

The Orient.

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RUDYARD REVISED

"It is not good for the Western's health
To hustle the Eastern about ;
For the Western riles,
And the Eastern smiles,
And wears the Western out ;
And the end of it all is a tombstone tall,
With the name of the dear deceased ;
And this epitaph drear :—
A Fool lies here
Who tried to hustle the East."

—KIPLING

Though the picture be true which the poet thus drew,
All does not end in the Western's decease ;
For the Western works
While the Eastern shirks,
Till the West possesses the East ;
And the Western's hand grips the Eastern's land,
With a grip that naught can wrest.
For the indolent life
Must be lost in the strife.
And the East succumb to the West.

—J. H. BOYCE
(Formerly of Robert College.)

DR. SHERWOOD EDDY IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

We are looking forward to a visit from Dr. Sherwood Eddy. The following account of the first student conference ever held in Czecho-Slovakia gives one a concrete idea of the method which Dr. Eddy follows in addressing young people. He writes from Prague under date of July 11, 1920. Dr. Eddy's official title in the Young Men's Christian Association world is "Secretary for Asia" but his work has been so deeply inspiring to students and young people generally, that he has been led to give much time to students in America and Europe as well. For a number of years Dr. Eddy lived and worked in India. He is familiar with Eastern points of view and has had remarkable success in focussing the attention of the young people the world over on the forces that build character.

We have just concluded the first student conference ever held in Czecho-Slovakia. We are in an ancient Hapsburg feudal castle, a thousand years old, looking out across

the deep moat, through the century old trees flooded with sunshine. It is five hundred years since John Huss was burned at the stake (1415), three hundred years after the battle of White Mountain (1620) when Bohemia lost its independence and the Protestant Hussites and Moravian Brethren were subjected to fierce persecution. Their leaders were beheaded, their Bibles were burned, their language was forbidden, their schools were closed, the Roman Catholic religion was forced upon them by torture, and yet today, after five centuries of persecution, this nation stands free at last with the first stabilized Republic of Central Europe. During the first hour these students took into their hands a fresh copy of the Scriptures and many began for the first time in their lives to study this Book which will kindle a fire here that shall never again go out.

I have just come from the closing meeting of this student conference. These students are the flower of the universities of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. There was a strong delegation from Prague, with its 15,000 students, one of the oldest universities of the world, founded in 1348. All the leading institutions were represented. These Slav students present a unique type in the student world. Three elements are found in strange combinations in their character. There is first that deep, basic temperament of the Slav, mystical, with a tendency to Pantheism, somber, affectionate, with a vast capacity for sacrifice and suffering, keen intellect, and a deep religious yearning. Superimposed upon this the Czech students have a strata of German rationalism, with a strong antipathy to the supernatural and a demand that everything should be proved at the bar of reason. They were far more thorough and searching in their mental processes than American students. Last of all, upon the surface there was a strong reaction against all organized religion as the result of the long centuries of oppression and persecution behind them; yet that deep, insatiable Slav heart-hunger has ever yearned and reached out after God. Driven from the Church, it has sought other channels of expression.

In the meeting this morning I asked the students what their previous faith had been and endeavored to ascertain what currents of thought and religious influence had been flowing through their lives. Of the forty students present in that particular meeting, I ascertained that eighteen had at one time been atheists, and five had come to this student conference as such. Nineteen had conceived of God in Pantheistic, impersonal terms. Nine had been attracted by Buddhism; seven by the Hindu doctrine of transmigration. An equal number had been under the influence of theosophy, spiritualism, and "new thought," while others had been in-

fluenced by Nietzsche or Tolstoi. Ten had come from Protestant homes. Twenty-five were nominal Catholics. Six were free thinkers. Thirty confessed themselves strongly anti-church and anti-clerical. Seventeen had a deep prejudice against religion, and nine a strong aversion to prayer. All unanimously looked upon John Huss as their national hero and ideal. All but three had been deeply influenced by their study of the New Testament during the conference and had found it a new Book. All but one had received a spiritual blessing in the conference.

Beside a daily devotional Bible class I had a series of apologetic addresses on Science and Religion, Reason and Faith, The Existence and Character of God, The Place of Christ, Prayer, What is Christianity, etc. At the beginning of the conference they would tolerate no hymns or audible prayer, and were suspicious of all "clericalism." In the afternoon we joined all together in a new and "much needed system of competitive sports, basket ball, volley ball, etc., as we took up the physical side of the triangle. In another hour we took up practical methods, social service, and organization.

