual skill and self-effacement.

Last Sunday afternoon Albert Long Hall auditorium was crowded with fully eight hundred people, about a hundred of whom had to stand during the entire program. Miss Margaret Kennedy, head of the music department of Constantinople College, rendered several numbers on the organ showing fine mastery of the instrument and much feeling and comprehension of the selections. The Oratorio Society, composed of the choir of Constantinople College and the Community Chorus of Hissar, under the leadership of Professor Estes, sang Brahms's "How Lovely are Thy Dwellings Fair," Gounod's "Here by Babylon's Wave," and an international hymn "America's Message," in which the audience joined with "America" while the chorus sang the hymn itself. All three numbers showed the result of careful training and were well rendered, the parts being well balanced and the expression good. Such music is not only a joy to the listeners, it is a liberal education for a public that has only too few such opportunities.

CONSTANTINOPE COLLEGE NOTES

A couple of very interesting class debates were held in Constantinople College recently. The question of the Union of Church and State was debated by members of the Senior Class, Misses Zaronhi Arevian, Hermine Beylerian and Nevart Iskiyan upholding the affirmative; while Misses Susanna Anastassiades, Advie Mouchtar and Penelope Zaracosta advocated the separation of Church and State.

The speakers for the affirmative made brief but pointed

speeches, urging the necessity of infusing political and social affairs with the spirit of religion, and the desirability of securing unity of national life by the unity of ecclesiastical organization. They urged their scheme as an ideal to be worked out, and not to be discredited because of the shortcomings of state-churches as they have existed in the past.

The speakers of the negative presented a carefully prepared historical statement of the confusion caused by the interference of church officials in state affairs, and the religious intolerance of a state religion. They urged the spiritual character of Christianity, the individual character of belief, and the incompatibility of a centralized form of ecclesiastical government with the modern democratic spirit.

The judges complimented the affirmative speakers for their concise and pointed addresses, but awarded the debate to the negative.

That the best means of securing order in the state is by education and persuasion and not by force, was debated by the Juniors; Misses Lucy Danon, Alexandra Panayotides, Mary Polites, and Nausicaa Commatti taking the affirmative, and Misses Marie Zaracosta, Maro Depamian and Nourenissa Assim taking the negative.

The affirmative argued that in family and school life the whole attempt is to secure order and obedience by teaching the individual to obey rules willingly and understanding their purpose. A similar method — the honor system — is being tried with great success in many prisons in America; and it would prove equally successful in the state. Punishment is merely society's vengeance on the criminal, but the securing of order by persuasion and education strengthens the character, assures individual liberty, and promotes the higher qualities of civilization.

The negative side argued that the strict enforcement of law by punishing those who disobey is necessary for the preservation of the state. Punishment is retaliatory — to make the individual realize his fault; deterrent — to prevent crime by make its consequences painful; and reformatory — the forcible discipline and education of the recalcitrant individual. The existence of the state must not be endangered for the sake of the individual with criminal tendencies.

The last speaker for the affirmative pointed out, in rebuttal of the preceding argument, that society is made up of individuals, hence whatever causes injury to the individual, as punishment does, injures society; whereas education, which benefits the individual, benefits society.

The judges complimented the speakers for the carefully prepared and very close debate, but considered that the affirmative had the better of the argument.

LAWSON P. CHAMBERS

NOTICE

Cakes, biscuits, pies, and other American or French pastry, furnished on one day's notice, in large or small quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. American Bakery, Aghexantrian Bros., No. 27, Sultan Odalar Street, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.

A TURKISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

There was formed last week at a meeting held at the Press Association headquarters, an Association to Fight Alcoholism. Several of the deputies, a number of physicians, and leaders of the religious and intellectual world of Turks were present, and there were addresses by Dr. Mazhar Osman Bey, Dr. Ismail Hakki Bey, Ahmed Emin Bey, editor of the *Vakit*, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Haidari-zadé Ibrahim Efendi. These speakers called attention to the fact that the use of spirituous liquors was forbidden by the Koran and the Moslem religion, and was contrary to the demands of public health, and that drinking deprived men of the ability to think clearly and hindered the social order that depended on the fear of God. The Sheikh-ul-Islam stated that in the relentless war which must be waged against alcoholic liquors, the best method was to have people conform to the prescriptions of the holy law, or Sheriat.

