

The Orient.

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ANTIGONE AT ARNAOUTKEUY

On Monday, May 3rd, the Greek students of Constantinople College gave a performance of Sophocles' *Antigone*. The cast was as follows:

Antigone	Miss Anny Meleas
Ismene	> Marie Dounias
Eurydice	> Angeliki Saparis
Creon	> Maïa Pantazopoulos
Haemon	> Helen Nikolaïdes
Teiresias	> Marie Kouyoumdjoglou
A Watchman	> Antigone Demetracopoulos
Messengers	{ > Elisabeth Abazoglou
	{ > Coralie Crocodilou
Chorus Leaders	> Rita Lagopoulos
	> Vassiliki Iliades

The play was given in the modern Greek translation of the poet Rangavi, which renders very closely the words and spirit of the ancient Greek. The stage reproduced as nearly as possible the conditions of the ancient theatre.

No curtain was used, during the course of the play, showing, as was intended by the playwright, the sweep of the tragedy, as with terrible swiftness the events of the plot gather around the heads of the scions of the fated House of Labdacus, and burst like a storm in the final catastrophe. The scene, before the royal palace at Thebes, showed a columned portico with a pediment. A certain dignity was lent by the fact that the scene did not change, but remained as a serene and fitting background. There was nothing to distract the mind of the spectator from the progress of the action.

The chorus, consisting of Theban elders, was originally, of course, intended to be sung, accompanied by a species of dance. The Greek music has been more or less irretrievably lost, and the modern music by Mendelssohn does not fully render the spirit of Sophocles. The music, therefore, was very wisely reduced to a minimum. The choral odes were recited for the most part without music, standing out in relief, serious yet golden, against the dire background of the plot. The management of the chorus, functioning to suggest the reactions of the ideal audience, was singularly impressive. Portions of Mendelssohn's music were rendered on the piano by Miss Nina Christidis.

The young players exhibited something of the genuine dramatic fire of their race, sustaining the feeling unbroken from beginning to end. There was no moment when the emotional tension was felt to relax, a fact which testifies not only to the native ability of the actors, but to the months of

hard work which they have freely given to make their play worthy of the heart and brain of the mighty Greek who conceived it. They worked entirely alone and unaided, and their reward has been rich.

The part of *Antigone* was interpreted with spirit. "The whole bent of her mind," says George Eliot of *Romola*, "was towards doing that which was difficult, rather than that which was easy." Something of this lofty resolve, this stern unearthly consecration, was brought out by the actress. Creon, who stands for the authority of the state as over against that of the gods, was interpreted with genuine talent. Each of the characters showed a real understanding of the play.

A number of English-speaking people were present, including Admiral Bristol, the American High Commissioner, and Mrs. Bristol. The Greek community was largely represented. Among the audience were Miss Adam, Head of the Zappeion, and Miss Hrovvalis and Mr. Andreades, also of the Zappeion; Mrs. Caratheodori, Mrs. Aphthendopoulo, the pianist, and Mr. Voutyras.

BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORK OF THE ARMENIAN RED CROSS

No other nation suffered during the world war to the same extent as the Armenian nation, and when after the Armistice the masses of deportees and orphans came flocking to Constantinople from the deserts of Der Zor and Mosoul; exhausted and infected with germs of all diseases imaginable, a group of Armenians of Constantinople, mostly ladies, were confronted with the urgency of organizing an institution which would render prompt assistance to these half-dying survivors. Such an institution was founded on November 6, 1918 under the appropriate name of the Armenian Red Cross; with the leading central committee in Constantinople, and branches in the suburbs of the city and in the provinces. As the same insanitary conditions prevailed in every district, branches of the Armenian Red Cross were founded in these places, all having their leading committees legalised by the Center.

Branches were founded in the following places:—Pera, Shishli, Scutari, Kadikeuy, Prinkipo, Psamatia, Koum Kapou, Makrikeuy, Edirne Kapou, Arnaoutkeuy, Adabazar, Balukessir, Bandurma, Izmid, Brousa, Seuleuz, Eski Shehir, Narlu Han, Düzjé, Kütahia, Smyrna, Zongouldak, Mersin, Deurt Yol, Afion Kara Hissar, Konia, Biledjik, Malgara, Bolou, Rodosto, Adana, Tarsus, Aleppo, Ak Shehir, Ourfa, Ak Hissar, Hadjin and Djihau.

For all these branches the Armenian Red Cross can count about 8,000 active members and subscribers. The chief resources of the Armenian Red Cross are subscriptions, donations both of money and goods, sale of badges and calendars, money raised by theatrical performances and concerts.

The money raised in these ways from Pera, Shishli, Arnaoutkeuy, Scutari, Kadikeuy, Koum Kapou, Psamatia, Makrikeuy, Balat and Prinkipo for the year ending December 1919, has been Ltqs. 54,665.44 $\frac{3}{4}$. On the other side of this account the expenses to sustain the work of these same branches for the period in question amount to Ltqs. 48,472.44 $\frac{3}{4}$. For some months past communications with the provinces being very irregular and in the case of some places altogether lacking, it has been impossible to have exact figures to date in regard to the sums raised in these districts, but for the first six months of their foundation, the amount has been Ltqs. 20,000.