The conference was their own and delegates and speakers were chosen by them. In the middle of the conference a powerful address was made by a national leader and member of the cabinet, which, on strong rationalistic lines, tended to banish all revealed religion, a personal God, and many vital essentials. It looked as if the day was lost. But that afternoon one of the students was drowned while in swimming. A letter found in his clothes came like a message from the life beyond. They were forced to face spiritual realities again and seek a satisfying faith.

Our closing meeting this morning in the conference lasted three hours. After speaking upon the subject "What is a Christian?", I asked how many, out of sin, doubt, or infidelity, were ready to begin to follow Jesus Christ in a new life of fellowship with God and service for man. Some thirty men responded to this appeal, rose, and publicly confessed Christ. On the next question five men announced themselves earnest seekers after truth, who, though unable to believe in God, promised earnestly to study the teachings of Jesus and, if they found God, to follow Him.

Following these decisions, men were given an opportunity to tell what blessing they had received at the conference. I shall never forget those testimonies. Men who had been atheists, who had never read the Bible before, men from every shade of doubt and infidelity testified to having found new light or life, to having discovered a new Bible, and undreamed wealth in Christ. Strongly rational as they were, a number of students were in tears as they spoke. They have adopted a new basis; they have today admitted their first members; and a Christian Student Movement is now firmly established here. The fires that smoldered about John Huss have leaped again to fame in the liberty of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic, and God's truth is marching on."

KEMALISM FROM WITHIN

Mr. M. Paillarès, the able editor of the daily *Bosphore* has just had a visit from a young Turk recently arrived direct from Angora, and thus describes his interview:—

He presented me with compliments and regrets from Moustafa Kemal. The compliments are for the *Bosphore*, which the leader of the Nationalist movement reads carefully every day. The regrets are for the unjust criticisms, it seems which I address on all occasions against the government of Anatolia.

"Ah, if you could only talk with him!" said the traveler; "he would very soon convince you. Never was man so loyal and so sincere. When he looks you straight in the eye, he is so possessed by truthfulness the he fascinates and disarms you. There is in that soul an invincible force, that neither threats nor promises can overcome."

"That's all very well," I remarked, "but the question is not whether Moustafa Kemal is a man of good faith. He may even be inspired. But does that prove that he is on the right track, and is serving the best interests of the country? Till now he has done only harm. What has been the result of his every action? Only to make the peace conditions imposed on the empire heavier and harder. On the other hand by starting a revolt, he has merely aggravated the evils of the war. By his mistakes and crimes, Turkey has been made all the weaker. It is daily losing blood, and is becoming so poor that soon life will be impossible. Anatolia is as an inferno where only brigands can breathe easily. Do you believe in the political honesty of Moustafa Kemal? Well, we will not discuss that. But then, will that explain everything, and justify the Nationalist movement? If a man aims to be a leader of peoples, he has no right to be deceived. A ship is not entrusted to a captain simply because he has pure intentions. Moustafa Kemal is splendid as a military commander; but let him stay where he belongs, and obey in turn a higher authority,—a government capable of directing him. Political science and military science are two very distinct things. Marshal Foch, all covered with glory as he is would never aspire to take the place of the President of the Republic, or of its prime minister. He gives the best example of discipline by placing his genius at the service of the Constitution."

I said all this and more too, to my interlocutor; but alas! I was talking to one still under the charm of the oracle itself. It must be true that Moustafa Kemal is a great charmer; he has completely won over the spirit of the Young Turks, and the latter trusts the power of the chief who has revealed to him the future. Yes, for Moustafa Kemal the future is as clear as the day. He knows he will compel Greece to give back to Turkey Smyrna and Thrace; he knows that the Ottoman Empire will go clear to the Caucasus; he knows what all Islam will rise, and make England and France tremble; he knows—but we are a long way from the Sèvres treaty.

"Moustafa Kemal will never accept the Sèvres treaty," protested the young man,—"never! Do you hear?"

"Then how can there be any agreement between Constantinople and Angora?"

"It can only be if the central government promises to proceed in some way to a revision of the treaty which has not respected the principles of Wilson."

"On what forces is Moustafa Kemal counting to resist the intentions of the Conference?"

"He can enlist from 150,000 to 180,000 men."

"And the munitions?"

"He is receiving the from Russia, where the Germans have set up munition plants."

"Then there is an understanding between the Soviets and the Kemalists?"