The election of officers for the newly formed Association resulted in the choice of the Sheikh-ul-Islam as honorary president; Dr. Emin Pasha as president; Hüssein Kiazim Bey, First Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Mazhar Osman Bey, vice-presidents; Dr. Shukri Hazim Bey, general secretary, and the cashier of the Sanitary Administration, treasurer.

It is no credit to the United States of America, that since prohibition went into force there, quite a quantity of liquors in storage there have been shipped to other countries; and some of this has found its way to Turkey. Thus even the great exponent of prohibition has helped to place temptation in the way of the followers of a religion that makes temperance the law and drinking a sin. It ought to be very easy to rally to the cause of temperance those who will listen to the words of the Sheikh-ul-Islam both as moral advice and as religious command.

SUNDAY SERVICES March 14, 1920

- DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. Floyd H. Black
- CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. F. W. MacCallum D. D.
- CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH 11 a. m., Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, March 7th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.10	20 leva	0.33
Pound sterling	4.09	20 marks	0.27
20 francs	1.86 1/2	20 kronen	0.10 1/2
20 lire	1.35	Gold lira	4.90
20 drachmas	2.53		

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MARCH 10, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

The Bolshevist government of Russia has evidently played havoc with the financial resources of the country. During the first half of 1918 the receipts of the government were two billion roubles and the expenses 17 billions; during the next six months the figures were respectively 12 billions and 29 billions; during the first half of 1919 the receipts went up to 20 billions, but the expenses increased to 80 billions; and for the last half of 1919 the situation was still more hopeless, with receipts of 18 billions and expenses of 150 billions. Thus in two years, with receipts of 52 billions of roubles and expenditures of 276 billions, they show a deficit of 224 billion roubles. The question is not as to the depreciation of the rouble, but whether there is the least prospect of Russia being able to recover from such wasteful spendthrifts. Disease is also preying on that unfortunate country in terrible shape; of the railroad employees, ten thousand are reported as dead from typhus in the ten months ending September 1st, 1919.

The visit of Cardinal Dubois to this city has called attention again to the remarkable extent of the educational work carried on here by Roman Catholics. His Eminence during his brief stay went to between thirty-five and forty different Catholic schools, convents and other institutions scattered over Pera, Galata, Stamboul, Makrikeuy, Haidar Pasha, Kadikeuy, and other parts of the city. At the great service of Sunday afternoon, more than two thousand school children, boys and girls, gathered to do him honor, coming from some of these schools. There can be no doubt that these institutions are centres of good training not only in the French language but in the doctrines and practice of the Catholic Church. Their influence is seen in many ways.

The point to which we would call attention now is the incentive this record ought to be to the Evangelical forces at work here, to emulate such activity, and do all they can for the training of the youth of this city and country. We shall

not try here and now to give a complete list of the Evangelical educational institutions functioning here; but it would not be as long or impressive as this list. Would that there were more, and that a larger number of boys and girls might grow up under the influence of Evangelical training. In a city of a million and a quarter, there is small risk of stepping on one another's toes. There is plenty of room for more schools of the right sort. And as the gaze of the world comes to be again focussed more and more on Byzantium, we hope there will be others who will wish to start such schools for the education of this cosmopolitan community.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

U. S. EXPORT TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Philip B. Kennedy in his first annual report as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, takes the position that the future of the United States as an exporting nation depends in large degree upon the policy adopted in the immediate crisis.

"There is no question about the demand for American goods abroad," says Mr. Kennedy. "Europe is still experiencing an acute shortage of food, raw materials, and all kinds of manufactured goods. Lacking imports to balance our exports, the pertinent question is the extent to which we can safely take future promises to pay. Unless certain reasonably adequate credits are soon made to foreign countries our exports may be expected to fall off on account of depreciated foreign exchange.