The Armenian Red Cross has from its foundation sought to cultivate the closest of ties with sister organizations of other nations, the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and the British, French, Italian and Greek authorities. It is to be registered with special thanks that the A.C.R.N.E. has always shown interest in and sympathy for the Armenian Red Cross and has helped it in different ways by donations of goods and different sums of money to its different institutions, and the monthly subscription of Ltqs. 500 beginning with July, 1919. The Armenian Red Cross considers it its grateful duty to present publicly its thanks to the Director, Doctor and active members of the A.C.R.N.E. for the invaluable assistance rendered to it.

Just at the foundation of the Armenian Red Cross the French Red Cross made a donation of Ltqs. 2,000 worth of bedding, and through the intervention of Count de Chabannes la Palice, the delegate of the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, a French cruiser was put at the disposal of the Armenian Red Cross to convey the Bulgarian Armenian Red Cross Hospital Unit to Trebizond. It is also to be placed on record that the British authorities requisitioned for the Armenian Red Cross various buildings suitable for the accommodation of a hospital, a sanatorium and a babies' farm. Moreover the British Hospital has admitted to the hospital patients recommended by the Armenian Red Cross. This list of benefactors and friends of the Armenian Red Cross cannot be complete without the grateful mention of the Italian authorities through whom application was made to the Italian Government for medicines, and in response we received an important donation of medicines; as also of the Greek authorities who on all occasions have shown their interest in the Armenian Red Cross and helped it in various ways to raise money. Special thanks are also due to the Y.W.C.A. of this city for taking so much interest in the home founded at Scutari where are sheltered Armenian girls rescued from Turkish homes.

Soon after the foundation of the Armenian Red Cross a Pharmacy was established, originally at Galata, but now transferred to Pera. Statistics show that during the last year there have been prepared 2,042 prescriptions. To this num-

ber must be added the average of 300 prescriptions per month for the Shishli hospital alone. Apart from this, a large supply of drugs has been sent to the various branches in the suburbs and provinces, as also to Erivan.

The SHISHLI branch of the Armenian Red Cross has a hospital of 50 beds; and has treated 1,016 patients, light and heavy cases, in the course of last year.

The PERA branch has a Children's Convalescent Home from which 300 cases after having completely recovered their health, have returned to their respective orphanages.

The SCUTARI branch has a Home in the old Constantinople College building, where are sheltered 70 Armenian girls rescued from Turkish harems, and who divide their time between lessons and handwork. A part of the building is converted into a hospital where are taken care of the orphans of the orphanage and the deportees from the Refugee Camp.

At KOU M KAPOU the Armenian Red Cross has a Dispensary in the court of the church, attended by seven Doctors in rotation, and where medicine and food are given free of charge to refugees and the poor of the parish. The number of heavy and light cases thus attended to in the course of the past year is 2,387.

The PSAMATIA branch gives medicines free from its dispensary to hundreds of refugees from the Psamatia Camp and the poor of the parish.

The KADIKEUY branch has a Hospital of 18 beds; where are attended refugees and orphans from the orphanage. 276 cases have been successfully treated in this hospital.

The MAKRIKEUY branch has a small hospital for the treatment of the orphans and the poor of the parish.

The ARNAOUTKEUY branch gives medicines free to the deportees, the poor of the parish, and also attends to the orphans of the orphanage.

The PRINKIPO branch has a Sanatorium of 25 beds for the orphans who are suspected of tuberculosis. It is to be noted with satisfaction that the little invalids soon regain their health, thanks to the bracing climate. Thus children who would otherwise be condemned to the incurable stage of tuberculosis, are saved at the beginning.

At EDIRNE KAPOU there is a Convalescent Home of 25 beds for weak children. The limit of age for admission to this home is 5 years.

Coming to the Provinces, the ADABAZAR branch of the Armenian Red Cross has a Hospital of 18 beds, where 1,319 cases have been treated.

The DEURT YOL branch has a Workhouse where some hundreds of women have their living assured.

The ZONGOULDAK branch has been very useful in connection with supplying medical aid and comfort as well as warm food to deportees on board steamers calling at the port.

The SMYRNA branch has been very active in procuring medical attendance to the needy sick and raising important sums of money which were sent to Erivan for the Armenian Army's sanitary needs.

The principal work of the ALEPPO branch has been to furnish medical attendance as well as food and clothing to the Armenian deportees passing through the town on their

way back to Cilicia. The sum of £stg.410 was raised by this Branch and sent to Erivan for the sanitary needs of the Armenian Army. Special thanks are due to Dr. Lambert and the Staff of the A.C.R.N.E. who on all occasions have helped this Branch in its important work.

The ADANA Branch has been very active and has distributed important quantities of shoes and underclothing to refugees, and has sent also to Zeitoun a very important quantity of clothing with the aid of the French authorities.

In all the other Branches of the Armenian Red Cross where hospitals have not been founded yet, medicines have been given free to the poor, and needy patients have been visited in their homes.

Some Armenian villages have made their contribution to the Armenian Red Cross in the form of knitted goods which were sent to the Central Committee for distribution in the hospitals.