"Yes, and when I was there I saw a deputation of forty Bolsheviks headed by Comrade Galitzine. Besides, one of the most important members of the Angora government was at Moscow. Under such conditions I do not see that Moustafa Kemal will bow to the demands or the entreaties of the Porte. They talk of a general amnesty. How could the head of the Nationalist movement ask and receive pardon when he believes he has simply done his duty?"

I reported this conversation to a person who occupies a very high position in the State. He smiled and replied, "I tell you, Moustafa Kemal will agree to negotiate and to come to an understanding with the Porte, if he can be sure the power will be in the hands of his friends and partisans. Once in the place, the Unionists, or the Kemalists—it's all the same—will continue their intrigue and plots. They will wreck the peace treaty all they can. They will become the accomplices and agents of Germany; and since in fact they have not signed the Sèvres treaty, they will have no scruples in tearing up this diplomatic document bit by bit on the first chace."

I gather that there are two opinions on the Anatolian problem. Some say that Moustafa Kemal will stick to his guns, and be obstinate, at least till spring. The others believe he will treat with Constantinople if the Cabinet is composed of men he can trust. A third opinion was expressed to me by an observer who cherishes no illusions, a realist who never indulges in guesses. "Force," said he, "must be met by force. Moustafa Kemal loves powder. So send a few shells as far as Angora, and you will see that all will soon be reduced to order. That is the only way to get the decisions of the Peace Conference respected."

Clearly, the pacification of Anatolia is not going to be as easy as some people think. All seems to depend on the question whether Moustafa Kemal will or will not accept the Sèvres treaty. If he will, a compromise may be found between the demands of the Porte and the claims of the Angora government. The greatest difficulty is in trying to blot out the deeds of certain notorious bandits. But if the Kemalists persist in demanding the evacuation of Smyrna and Thrace by the Greeks, I see no basis for a reconciliation. In that case, the policy of gentleness must perforce be given up, and that of repression adopted and resolutely pushed. Those who know the undercurrents of the country assert that that is where they ought to have begun.

MOHAMMEDAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

An active Mohammedan propaganda is in progress in the United States, and, according to *The Baptist*, there is in circulation a pamphlet asking its readers to remember that "the Islam that has been presented to you by Christian missionaries is not the real Islam, but only a mutilated representation of it." It is urged that "the real Islam is such a priceless repository of spiritual truths that no other religion can be compared with it," and we are told to "mark how sweet are the fruits of Islam," that it "is the only religion which furnishes proof of its being a living faith and by following which one can enjoy the privilege of conversing with God."

Two remarks are called forth by these statements. One is, that the true test of Islam is a comparison of the moral and social and intellectual state of countries like Arabia, Persia, Morocco and Afghanistan, where it has held undisputed sway, with that of England and America.

The other and less obvious is, that if only half the freedom which in England and America is granted to the missionaries of Islam, to carry on their propaganda in nominally Christian communities, were granted in the Moslem countries to Christian missionaries to work among the Mohammedans, it would be but just reciprocity and would result in a better and clearer understanding on both sides. No religion is the monopoly of any nation; what is true and helpful should be shared by all.

ARMENIA RESISTING INVASION

In consequence of a conference reported to have been held some weeks ago at Afion Kara Hissar between Moustafa Kemal and some of his generals, including Kiazim Kara Bekir, a campaign was decided on against the Armenians, for the avowed purpose of occupying Kars and Ardahan as well as Batoum, which Kemal insists belong to his country by virtue of the famous or infamous treaty of Brest-Litovsk. According to the Greek view, this attack was due to the failure of the Nationalists on their western front to drive back the Greeks, and the necessity of undertaking something to prevent the collapse of confidence. The Armenian *Zhoghvourti Tsain* minimizes the military importance of the move, and is confident it will fail. The first step of the Armenian government, after securing their military situation, was to request the Georgian and Moscow governments to define their positions in case of a conflict. Apparently the replies were reassuring. As for the present situation, the Armenian daily *Yergir* describes it thus:—

"The attack that was awaited both in Armenia and in Georgia, has just fallen. This attack has helped to do away with any lack of confidence as between these two countries. The present campaign is as popular in Georgia as in Armenia. All over Georgia, meetings have been held, in favor of aiding Armenia. These demonstrations have had a great effect on the Georgian government, which has sent back to Armen-

ia all the Armenian officers and soldiers who were serving in the Georgian army. Further, Georgian forces have crossed over the Armenian frontier and have occupied a line from Artvin to Ardahan; they have not, however, yet joined in the fighting, as the Turks have not penetrated as far as that region. In addition to this military assistance, Georgia is to furnish Armenia with locomotives, cars, fuel oil, food, and ammunition. The Armenian army is occupying the strategic line just back of the Olti-Sarukamush-Gaghzvan-Igdir line. Several members of Armenian government have visited the fortifications of Kars, and have found the morale of the Armenian soldiers excellent."