"It is easy to magnify or minimize unduly the real significance of our trade gains. The observer who ignores the changing value of the dollar and leaves out of consideration the unusual demand and the lack of competition may conclude that the gain is much more substantial than it really is. On the other hand, there is no lack of writers who argue that the whole apparent gain is illusory. They emphasize the peculiar advantages that have been enjoyed by our exporters without allowing for the serious difficulties that have had to be overcome. Our trade has unquestionably been retarded by lack of shipping, by the trade restrictions that still persist, and, above all, by inadequate means of financing trade. The real situation is midway between these two extremes. The gain in value of exports in 1919 over 1918 was not due solely to an advance in price, even though there was little or no gain in quantity. It is due more to a change in the class of goods exported. For instance, we shipped 4,500,000 tons less of coal in 1919, but we shipped 5,000,000 tons more of wheat and cotton and meat and miscellaneous goods. This substitution of a higher class of goods has had much to do with the gain in value of exports.

"The extent to which our export trade may be increased beyond its present size, will depend upon the amount of loans exceeding four billion a year that American investors can be induced to subscribe for. Generally speaking, American investors are not familiar with foreign investments. A nation-wide campaign will be necessary to educate investors as to foreign conditions.

"During the period when the international credit situation is being adjusted, American exporters will not know definitely what they can count on. There are, however, good grounds for feeling sanguine that credits can be so handled as to enable Europe to restore its industry and at the same time provide an outlet for American exports.

"The new international position of the United States is

not a passing phase. Year after year should see a large volume of foreign investment and a steady increase in American exports. New York will take on the international business character that has been typical of London."

— *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*

NEEDS OF GREECE

Greek commerce has shown a healthy growth recently and ships with cargoes and passengers are arriving at Greek ports from the United States, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany and elsewhere. A large number of Canadian motor cars is expected in Greece. They will be used as public conveyances in the streets of Athens, Piraeus and Salonica.

The introduction of American agricultural machinery into Greece six years ago has resulted in a modest but progressive trade. At present there is a demand for tractors, threshers, harrows, plows, grain binders, horse cultivators and other implements. A large percentage of the machinery now in use is of American make.

The French Chamber of Commerce in Greece reported that there is a good demand in the country for machinery and material to be used in the footwear trade; for a medium-priced motor car; for agricultural tractors; gasoline engines from 10 to 200 h. p.; steam engines for steam tractors, adaptable for lignite; iron shutters for shop windows, chemical products and drugs, and almost every kind of food products.

THE BASIS OF BROTHERHOOD

A most notable and unusual document was the New Year's message to the British Empire sent out by the Prime Ministers of Canada, South Africa, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, and the United Kingdom, which doubtless many of our readers have seen. It will bear repeating, for it contains a most universal and salutary truth. They say:—

The war, in shaking the very foundations of ordered civilisation has driven all thoughtful men to examine the basis of national and international life.

It has become clear today, both through the arbitrament of war and through the tests of rebuilding a life of peace, that neither education, science, diplomacy, nor commercial prosperity when allied with a belief in material force as the ultimate power, are real foundations for the ordered development of the world's life. These things are in themselves simply the tools of the spirit that handles them.

Even the hope that lies before the world of a life of peace protected and developed by a League of Nations, is itself dependent on something deeper and more fundamental still. The cooperation which the League of Na-

tions explicitly exists to foster will become operative in so far as the consenting peoples have the spirit of goodwill. And the spirit of goodwill among men rests on spiritual forces, the hope of a "brotherhood of humanity" reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the "Fatherhood of God."

In the recognition of the fact of that Fatherhood and of the Divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, we shall discover the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men. That recognition cannot be imposed by Government. It can only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere.

Responsible as we are in our separate spheres for a share in the guidance of the British Empire as in places it faces the problems of the future, we believe that in the acceptance of those spiritual principles lies the sure basis of world peace. We would therefore commend to our fellow-citizens the necessity that men of goodwill who are everywhere reviewing their personal responsibilities in relation to the reconstruction of civilisation should consider also the eternal validity and truth of those spiritual forces which are, in fact, the one hope for a permanent foundation for world peace.