On account of the present circumstances and situation in the provinces no recent statistics of the number of patients treated by the branches of the Armenian Red Cross in these places are available, but the records of the past months furnish a basis for estimating the number of medical cases attended at 10,000 for the past few months.

It is to be noted that all the Armenian Doctors render their professional services to the Armenian Red Cross free of charge.

In closing, the Armenian Red Cross has recently taken in hand the reorganization of the YEDI KOULE NATIONAL HOSPITAL which contains within its enclosure a Lunatic Asylum, Rest Houses for Old People, besides a regular hospital service. The number of inmates and patients sheltered in this Institution is at present 700, and the Armenian Red Cross hopes in a short time to help it reach the limit of its capacity and usefulness.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

The April number of this quarterly, now published by the Missionary Review Publishing Co., Inc., contains a valuable essay by Rev. L. Bevan Jones, missionary of the English Baptist Church at Dacca, India, on The Paraclete or Mohammed. The editor, Dr. S. M. Zwemer, contributes a paper on Islam, its Worth and its Failure. There is an interesting study by Prof. R. D. Wilson of Princeton on the use of the terms Allah and Rab in the Koran, as bearing on the questions of authorship in the Old Testament. An illuminating article from *The Egyptian Mail* of Cairo is quoted, on The Native Press of Egypt During the War. Rev. Ernest W. Riggs of Harpout writes about Spiritual Reconstruction in the Near East. Among other articles are those on The New Syria, by Rev. W. S. Nelson, D. D., of Tripoli; Persia, by Dr. J. A. Funk of Hamadan; Turkestan, by George W. Hunter, of the China Inland Mission at Tihwafu; South India, by Rev. H. Bjerrum, of the Danish Mission in the Arcot district.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES IN SOFIA

Three Congresses have just been held in Sofia, that of the Bulgarian Temperance Union on Wednesday the 14th April, that of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society from the 15th to the 17th with a small part of the 19th, (Sunday the 18th being common to all, with a united communion service,) and that of the United Conferences of the Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist bodies in the country on the remainder of the 19th.

The majority of those present were either delegates to, or connected with, or deeply interested in all three of the Congresses, and attended all their meetings, so that it is as impossible as it would be undesirable to direct the opening criticisms which must be made against any one of them more than another. And, indeed, it is more the individual delegate than the Congress that is blameworthy. But, unfortunately, that there is blame, and room for criticism – even severe criticism – is beyond all doubt.

Columns of such criticism might be written; but in the pages of THE ORIENT it would not be appropriate to say more than what might perhaps be of use to other Congresses, Conferences, or Meetings in this Near East which have their gatherings from time to time.

The first criticism is that until our Bulgarian friends learn parliamentary law in the conduct of business, and learn to submit themselves to it always, promptly, and good-naturedly (without taking the huff and leaving the room "demonstratively"), they will not cease to waste an immense amount of precious time, to crowd important subjects into the last few closing minutes, to mar the interest and profit of their discussions, and – it must regrettably be said – to make themselves ridiculous or contemptible in the eyes of beholders. Perhaps the most glaring manifestation of this unparliamentary spirit is the utter disregard shown to the rulings of the chairman. Four different methods are resorted to for trampling upon his authority, all equally successful. It is the decided exception for his ruling to be respected. Imagine any Western Speaker in the chair of a Bulgarian meeting! Let one example suffice, ludicrous in spite of its having been so irritating at the time. In one of the meetings, when the subject under discussion had already been amply discussed, a delegate rose to speak, and was somewhat reluctantly allowed by the chairman. After he had spoken for five minutes, not always to the point, and without having thrown one ray of light on the question, the chairman, evidently supposing himself to have learned wisdom from previous unpleasant experiences, abruptly gave out a hymn, thinking that that would stop the flow of talk. But before the singing could be started, the speaker stepped a pace or two further forward, squared his shoulders, elevated his voice, and continued his remarks four times as long as he had done before the chairman's interruption, sitting down at the end of a twenty-five minute speech without having said one thing that had not been said by others before him!

The subject tempts, and could easily be enlarged upon

along this and two or three other lines; but so much must suffice. An outsider (i.e., a non-Protestant) was overheard to remark about the Congressists in regard to this and the matter of the second criticism—"They think themselves very wise, but they act like children."

The second criticism is of a more painful nature. Must every Bulgarian Evangelical Congress be spoiled by public quarrelling? Unfortunately these recent ones were desperately marred by three or four violent outbursts before all present at the sessions. The fact that before the end these quarrels were, it was understood, all made up does not give all the comfort that at first sight it would seem capable of giving. For, as someone remarked, the attacks made, the insinuations uttered, the hot and unkind words spoken are not easily dislodged from the memories of those who heard them uttered even if they also witnessed the subsequent reconciliation. Worse than that,—many "outsiders," present with curiosity and great expectations, leave in disgust after witnessing one or more of these outbursts, and do not afterwards learn of the reconciliations which God's grace makes possible to the quarrelling parties; and these come to the conclusion, and tell others, that the Protestant claim that evangelicalism gives men a practical Christianity, a religion that is a power in their lives to overcome sin, is utterly baseless; the Protestants are no better than their neighbors. Would that our evangelical Bulgarians would think of all this before bursting out, and would put more constantly into practice the trite yet golden maxim so often quoted in these recent Congresses, that Example is more than Precept.