A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR STAMBOUL

F. F. GOODSSELL, in "*Young Men of Turkey*"

It is too early to speak in any great detail concerning our plans for work in Stamboul. There are many preliminary matters to be settled before we can really begin to face our most interesting task. Something has already been done toward securing a suitable building and the necessary American and Near Eastern personnel. Something has also been done toward enlisting the interest and cooperation of different sections of the community who will be most likely to profit by and support our enterprise. The Young Men's Christian Association, in spite of its seven or more years of very successful activity in Pera, is not well known in Stamboul. Very few of the leading citizens there have any idea whatsoever of the spirit and method of Association men and activity. This is hardly to be wondered at. It would not be difficult for an organization of its kind to flourish in the Bronx in New York and remain unknown in Brooklyn, if it had not extended its activity beyond its Bronx environment. Paralleling this geographical barrier, this Near Eastern metropolis presents many psychological barriers through which and around which and over which the Association must find means of passing and win a welcome as it passes. Unless present plans widely miscarry, the first of December will find us established and a base of operations in running order.

This suggests something very important to any one who stops to "think through" the rationale of Association activity in a great city. Compared with the need of thousands and thousands of young men, how very meager is the ministry to that need if all activity is limited to the confines of the building! No department of Association activity is well planned and well balanced unless it has in mind the multitude of young men who cannot avail themselves, for one reason or another, of the privileges of an Association building. An extension program will be an important part of our planning in Stamboul, especially as the best building available lacks things of primary importance, such as a gymnasium, swimming pool, large auditorium. We already have assurances that some of the city's high schools would welcome such things as extension lectures in English and other subjects,

and organized sports for large groups of students. We are assured that all that can be done by a well-administered educational department will be warmly received just now in view of the unfortunate anticipated curtailment of public schools.

To readers who may not be familiar with Stamboul, we should explain that this is the name given to the large and crowded section of Constantinople which stands on the site of ancient Byzantium. Pera above Galata, across the Golden Horn, is the foreign section of the city. In recent years Pera has been growing very rapidly, fed both by newcomers to the city and by those who have found it possible to move from crowded Stamboul to the outskirts of Pera where there is more room. To go from the Grande Rue of Pera to the Divan Yolou of Stamboul is like stepping in fifteen minutes from the twentieth to the sixteenth century—with certain very important and obvious exceptions. Stamboul still retains the atmosphere of the Middle Ages, especially when one wanders away from the lines of beaten traffic. I am not sure but that in this case I prefer the Middle Ages. There are certain aspects of modern civilization which remind one of Havelock Ellis' comment that a great deal of progress consists in the substitution of one nuisance for another.

Stamboul is however undergoing a very rapid and fundamental change. This is essentially a social process. In addition to large important Armenian and Greek elements, here is the center of Ottoman Turkish life. Many of the Government departments are here, including the Sublime Porte. The chief educational institutions including the University and the Medresse are here. Thousands of students and teachers and tens of thousands of government officials live and move and have their being in old Stamboul and yet they are beginning to see that they must not be content with things as they have been. The war period has violently shifted their points of view and they no longer believe that Turkey can live unto herself. She cannot live at all unless she turns away from militarism and seeks national welfare in the schools rather than in the army. It is a turning point for Turkey the significance of which cannot easily be overestimated.

To have some worthy part in helping young men of all races to build the new Near East with new ideals and new character is the ambition of the Young Men's Christian Association in Stamboul.

Dredging operations are in progress in the Golden Horn near the landing-stage at Halidjioghlu, Haskeyu, to remove the silt deposited by the Sweet Waters of Europe, which now obstructs navigation.

SUNDAY SERVICES October 24, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m.
MEMORIALCHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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EDITORIAL SECTION

The loss by fire of the American Hospital at Talas will seriously cripple the medical work at that point. Since the Near East Relief unit went there, a year and a half ago, the hospital has been under their management, and it was to have continued so for some time to come. But it was American Board property, and the missionary physician who will eventually take over the medical work at Talas is in the country. Of course the burned building must be rebuilt, but it may take quite a while to do so, in these days of exorbitant and almost prohibitive cost of construction. It was a splendid stone structure, and there is plenty more stone in the same hill; but the iron and wood needed is far harder to secure. For the present, medical and surgical cases must be housed elsewhere, for it is unthinkable to have all medical work cease in that area. There is not another hospital within a radius of fifty miles or more, and the clientèle of the Talas Hospital comes from a still wider area. The fame of Doctors Dodd and Post and Hoover still rings loud in this whole region, long after they have taken up work elsewhere. And the moral and spiritual influence of the institution has likewise been strong and pervasive and international. Such medical work as this has proved most helpful and elevating to the whole community; and we believe a splendid future awaits it, in a new hospital building.