Bearing the signatures of such men as Mr. Lloyd George Sir Robert Borden, Gen. Louis Botha, and others, this appeal for a more universal recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is bound to meet with a response in the hearts of a very large body of people outside the British Empire as well as in it. Seldom has a public document so emphasized the practical values of spiritual forces in the political world. International relations will never be on a firm basis until this truth is recognized and acted upon.

NEAR EAST RELIEF SECTION

RELIEF WORK AT CONSTANTINOPLE

From the stand-point of relief-Constantinople is a clearing house for Western Asia Minor.

A steady stream of refugees from the Der Zor and Aleppo regions has been flowing into the Capital since the Armistice was signed. Every effort has been made to stem that tide during the Winter months. It was felt that it would be much better to send supplies to regions of mild winter than to encourage refugees to come to the north where the weather is severe. Notwithstanding these measures the people still come. It was hoped that our tent refugee Camp in Haidar Pasha might be evacuated when the cold weather began. Indeed, a real effort was made to house the occupants of the tents and hundreds were transferred to buildings requisitioned for that purpose, yet the tents keep full with new arrivals and there seems little prospect that we can close out the Camp for months.

Perhaps not less than 20,000 passed through our encampments, the majority of whom, after undergoing a thorough process of cleansing, delousing and medical treatment, were sent to their old homes where Committees met them. But many have no interior homes, their villages are completely destroyed, large sections of country utterly depopulated of their Christian races. Near Erzroum there is a district called Kemakh that was largely inhabited by Armenians. Prior to the deportation there was said to have been over 30,000 Christians in the region:—so far as can be learned there are less than fifty survivors. These are cared for by men from Kemakh who in times of peace sought their fortunes in the Capital. There are at present in Constantinople approximately 32,000 who look to us for help.

These may be roughly divided as follows:

Orphans	10,000
Cases 2,000. Industrial workers	
3,150—5,150 x 4 (to a family)	20,000
Refugees in Camp	1,500
	32,500

We would not give the impression that we are wholly supporting all these. From the very beginning of the relief work here we decided on cooperation and not on adoption, that it is better to help the institutions organized by the different races here than to open institutions of our own. The results have proved the wisdom of this decision. Orphanages and hospitals have been opened by the Armenians, Greeks, Turks and Jews. We have been helping all. This gives us the right to enter these institutions and assist in the administration and direction.

When our work is finished we shall leave efficient organizations with a large personnel of expert workers. Our work is roughly divided as follows:

1. *Orphanages.* As has already been noted, there are about ten thousand in the orphanages we assist. Most of these institutions are well administered and efficiently conducted. The children are all being educated in primary grades. The larger boys and girls are learning such trades as shoe-making, carpentering, blacksmithing, knitting, lace-making, weaving, etc.

2. *Case Work.* There are two thousand cases card-indexed after very careful investigation. These represent approximately eight thousand persons. They are practically all widows and orphans.

We have followed the principle of keeping children with mothers and out of orphanages. A child denied a mother's loving care is sadly handicapped, however good an institution may be in which it is found. So we try to keep mother and children together. We give the mother work, bread and other supplies, and where necessary small sums of money.

3. *Industrial Work.* This wholly for women and girls. The work given is cleaning wool and cotton, carding, spinning, weaving, and sewing, plain and fancy, and tailoring.

Our factory where these industries are conducted is a hive of activity. In one room you will find women carding the wool, in another spinning, in another weaving, in another

knitting, in another making beautiful embroidery and lace work, in another tailoring. In another large room is the sewing and knitting given out to hundreds of women who work in their own homes.

4. *Medical Work.* Two clinics are efficiently conducted where hundreds are given medical care. The sick of the orphanages, and refugees in the Camps, are cared for, and many cases are treated in their homes and hospitals. A most interesting feature of this department is district nursing. A class of very hopeful young ladies is being conducted where all necessary to make practical district nurses is being taught.

There is a large field in this city for the activities of these young enthusiasts who are directed by thoroughly trained doctors and nurses. It is hoped that from this beginning a permanent corps of workers will arise to meet the call for just such help as they can render in this Great City.