Yet it would be wrong to give the impression that the memories of the Congresses are chiefly unpleasant. On the contrary, the meetings were in other respects so delightful, and, above all, it was abundantly manifest that the Congressists themselves were heart and soul devoted to the gospel of Christ, and so sincerely believed it to be the one hope of their country and of the world, that, in spite of everything, the memories left are mainly thankful, pleasing, and hopeful. The meetings of long-separated friends, the overflowing hospitality, the many personal kindnesses shown, and the common table with its excellent and cheap fare and its fine music and singing "thrown in gratis," and more inwardly and truly, the high, earnest, spiritual character of the devotional and religious meetings, the readiness to forgive and make up, and the spirit of quiet self-sacrifice shown, gave to these gatherings a tone for which God must be sincerely thanked. The sermon on the Sunday forenoon by pastor Ivan Gantcheff of Roustchuk, one of the younger men, on the subject "Modern Thomas-ism," brought him at once into the front rank of Bulgarian evangelical preachers; while in the evening the address by pastor Mishkoff, of whose work some account was given in No. 15 of this year's ORIENT, drew together a suffocatingly large audience, which certainly did not go away disappointed. He spoke on "The Hope of Bulgaria," and made it sufficiently clear, one would think, that it was the only hope. It was very noticeable that quite a number of the speakers on religious topics, without of course any previous arrangement among themselves, adopted the same line of

address, urging that the supreme need of Bulgarian evangelicals at present is a whole-hearted renewed self-dedication, a going back to the times of the first missionaries, a returning to the first love. Evidently the Holy Spirit had made this common suggestion to them,—let it be hoped, with a view to the way being prepared for His bringing the churches up to the desired mark.

As usual, one of the most striking and profitable features of the Congresses were the public evening addresses, which were all crowdedly attended. Evangelicals rather boast that theirs are the only bodies in Bulgaria which, at their Congresses, provide the general public, free of all charge, with mental pabulum of so high, varied, stimulating, and generally excellent character. The address by pastor Stephanoff of Kustendil on "Lessons from the war in the sphere of Religion" was nothing less than noble. That of the veteran A. S. Tsanoff, one of the founders of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, who spoke on "The past mistakes and the present duty of Bulgaria," was a wonderful exhibition. The old man (nearly 79) held his audience for 2½ hours! speaking to the last with a loud clear voice, untired energy, burning patriotism, and the most earnest evangelical zeal. It must be admitted, however, that, probably for the first time in the history of these Congresses, another of the addresses delivered on this occasion did a good deal to lower, rather than to increase, the reputation of the speaker, whose theme was—"How can the present structure of Society be revived and strengthened?" It can hardly have been edifying to his audience to listen to the political programme which he set forth, which culminated in no less a proposition than this, that sections of the world's population should be segregated into nations and countries, not according to race or speech, but according to tenets, Catholics inhabiting one country, Orthodox another, Protestants another, Socialists yet another, and so on with Anarchists, Atheists, Republicans, Monarchists, etc. etc! The speaker remarked that this was his first excursion into the world of politics; and it is to be hoped, for his own sake chiefly, that he will at once and for good return to the world of religious morals, where he has for so long been a real power.

(Concluded next week)

NOTICE

On Monday evening, May 17th, the Hissar Players will give in Henrietta Washburn Hall, Robert College, three Little Theatre plays:— "The Florist Shop," "Fame and the Poet," and "Suppressed Desires." The performance will commence promptly at 8:15. All seats are reserved. Requests for seats should be addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. Charles S. Mills, Robert College, and will be considered in their order of application. Tickets, one lira and a half each. The net proceeds of the association for the year will go to charity. The club has already contributed fifty liras this year to charity work in Hissar, and fifty more to relief work in Harpout, care of Rev. H. H. Riggs.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MAY 12, 1920

EDITORIAL SECTION

The city Y.M.C.A. is conducting an intensive campaign for Ltq. 5000 or more on popular subscriptions, to help provide for the estimated current expenses for 1920 and to enlarge public interest. Among the immediate needs of the Association are a gymnasium, a building for boys, a student hostel, summer camps, and additional equipment in furniture, books, music, etc. Five teams form the finance campaign committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean Constantinidi of the Bank of Athens. We need not dwell here on the importance of the Association, or its splendid work till now in this city. During the year since the resumption of its work, it has enrolled over 900 members. It is a force for righteousness, and deserves the hearty support of every person in the capital. We earnestly hope there will be a quick and generous response to this appeal. Elbert C. Stevens, Executive Secretary for the campaign, will gladly furnish additional information to anyone calling up Pera 2346. The campaign closes Saturday if possible.