The annual meeting of the American Board took place last week, from Tuesday through Friday, at Marietta, Ohio. It is of course too nearly yet to receive news in detail of this gathering; but as it came by itself this year, it is likely to have had a more individual character than when, as in odd years, it coincides with and forms part of the National Congregational Council.

The Board meets today under the handicap of the largest debt in the history of its one hundred and ten years of work. The financial year closed with a deficit of about \$250,000. This is a sum larger than the entire annual income of the Board, not so very many years ago, and sounds staggering. But the officers of the Board are facing it with calm determination. They realize of course the causes of the tremendous increase in expenditures. They are in the main three:—the extremely unfavorable rates of exchange in China; the fact that in so many of the missions of the Board, especially in Mexico, Turkey and China, war conditions have necessitated very large outlay for new equipment; and the increased cost of living, which has meant a large budget for salaries, all over the world. And they realize that while both churches and individuals have done well in their gifts to the Board, the added sums they have contributed do not represent the proportionate increase in expenditures. For the first eleven months of the fiscal year, the contributions from living donors increased over those of the previous year nearly 25%,—a splendid showing! But living expenses all over the world went up by from 50% to 300% during the war years, and are now being more keenly felt than in any previous year. Still, the Board's officers realize that a large share of the deficit is due to a fall in the always uncertain feature of legacies; and they are confident that the increased contributions from this time forward, due to the impetus of the Congregational World Movement, will in the course of a few months wipe out this indebtedness. Instead of raising, therefore, a wail of distress, they are inclined to imitate the apostle Paul, who, approaching Rome, a prisoner in chains, when he was met by a little group of believers, thanked God and took courage.

We trust this Annual Meeting of last week was an occasion of real inspiration as the Board faces its new tasks in the new world.

A NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATION

After a lapse of several years, the Young Men's Christian Association again has an organ published in Constantinople. The first number of this new monthly periodical appeared last week. It is called *Young Men of Turkey*, and is under the editorial care of Mr. R. C. Hutchison. It is not so voluminous as the *Association Men* which was issued before the war, with Mr. E. O. Jacob as editor. But if the standard set in the opening number is maintained in the quality of subsequent issues, the paper will fill an important place in the life of the Association. The October number contains descriptions of the American Sailors' Club, of the summer season in the Pera Y.M.C.A., of the Summer Camp for Orphan Boys, and of the plans for a Y.M.C.A. in Stamboul; also a foreward from Mr. Frank D. Steger, the new Senior Secretary for Turkey. *The Orient* extends a fraternal hand to its youngest contemporary, with every good wish for a useful career.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

RUMANIA

(Bulletin of Guaranty Trust Co.)

A Royal Decree with the force of law has been promulgated in Rumania, in accordance with which the ministry of Commerce and Industry is empowered to form Rumanian stock companies to exploit the domains, mines and factories of Reschitza, property of the privileged Austro-Hungarian State Railroad Company, as well as the mines and factories of Hunyad, formerly the property of the Hungarian State. In order to make Rumania independent of foreign countries, the particular task of this company is to equip a factory for the production of arms and ammunition according to the instructions of the Roumanian Minister of War, and a factory for making the implements and tools necessary for the petroleum industry. The stock capital amounts to 125,000,000 lei, of which 75,000,000 lei in stock is to go to the privileged Austro-Hungarian State Railway Company as payment for its contribution in land, factories and equipment, while the remaining 50,000,000 is to be offered for subscription by the Roumanians.

The Roumanian-Swiss Commercial Syndicate was founded at the Rumanian Legation in Berne on June 25. Zurich manufacturers have participated with a capital of 1,000,000 francs. An exchange of merchandise between Switzerland and Rumania is to be brought about. Switzerland is to furnish principally electrical articles, and Roumania, petroleum products and grain. The administrative offices are to be located in Basel.

The Syndicate is reported to have begun its activities already and to have sent two representatives to Bucharest. In view of the low rate of Rumanian currency and the difficulties of exporting petroleum from Rumania to Switzerland, it is not expected that the exchange of goods will assume great proportions.