5. *Refugee Camp.* When raw material from the tragic South comes to us after four years of exile, cruelty, starvation and neglect, in rags, filth and disease, we meet it with what we call first aid. What a transformation a good hot soapy bath makes! Then we provide clean clothing, hair-cuts (the head is shaved in cases of disease) and shelter under clean tents.

A week under such a régime and you have a very respectable looking band of people. As soon as possible, all healthy cases are sent to their old homes if that is possible. For those who remain we find work and start them in some occupation from which ultimately they will gain their living.

The *bakery* and the *stores* have already been described in these columns. Those entitled to take advantage of the privilege of buying the supplies there furnished are given certificates which they present when making their purchases. This has very greatly alleviated the suffering of the poor of the city. It has brought cheer and comfort to many a home that was empty, cold and cheerless.

The expressions of appreciation from these people are very touching. If the prayers of the poor have any efficacy, America should be a very prosperous country.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Alemdar* comments thus on the political situation:—"According to the latest telegrams from London, the new examination of the draft of our peace treaty, the reopening of the question of the fate of Constantinople, and lastly the resignation of the Cabinet have muddled up the situation and have broken a new strand of the thread by which the sword of Damocles hangs over our heads. Alas! what a great misfortune to the country! How well things were going for us of late. It had been decided that the Turks were to stay in Constantinople. There was even some hope for Smyrna. But yesterday's telegrams showed us that there was a sudden revulsion against us in Europe. Is there nobody that knows how to administer this country any other way than by an arbitrary régime? Have not those persons who prefer the sword to diplomacy ruined the country enough

up till now? Has not the time for massacres and for defying civilization passed by? The Turkish situation a while ago was certainly not what it is today. While Damad Ferid Pasha was Grand Vizier, the political sky was not darkened by such thick clouds. Since the day when the Monastir and Salonica policy of cannons and bayonets, the work of the nationalist forces, came in, things have begun to result negatively. In this century there is no safety for this country except in a wise diplomacy. Have there not been chances enough to save the country? Could we not have taken advantage of them? No, that was impossible. Europe no longer cares to settle accounts with a Turkey that hides bombs under its cape.

"They talk of the massacre of twenty thousand Armenians. The number varies according to the reporter, from three to thirteen thousand. But the question is not as to the numbers, but as to the fact. The massacre, not of three thousand Armenians, but even of three Armenians is always, and especially under the present circumstances, a misfortune, a great misfortune, to the State.

"Since the 'organizations' had received their powers from that of the Union and Progress Committee, they could not become national forces, but rather Unionist forces. The Cabinet could hold on no longer, and has resigned. Ali Riza Pasha made one great mistake: he thought he could eventually come to an understanding with these forces. The situation is very serious. This band of brigands that has for ten years terrorized the country has never trusted in other means but armed force, whereas armed force was the last thing for this country to employ. And as if their ears had not been satisfied by the booming of cannon and the crack of rifles for the past ten years, they have again sent their butchers after this poor people.

"Oh, that we might seize our opponents by the shoulder and shout in their faces: 'Has it dawned on you yet what it means to play with fire at such a time? Are you ready now to acknowledge the truth of what we have been telling?' Yet this would be of no use. They would simply do it over again, and this country would suffer once more. It is good policy, diplomacy, that we need, and especially a quiet policy. If you want an example, there is none better than that of Venizelos, who with his policy brought victory to his country when it was at its lowest ebb. To get an idea of the value of such a policy, you have only to compare the situation of Greece with that of Turkey. We by our appeal to arms have lost; Greece has gained by her diplomacy. Oh, Allah! what is to become of us now?"

The *Bosphore* says of the bright hopes of a month ago for the future of Turkey:—"Yes, but this was all too lovely. The Unionists do not love the light. They must have their dark plots. They flee the broad road of duty, preferring the side-paths of crime. Enver, Talaat and Djemal are gone? Never mind, Moustafa Kemal will cut out enough work for three. He alone will be the brain that plans and the arm that acts. He paraded the flag of independence through astonished Anatolia. He sent out warlike appeals to the quiet population. He shook them from their lethargy and put

new hopes into them. He twirled his great yataghan around, and did it so well that he deceived himself as well as others. 'But we are not defeated,' howled the wolves whom fear had previously driven into the woods, 'we have merely laid down our arms accepting the Wilsonian points as the basis for a general peace. If the Entente does not accept our conditions, we will hurl her soldiers into the sea. They will see what we can do yet.' 'He is a hero,' said the admiring patriots in Stamboul. 'He will save us from disgrace and death. Hurrah for Moustafa Kemal!'