Penny-a-liner criticism of the management of the Near East Relief is so common and so easy that it is gratifying to have the testimony of a man like Dr. MacCallum, who has just returned from a month's trip to his old stamping ground in the Caucasus, full of praise for the efficiency and real value of the Relief work as carried on there. It is in strong contrast to the carpings of E. Alexander Powell in the March number of *Scribner's*. Mr. Powell was here in the days when with all its efforts the Relief Committee had not yet succeeded in finding methods of transportation for its personnel to some of the far eastern sections, and there were some workers staying in Constantinople in comparative idleness. As soon as possible, all these persons were set to work in Derindje, where no eight-hour law limited the amount of their work, and where they did yeoman service till allowed to go on into

the interior. This writer however criticises them for "feeding themselves in Tokatlian's and the Pera Palace," not knowing that the Relief Committee limited their bills to \$1.20 per meal, while he himself says that "quite a modest dinner for two at such places costs from fifteen to twenty dollars." If he was himself spending five times what they were allowed to spend, how can he accuse them of extravagance? As for the "big gray touring-cars" which he intimates the workers here were using "for excursion purposes," had he asked the transportation man and found out exactly the uses to which the four hard-working little Fords, — the entire stock of the Relief Committee in those days, — were put each day, he would not have slandered the New York Committee so needlessly. They have never thought of sending out any touring-cars that a truthful American would call "big," and despite the atrocious pavements of the Ottoman capital, the humble Ford is called upon every day to do an amount of delivering supplies that would make Henry Ford's hair stand on end. However, it is not worth our while to multiply instances of blunder on the part of such a writer. The wonder is that a magazine of so high a stand was willing to accept this kind of pabulum. If the report be true, that Mr. Powell is the recognized president of the Ananias Club of his native town, able to get interviews published with men he never saw, we can disregard his purposely garbled quotation from Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and his putting the Mohammedan population of India at a hundred millions when the latest edition of the Statesman's Year-Book gives it as 66,647,299. The various relief organizations can survive his misrepresentations. The work they have been called on to perform has been far more difficult than anything Mr. Powell ever tried honestly to do, and it has been done in a spirit of service which he cannot understand, nor appreciate. And the witness as to how it has been done will be gratefully given by the peoples of this Near East.

We hope that the call by "An Inquirer" in our last issue for positive and constructive criticisms will bring a good number of replies, and will result in a clear statement of the problems involved, from various viewpoints. We do not propose at present to offer any suggestions of our own in direct answer to the appeal. We would merely call attention to the general principle on which every phase of the discussion must ultimately rest. The missionary organization is based on the fundamental truth that the love of God, as shown in Jesus our Master is the final solution for the world's need. The great problem is the spiritual one. Are we, workers for Christ, of whatever name or connection, nearer to Him than we were ten years ago, or one year ago? What is our ultimate aim in relation to His kingdom? Is it our purpose to spend our every energy in helping to build its foundations and to so present the winsomeness of its character as to win all the peoples of this land to a joyful acceptance of citizenship in that kingdom? If so, then every move for civic betterment, every effort to start a social settlement, the arranging of the program of every school and college, the management of every hospital, the publishing of every paper

or book, will have this fundamental purpose in mind. Professor Peabody has called attention to the truth that Jesus did not come here to establish a church, but a kingdom; and if so, it is of comparatively no importance whether we belong to one church or another, if only we are earnest working members of His kingdom, devoted to Him and filled with that love for all others which was characteristic of our Lord. Then such a question as the soft-pedaling of moral and religious instruction could not come up in any school, nor could this instruction be left to the charge of any person who was not himself filled with the spirit of the great Teacher. We are not here to destroy any system, but to fill every system full of the love which is our life. Jesus said he came not to destroy but to fulfil. This did not prevent his scathing denunciation of the Pharisees and scribes, who were not blind leaders but hypocritical deceivers. It is pure kindness on our part to point out error where it exists, but not in the unkind spirit. Our correspondent calls for constructive criticism. Our vocation calls for constructive energy. And we can never lose sight of the fact that we are ambassadors of Christ.

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

The question of giving Shakspearean plays in college is always a moot point. To interpret this great master is the work of a genius only little less exalted. A Terry, a Booth even, falls short of the greatness and the charm, then is it not absurd for mere novices, young and untrained girls, to attempt what great artists have only imperfectly achieved? Truly in one sense it is; yet from the point of view of education, if we regard college Dramatics as educational, as a means to an end, not an end in themselves, then the attempt to interpret Shakspeare is wholly commendatory.

It was in this spirit that the Junior class of Constantinople College undertook *As You Like It*. This drama of idyllic life, the last word in the Pastoral, offers eluding difficulties. Its simplicity conceals such subtleties as only Shakspeare could conceive. It is a comedy more difficult far than many a tragedy and the rendering of it means a full course in philosophy. Therefore watch our young girls grow. How the charm of life allures and baffles them! They have their lines and suddenly realize that the depth of them has swallowed up all proficiency. One must begin again in more serious mood. But no, for in this depth there is a lightness that requires wings,—another start and so the girl grows as high as her heart-beat will bear her.

It is always an easy thing to criticise an amateur performance, especially of Shakspeare, but after all when it is Shakspeare, the crucial thing and the only really important one is the spirit of it. Have the performers sensed, even remotely, the soul of it, then is it well worth the pain. This was certainly true of our Junior performance. *As You Like It* is planted in their heart like a fresh sowing of seeds,—seeds of mirth, of joyousness, of philosophy, deep unto a lifetime of springtimes,—for they have felt its soul and taken it in in love.