According to the *Prager Tagblatt*, negotiations have been completed for the transportation of illuminating and fuel oil, benzine and crude oil from Rumania to Jugoslavia, Hungary, Austria and Germany on the Danube. The Bavarian-Lloyd, the South German Navigation Company and the Serbian Navigation Company are involved in this agreement and the participation of another company is anticipated. The arrangements made are to be extended later to other classes of goods.

DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

On several afternoons in the latter part of the month there was a demonstration of an American tractor plow at the farm of Hafiz Hussein, at Topchilar, just outside the walls of Stamboul, under the auspices of the Standard Com-

mercial Export & Finance Corporation, an American firm with branch offices in the Levant.

Mr. Clarence Moore, an expert mechanic, was in charge of the demonstration, which involved plowing several different types of soils.

A large number of farmers and capitalists attended the demonstration; among these were the Director of Agriculture for the Vilayet of Constantinople, Mr. Theodore E. Constantinides, and the Director of the Ottoman Agricultural School. Mr. Choren, Director of the "Model School", an agricultural institution, was also present. A representative from the American Consulate was also present.

The speed of the tractor in comparison with the plow, especially the ox-driven plow, still so extensively used in this country, and the ease with which it handled even the hardest soil created most favorable comment. The ox-driven plow covers in 10 hours from 1 to 1½ deunumes (0.22-0.32 acre), while the tractor is able to plow about 22 deunums (5 acres) in the same time. The contrast was at hand in a field of 10 deunums near by on which a native had been at work with a yoke of oxen for four days, but which had not been finished in that time. The press in all languages has given enthusiastic reports of the demonstration.

The results of the demonstration entirely justified the undertaking, and although devoted exclusively to the interests of the "Moline" tractor, it has awakened a great interest in all kinds of American agricultural machinery for Turkey, the sale of which may be expected to assume important proportions, as soon as the conditions in Asia Minor permit of opening up the country's agricultural resources to these implements.

The Minister of Agriculture plans the organization of a special bureau in his department which will have in charge the education of the native farmers to the use of modern agricultural implements.

The "Moline" tractor has already been demonstrated by Mr. Moore in Bulgaria, at Salonica and at Smyrna, and a further exhibition is intended for Rumania. In all these fields the tractor has found admirers of its work, and buyers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, October 19th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.23	20 leva	0.32
Pound sterling	4.26	20 marks	0.36
20 francs	1.66	20 kronen	0.07
20 lire	1.00	Gold lira	5.11
20 drachmas	2.42		

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"During the past ten years, 17,191 buildings have fallen a prey to the flames, in Constantinople. Up to the present date, 7,794 authorizations have been issued for new buildings; but only 532 structures have actually been put up, while the locations of the 16,658 others still remain vacant. The percentage of buildings constructed as compared with the burned areas is thus between three and four per cent. It is thus easy to imagine the effect of these fires on the lodging problem now so critical in the capital, especially when we consider the fact that the population of Constantinople has grown very considerably in the past ten years, and particularly since the armistice. The destruction by fire of over 16,000 houses where people lived, has left shelterless in the course of the last ten years a hundred thousand persons."

The paper goes on to say that the reason why so few of the proprietors have taken advantage of the permit to rebuild (only about 7%) is found in the exorbitant prices of all building materials; but it fails to mention the fact that very many were prevented from building when they were in a position to do so, by the city's claim that construction must wait till the new plans were complete for straightening and widening the streets.

RELIEF WORK IN SIVAS

(Extracts from August report)

Our time has been occupied lately in arranging for the opening of school and obtaining teachers. We have long since given up hope of finding trained teachers and our search now is for those who know at least reading and writing and can be taught to take the place of teachers. Fortunately our head teacher is very well prepared for this work, and as we look back upon the teachers who were trained during the past year, we cannot say too much in appreciation of this branch of our work.

It hardly seems as if Mrs. B. C. Anderson and Miss J. M. Ryan have only been here for one month, so thoroughly have they identified themselves with their own work and the work of our Unit. Mrs. Anderson in addition to the work which she took up in the Boys' Orphanage, was able to take over the superintendence of the Weaving Shop. She also took over the housekeeping for the personnel for one month and we enjoyed eating in the cooler house on Hektar Hill during the hot month of August. Miss Ryan has been put in charge of the medical work, leaving the clinics, scabies hospital and the operating room in charge of Miss Wood. This arrangement was preferred by each and is proving entirely satisfactory. Mr. Custer has returned from his vacation in Constantinople and has made himself doubly welcome here by the very useful supplies which he was able to secure during his visit at Derindjé.