"The result was what we had expected. The administration lost its rudder, and it was a mess all through the provinces. Worse still, what threatens now is chaos and an all-engulfing flood. And it is a flood of blood, which will stain the Turkish name with indelible blots. There have been empires that have gone down gracefully. The Ottoman empire is in danger of a disgraceful downfall. The new President of the Chamber wants to deny the evidence. He would exonerate the nation by branding the slaughterers, by separating the wheat from the tares. He prefers to cover up by his authority and that of the Parliament the frightful butcheries whose sinister echoes reverberate from capital to capital, over mountains and across seas. 'Our enemies,' he declares, 'who daily spread new calumnies about us, have invented a new fable of massacres, the object of which is to make the Christian world hate us.' This is so childish that it almost disarms one. But we hear the groans of the martyrs and we cannot be deaf to them.

"Hatred blinds the butchers so that they see nothing. In this downfall of empire, the tyrants are of less importance than their crimes. Nero rejoiced in his cruelty, he gloried in the thought that the Eternal City would burn like an immense torch that would eclipse the sun. Enver, Talaat and Djemal and Moustafa Kemal are afraid of their own shadows. They seek safety in flight or lies. The Kemalists deny the facts; it is their only reply.

"At any price, the Turks must find a master, a guide, a counsellor, a man capable of facing the dangers and resolutely strike for safety. If there is such a man, let him rise and speak, and let him act. The first thing to do is to condemn the massacres and disavow them, and punish the murderers. And let them quickly stop the power of Moustafa Kemal, or this fool will toll the knell of the empire."

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The city government is having its difficulties owing to the lack of money. The teachers in all the Turkish schools of the city went out on strike last week, as a protest at the failure to receive their wages. They were followed a few days later by the street-sweepers, for the same reason. Neither educators nor sanitary agents can long exist on a starvation diet.

It is stated that the election of two deputies for Constantinople, to replace Fouad Selim Bey, who has resigned, and the late Reshad Hikmet Bey, will take place this week.

Djelaeddin Arif Bey has been chosen as President of the Chamber of Deputies in place of the late Reshad Hikmet Bey.

THE NEAR EAST

General Rafet Pasha, former military governor of Samsoun, accused of the deportation of over 80,000 Greeks from that region, more than half of whom perished, and of the burning of 178 villages, has been found guilty — of illegal gains, and sentenced to Two Years in prison and a fine of Ltq. 5000!

OTHER LANDS

Sir Auckland Geddes, former President of the Board of Trade in the British Cabinet, has been appointed Ambassador to Washington. A very appreciative sketch of Sir Auckland appears in the January number of the *American Review of Reviews*.

Japan has recognized the *de facto* government of Armenia.

M. Raymond Poincaré, ex-President of France, has accepted a position as editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Emily R. Stevenson and Miss Coughlin of Adana, Miss Alice Keep Clark of Hadjin, and Dr. Raymond C. Whitney of Caesarea are on their way to America, having completed their term of work with the Relief Committee.

Four of the Marash N. E. R. corps, Dr. Elliott, Mrs. Power, Miss Schultz and Miss Dougherty, have left for America going via Beirut.

Major Davis G. Arnold, till now Managing Director of the Near East Relief, sailed for Marseilles on the Paquet steamer "Souirah" last Saturday, and will go thence by way of Paris and London to his home in Providence, R. I.

Dr. Lambert of Aleppo and Dr. Lorrin Shepard of Aintab have gone to Marash on a visit.

News has come of the death of Miss Jessie Wallace of the Near East Relief, at Aleppo on February 28th, of mastoid trouble. Miss Wallace was recently transferred to Aleppo from Mardin.

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