Some purists have criticised the scenery, preferring the Shakspearean method of none; but these cannot know the laws of growth. Our girls must work out their images that they may grow. Overspiritualizing too early means a re-action toward materialism. Our girls must grow in the natural way. They must build a Forest of Arden in order to love it, that they built it beautifully is spiritual conquest enough.

MURIEL KINNEY

PRICE OF THE GOLD LIRA

The *Stamboul* has published a table showing the fluctuation in the relative values of the gold and paper liras since the first of 1916, which we reproduce. If the record of last year is any indication of probabilities of this year, we may see a drop in the price of gold, or rather, a rise in the value of paper, during the next few months. But the announcement of the financial conditions of the peace settlement is much more likely to influence the market than the records of the past. The average quotation only is given each month.

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	—	186 ¹ / ₄	460	483 ¹ / ₂	487 ¹ / ₂
February	112	210	488	497 ¹ / ₂	497
March	114 ¹ / ₂	262 ¹ / ₂	473	494	495
April	117	268 ¹ / ₂	421 ¹ / ₂	436 ¹ / ₂	527
May	122	258 ¹ / ₂	432	438 ¹ / ₂	
June	121 ¹ / ₂	305 ¹ / ₂	462 ¹ / ₂	429	
July	121 ¹ / ₄	381	460 ¹ / ₂	386 ¹ / ₂	
August	133 ¹ / ₄	411	492 ¹ / ₂	375 ¹ / ₄	
September	137 ¹ / ₂	447 ¹ / ₂	536 ¹ / ₂	385 ¹ / ₂	
October	154 ³ / ₄	487 ¹ / ₂	458 ¹ / ₂	381	
November	178	550	339	326	
December	183	470	438	447 ¹ / ₂	

We have added the figures for March and April 1920, to bring the table up to date. The highest quotation for gold was 600 piastres, in November, 1917. The lowest since that date was 293, just a year later. The lowest last year was 345, in July, and the highest was 533 in the March. Turkish paper is worth more in comparison than the paper currency of any other of the central powers today.

The plebiscite in Schleswig was in two sections; in the first 76% voted for union with Denmark; in the second, 72% for union with Germany. A proposal is before the international commission on Schleswig, that the first section and four communes of the second be assigned to Denmark

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, May 11th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.17	20 leva	0.34
Pound sterling	4.40	20 marks	0.47
20 francs	1.67	20 kronen	0.13
20 lire	1.18	Gold lira	5.21
20 drachmas	2.52		

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

ROUMANIA TO INCREASE PORT FACILITIES

The American representative of Watson and Youell of London, gives the following information from a report on shipping conditions in Roumania.

"The average time of the closing of the Danube by ice is the first week in January. Once, about seventeen years ago, it closed on December 6, but it is rare before Christmas. It is generally reckoned that steamers with cargo should arrive not later than the first week in December, when they may reasonably hope to get fully discharged, but may not be able to load full up-river. About three to four winters out of ten the navigation is never obstructed at all, but sometimes it is only blocked for a week or two in January or February; steamers generally avoid the river in January and early February, but after mid-February, if it is open, steamers begin to risk coming up to load. As a rule the ice block, if there is one, breaks up in the latter part of February, but if the river is well frozen it sometimes remains so till the end of March. In general, cargo steamers are timed to arrive early in March in the Danube. During the winter general cargo steamers discharge at Constanza (there being no railway from Sulina), but it is an inconvenient makeshift as far as importers are concerned, and during the rest of the year practically all general cargo is consigned to Galatz, which is the best distributing port.

"From Galatz the cargo is sent by rail all over Rumania, and now that the Austrian Empire no longer exists, the radius of distribution will probably extend nearly to Budapest and Lemberg. Cargo is also largely transhipped in Galatz out of ocean steamers into river steamers and barges and sent to all the river ports higher up the Danube, where it is put on to railway trucks for points off the river. This is cheaper than long rail haulage. Thus, goods for Bucharest often go by river to Oltenitza or Giurgiu and thence by rail. We used to operate through rates from England to all the small towns in Roumania, and expect to be able to resume this system very shortly, and to extend it to Transylvania, parts of Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria (at least the river ports), Bucovina, etc. We shall send you rates from alongside steamer at Galatz to the interior points as soon as we have made the necessary arrangements with the railway authorities.

"The Danube Commission used to maintain a minimum depth of 22-23 feet on the Sulina Bar and up to Braila, so that vessels could draw 21 to 22 feet. The silting during the war is being reduced rapidly, and there is now generally 22 feet. The Galatz and Braila Docks got very badly silted during the war and in places there is only 15 feet, but this is also being rapidly reduced. The ports are at present badly equipped with cranes, the one powerful (floating) crane having been wrecked, and for the moment steamers should be capable of putting out with their own gear all the heavy

lifts in their cargoes. Constanza has a good harbor, with deep water. In all the ports steamers go alongside the quay and discharge into sheds as far as possible and the remainder on to the open quay."