The distribution of outside relief has reached the mini-

mum for many months. The poor have been able to earn money during the harvest month, and we have been able to cut down relief to the very lowest possible point. No clothing has been issued and much less financial help has been required. Only 414 persons were aided, and the following classification will perhaps be of interest: orphans supported in homes other than relatives, 26; orphans assisted in homes of relatives, 194; persons incapacitated for work, 36; aged, 37; refugees not yet able to find work, 38; employed in poor house, 4; prisoners, 4; blind, 11; and repatriation, 12. The sum of this relief is 867.50 liras or an average per person of 2.09 liras.

The Boys' orphanage has continued the program it followed in July; viz., one half of the orphanage taking its vacation at the Fabrica Farm, and those in the city dividing their time between working in the shops, gardens, and various other forms of industry. Mr. Wiley, a tutor from Anatolia College, has been of great assistance during the month in teaching the boys games and introducing many new features into the camp life. The influence of this young man will not soon be forgotten by a large number of these boys.

The younger girls have been enjoying their vacation at the monastery farm. It is harvest and haymaking time, and the girls have taken an active part in riding on the flails (boards for threshing which resemble a stone drag, drawn over the ground by oxen.) The under side of the flails are covered with sharp flint stones which grind out the grain. In order to make the flails heavier, the threshers are very glad to take passengers. The girls have listened with great interest to stories appropriate to the season, such as "Ruth" and other Bible stories about workers in the harvest fields.

The greatest achievement of the men's industries during the month was the putting together of the Ford car which we rescued from the valley where it had plunged on its way to Harpoot with personnel last winter. We sent out wagons and gathered up the pieces but it was not until the new parts came from Constantinople that it could be put into running order. To be sure it has a few little eccentricities!

We bought a large quantity of wool and had it washed in a nearby river and now the women are busy carding it. This will be spun into thread from which stockings and sweaters will be made and cloth woven for making winter clothes for the orphans.

The Hospital, like the relief work, has reached a minimum during August. This is a great cause for gratification in a city where the month of August is so apt to be visited with cholera and dysentery.

MARY L. GRAFFAM
Director, Sivas Unit

Word has been received from America that Rev. Ernest W. Riggs and family sailed from New York Sept. 29th on their way to Constantinople via Piræus. Mr. Riggs comes to take charge of the educational work in all the Near East Relief orphanages. With them sailed also Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge, returning to her work in Aintab.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

The first Wednesday reception of the year was very well attended in spite of the storm of wind and rain which made the getting about both difficult and disagreeable. Our friends at Robert College were detained till late by a Y.M.C.A. reception of their own, but many came after that; and our Embassy, the American ships in harbor and our new Bank were well represented.

Then last Wednesday, Oct. 15th, the College enjoyed a very charming lecture from Captain Cotton of the American Navy, who spoke on "Impressions of Naval Life," describing experiences grave and gay in various parts of the world, — with humor and poetry that kept the audience entranced. I do not believe the lecturer can ever say again as he did at the beginning of this address, that it was easier to talk to one woman five hundred times than to five hundred women at once; for this five hundred showed their appreciation so heartily. Admiral and Mrs. Bristol, Professor and Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. van Millingen, Mr. Metz, Mr. Schellens, Mr. Day, Mrs. William S. Dodd, as well as Captain Cotton, had lunched with President Patrick before the lecture.

The first two students from Crete (Candia) have arrived this week, as a result of Miss Kinney's visit to Crete this summer.

The Greek Syllogos in Prinkipo is supporting a student in the College. Last year she was a day scholar; this year they send her as a boarder.

Eighteen graduates of the College have returned this year as teachers or graduate students. Four are in the first medical class, two are working for a master's degree, and one is giving her services in the registrar's office.

I. F. D.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The past week has been a busy one at the Sailors' Club. The ball games claimed a good share of attention and rightly. The two games between the "Tracy" and "Scorpion" resulted in a tie. The deciding game had to be postponed until the "Tracy" returns this coming Friday. The base ball interest continues since the destroyer "Barker" has already challenged the wining team to a series of three games for a loving cup put up by the Sailors' Club.

The Russian symphony orchestra made no small stir among the sailors. The interest was so keen that 60 sailors "turned to" and attended the concert.