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish press is concentrating its energies on urging the necessity of holding on to Thrace and Smyrna, in the peace negotiations. Nothing else impresses them as so important. The *Vakit* says:—

"Our delegates must be ready for a great struggle against the Hellenic aspirations as to Thrace and Smyrna, for these districts are both historically, geographically, ethnographically and economically inseparable parts of the Ottoman Empire. Skilful as is the diplomacy of Venizelos, it cannot prevent the recognition of the indubitable rights of Turkey to these territories. Smyrna and Thrace, peopled by an overwhelming Turkish majority, destined to guarantee the existence of the Ottoman State of tomorrow, — we cannot make the least concession as to our sovereignty over these two. In case Greece persists, in spite of every evidence, in insisting that in Thrace and Smyrna there is a Greek majority, in case she does not wish to admit the accuracy of the official statistics or any others published till now, there may finally be recourse to a plebiscite. The moment this is accepted, we can count the Turkish case as having won, for the plebiscite will certainly establish the truth."

The *Ikdam* in its turn says:— "As to the question of Smyrna, we are in the position of a man that wishes to breathe, and does not want to be asphyxiated. We can see no reason, national, political or economic, that compels the severing of Smyrna from the Ottoman Empire and its annexation to Greece, at the price of strangling Turkey. On the contrary, in regard to the possession of Smyrna, every good argument is in our favor."

The *Ileri* writes:— "Just imagine the loss of our busiest commercial cities, that might be said to have nourished the country till now. You can see immediately to what a lamentable state the empire would be reduced. But we do not wish to contemplate such a possibility. We do not believe the leaders of the Entente, who talk about a viable Turkey, would ask us to sign a treaty that would make it a country politically feeble and economically enslaved. A Turkey without Smyrna and without Thrace would be a nonentity. After the loss of these two provinces, it would have to beg everything from abroad, even foodstuffs. All these points have of course been considered and carefully weighed in elaborating the peace treaty. We wish to believe this is so; or, to express ourselves more clearly, we refuse to believe it will be possible to detach from our fatherland provinces like Smyrna and Thrace, both inhabited by a Turkish majority."

In their zeal to repudiate all connection with or appro-

val of the acts of the Unionists, some of the papers go so far as to appear to approve of Hamidian days. Thus the *Alem-dar* says: — "Thanks to the Constitution of Midhat Pasha, for ten years this country has experienced nothing but misfortunes. The reckoning for this period mounts up to formidable figures. The thing that brought about the proclamation of this peculiar constitution was the Reval interview. But even had the plan drawn up at Reval been put in operation, would this country have been brought to a worse pass than she has now fallen into? What country has in so short a period gone through such misfortunes? Which have been worse, our territorial losses, or our losses in men? What reason had we for embarking on such an adventure? What was it that made fat old Halil declare officially that we had decided to sacrifice if need be the very last man?"

And even Ali Kemal, in the *Peyam-Sabah*, says: — "We have had a chance to see during the war that the Envers, the Talaats, the Djemals, the Moustafa Kemals and the other supporters of the 'Odjak' have not the least respect for religion. In the March 31st affair (i. e., the counter-revolution of 1909) these men showed how far they would push their hatred of religion. We also know how they deposed the Khalif of the Mohammedans. But because of the abominable and endless crimes committed during these last years, the 'Odjak' found itself completely discredited before public opinion, and had to find some other way of maintaining itself. It resorted to hypocrisy; and fellows like Enver, Talaat and Djemal, who were ignorant of the very principles of Islam, pretended to conform to them. Today they have worthy successors in Moustafa Kemal and converts like Alfred Rustem, who dare to boast of the Koran. Oh, how we should like to see the population of Anatolia, freed from the awful yoke of tyranny, take clubs and give these actors the full punishment they deserve!"

The Armenian daily *Zhoghvourti Tsain* writes: — "There is no doubt that the Bolshevist tendencies of the Azerbaijan Tartars are not founded on any belief or principle; they simply wish to profit by a general overturning to crush Armenia and join hands with the Turkish Nationalists. In the matter of principles and theories, the Bolshevists and the Azerbaijan Tartars have nothing in common. One thing else is certain, that whatever be the tendencies or intentions of the Tartars, the Russians imperatively need Baku, and the Moscow government was determined to get possession of that city, which is necessary for their industrial and economic development. The question for us is, now that the Bolshevists have captured Baku, will they stop, or will they wish to go farther and extend their occupation up to the old Russian boundary? One can hardly tell definitely yet as to that. But certainly the Bolshevists would gain nothing by occupying Armenia, where there are neither oil-wells nor wheat nor rich mines to tempt them. On the contrary, such an occupation would not be without its inconveniences for them, and might even seriously embarrass them."

ASSOCIATION NEWS

G. C. Stearns, Smyrna Summer Camp, reports camp work progressing rapidly. Mr. William J. Rapp, who recently arrived from New York, has been sent to Smyrna to assist Mr. Stearns.

Mr. G. H. Dobbin has again returned to Konia after completing his business at Constantinople.

Mr. O. P. Lee is getting his refugee work and orphans' camp whipped into shape with the assistance of Mr. Basil R. Gabriel and Mr. B. M. Noone.

Mr. W. G. Archer reports that the attendance at the "Y" in Aleppo has fallen off considerably owing to conditions. He also reports that the "Y" headquarters was robbed by a band of brigands and considerable property stolen including most of his clothing. He adds that he was thankful that the climate was warm, as the two copies of the *London Times* he had would help until he secured clothing.

Rev. C. F. H. Crathern is working hard getting the big Constantinople Camp started. He has gone to Derindjé to look up the camp equipment he used last summer at Derindjé and will return to Constantinople shortly.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

On the acceptance of the resignation of the former Grand Rabbi, Haim Naoum Effendi, Haim Bidjerano, of Adrianople, was chosen as locum tenens, pending a new election. The Jewish lay and religious councils sent representatives to meet him as far as Tchataldja on his arrival last week, and the entire body of delegates met him at the Sirkedji terminal.

The Greek Literary Syllogos of Constantinople has awarded its annual prize of merit this year to two women, Mme Rachel Naar, a Hebrew lady who has devoted herself to the rescuing of abandoned children, and Miss E. Adam, Principal of the Zappeion, a Greek High School for Girls in Pera, who has been making a fine record in this educational work for thirty years.

By imperial *iradé* the courts of the *Shéri*, or religious law, have been detached from the ministry of justice, where the Unionist regime had transferred them, and have again been placed under the Sheikh-ül-Islam. Questions of property inheritance, however, are still to be judged by the ministry of justice.

Mr. Sasha Poppoff, the Bulgarian violin virtuoso who has been staying quite a while in this city, left on Monday for Sofia, whence he will proceed to Vienna and to Holland, on a concert tour.

Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D., LL.D., Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation at Yale Divinity School, is expected to arrive in Constantinople about May 20th for a brief visit.

THE NEAR EAST

The Roumanian government has signed the convention with Czecho-Slovakia relative to the settlement of the boundaries between the two countries.

The occupation of Baku by the Bolsheviks has been confirmed by despatches to the French papers. It is reported that Enver Pasha is in that region.

Mr. Venizelos has submitted to the Greek Chamber the bill to grant an amnesty to Hellenic Moslems guilty of political crimes during the Bulgarian occupation of eastern Macedonia.

The Turkish army medical service has published statistics of the sick and wounded in the army from the date of general mobilization to the signing of the armistice, showing that the total number wounded was 1,161,130 of whom 53,809 died of their wounds and 180,256 were still being cared for, while 970,050 had recovered. The total of sick is given as 4,482,001, of whom 3,565,033 recovered, 331,818 died, and 60,116 were still being cared for. The figures do not exactly agree, for nearly 400,000 sick are unaccounted for. But the harmonization is not attempted by the authorities.

OTHER LANDS

The Turkish delegates to receive the peace terms arrived in Paris last Wednesday evening, and are occupying the apartments at the Reservoir Hotel formerly occupied by the German delegates when they went on a similar mission.

Rev. Francis N. Peloubet, D.D., editor of the famous notes on the Sunday School lessons, died March 27th at his home in Auburndale, Mass., aged 89.

The fifth meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held in Rome, beginning May 14th. The main subjects proposed for this meeting are: arrangements for the first meeting of the Assembly of the League, the League budget, ratifying of the appointments to the secretariat of the League, which appointments are now merely temporary, nomination of the members of the permanent commission on disarmament, relations with the International organization of the Red Cross, repatriation of prisoners from Siberia, etc.

The Sunday-school membership in Brazil has doubled within the past three years and now totals more than 60,000. The World's Sunday-school Association has now sent a Secretary, Rev. H. S. Harris, recently pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N.Y., to devote all of his time

to upbuilding the work in Brazil. He already knows both Spanish and Portuguese, and is thus specially fitted for work in South America.

PERSONAL

Our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to Professor and Mrs. Henry B. Dewing, formerly of Robert College and now connected with the American Red Cross in Athens, in the loss of their little son Henry, who was drowned on April 29th.

Miss Edith L. Douglass, of Samokov, arrived in Constantinople on Sunday last on her way to America.

"When we asked Dr. Adams how he is amusing himself during the vacation, he replied, 'I'm doing almost nothing.' To prove his point he gives the following facts:—Dr. Adams has been practising as a dermatologist for twenty years in Syria. He has just registered his fifty-seven thousandth case. He was never so busy as at present, for his clinics average eighty persons per day. In his spare time Dr. Adams is writing an article on the Hygiene and Health of Syria as a contribution to a book on Turkey which is being prepared by Mr. Elliot Mears, Commercial Attaché at Constantinople."

(*Al Kulliyeh*)

(This same gentleman of leisure is the Beirut correspondent of THE ORIENT.)

Rev. Ernest Pye of Marsovan and Rev. H. K. Wingate of Talas left Constantinople by Greek steamer on Monday last, on their way to America via Athens.

The University of Pennsylvania gave the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Washington's Birthday to Herbert Adams Gibbons, formerly of Robert College. Dr. Gibbons is expecting to visit Constantinople again about the end of September.

Professor and Mrs. Charles E. Estes of Robert College have a son, Charles Lee, born Wednesday, May 5.

Most of the Americans connected with Near East Relief in the Caucasus have returned to Constantinople. Col. Haskell remains with an office staff at Batoum and Mr. Yarrow at Tiflis and Dr. Ussher at Erivan. Miss Shane is staying at Alexandropol.

SUNDAY SERVICES May 16, 1920

At 11 a.m.

DUTCH LEGATION CHAPEL, Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, Rev. F. H. Black
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE,
 CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH Rev. R. F. Borough

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