Saturday afternoon the men who did not attend the ball game between "Chatty" and "Scorpion" went to the series of four bouts between the French and American sailors "pulled off" in the French Foyer de Soldat. They were "as pretty a series" as were ever pulled off. They were arranged by Mr. Niquist athletic director of the Sailors Club. Saturday evening the Club was gaily decorated with colored bunting and crepe paper for the farewell dance in honor of the

men of "Chattanooga," the young ladies honored the men by wearing their prettiest dress.

Program for week is,

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

Open house for the U.S.S. "St. Louis" and Destroyers.

FRIDAY

- 12:15 See the Sultan Pray and dervishes.
- 2:30 Deciding ball game between "Tracy" and "Scorpion" at Taxim.
- 8:30 American Movies.

SATURDAY

- 8:30 Usual dance.

SUNDAY

- 1:30 Picnic and Bacon Fray.
- 8:30 Sing and Sunday Service. Speaker Mrs. George Hutington. Subject "A Full Life." Soloist Mrs. Finney Markham.

MONDAY

- 8:30 Stunt party.

TUESDAY

- 8:30 American Movies.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Mrs. W. W. Peet, after an illness of several months died this morning, Oct. 20. The funeral service will be held in the Evangelical Armenian Church, Ainali Cheshme, Pera, at three p.m., to-morrow, Thursday, Oct. 21. The deep sympathy of a multitude of friends will go out to Dr. Peet in this great loss. An extended notice will appear in THE ORIENT next week.

The Greek cruiser "Kilkis," which has for about a year been stationed in the Bosphorus, was relieved last week by the arrival of the cruiser "Averoff," and sailed on Thursday for the Piraeus via Moudania, having on board Mrs. Geronidas, wife of the commander, and Mrs. Panas, wife the naval attaché of the Hellenic High Commission.

The Industrial Orphanage for boy under the Near East Relief has been moved from Nishantash in Pera across to Beylerbey on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. The shoe making department is making good progress, and has now a

large order for shoes for the Near East Trachoma Hospital. Courses in tailoring and carpentry are to be added soon.

The official Press Bureau announces that for health reasons, the Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, has tendered to the Sultan his resignation. His Majesty has commanded him and his cabinet to continue to discharge the duties of their offices till a new cabinet can be formed.

Sefa Feizi Bey, acting director of the Turkish press, has been decorated with the second class of the Osmanié.

The *Stamboul* is authority for the statement that the municipality is increasing its revenues by selling the stones of the ancient fortifications of Stamboul, which are being demolished near Tekfour Seraï, or the Palace of Belisarius, near the Golden Horn.

By order of the Grand Vizier, officials and clerks of the ministry of foreign affairs are instructed that henceforth they must be at their offices by eleven o'clock a.m., and not leave before five in the afternoon.

THE NEAR EAST

By imperial *irade*, the sandjak of Izmid (Nicomedia) has been raised to the rank of a vilayet, and Sami Bey, formerly Vali of Kastemoni, is named as Governor of the Province.

King Alexander of Greece did not escape blood-poisoning from the bite referred to last week, and the latest despatches reports him as in a most critical state. The legitimate heir to the throne is announced to be Prince Paul, third son of the former king Constantine, who was born Dec. 14, 1901.

OTHER LANDS

The party of missionaries reported to be starting from New York in September for Constantinople was delayed by the cancelling of the sailing of that steamer, and are now reported as leaving October 14th on the S.S. "Asia." With them comes Mrs. Huntington, mother of Professor Huntington of Rebert College; also Mr. Robert F. Trueblood, who comes as an instructor in the International College. Miss Grace Towner of Adana has been delayed and is not with the party.

News comes from Petrograd of wholesale migration from that city, over 200,000 persons having deserted it to escape certain death from starvation.

Half of the Moscow schools are reported as closed owing to lack of fuel.

PERSONAL

Miss Emma Cushman of Konia arrived in Constantinople last week, and will have charge of the N.E.R. trachoma hospital at Boyadjikeuy on the Bosphorus. Miss Edith Cold of Hadjin came with her from Talas as far as Marsovan.

Miss Nancy McFarland who has been in Constantinople to visit her niece has recently returned to Smyrna.

Miss Edith Cold, who rendered very distinguished service in the protection of the orphans and others under her care during the first part of the siege Hadjin by Nationalist bands, is now in Constantinople.

Miss Dorothy Vanneman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Vanneman of Tabriz, Persia, was married Sept. 2nd at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to Albert Crum, Jr., of Detroit, Mich. Rev. Edward F. Carey, formerly of Harpout, now of Poughkeepsie, assisted with the ceremony.

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