

The Orient.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

A very successful Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission was held in Constantinople July 7th to 15th, in the audience room of the Gedik Pasha Armenian Evangelical Church. The delegates who came from other places were Dr. C. A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Getchell and Miss Gordon from Smyrna; Miss Lietzau, Miss Elliott and Mr. T. D. Riggs from Salonica, and as representing Caesarea, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewey; Sivas, Dr. C. E. Clark; Marsovan, Miss Ward and Mr. T. D. Riggs. There were also present Mr. Maynard of Erivan, Miss Blakely of Marash, Dr. Haskell of Samokov, Bulgaria, Miss McLaren, on her way to Erivan. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. Getchell.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was a joint session with the Conference of Armenian Evangelical Churches which met July 5th to 9th, and for which delegates had come from Brousa, Smyrna, Rodosto, and a few other places in addition to Constantinople. There were addresses on the Need and Opportunity for Evangelical Work in the Near East, the Purpose of the American Board, and the Purpose of the Evangelical Churches, and on How the Mission can Help the Evangelical Churches Attain their Purpose, the speakers being three Americans and three Armenians, followed by a most profitable general discussion from the floor. So successful was this joint session that it is planned to have them as annual features, if this can be arranged.

The meeting was fortunate in having present for a while Mr. Howard McAfee, Managing Director of the Beirut Area of the N.E.R. and Professors W. H. Hall and J. A. Brown of the American University, as well as Mr. Lex Klutts, representing the Christian Endeavor Society, and Mr. C. V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the N.E.R. from New York. Several of these friends addressed the meeting.

Salonica Station, which formerly constituted part of the European Turkey Mission and then of the Balkan Mission, at its own request and with the consent of the Balkan Mission was received into temporary but full membership in this Mission, pending such readjustment as may seem wise when political conditions make a change possible. A similar step was taken with regard to the work in Erivan and elsewhere in the Caucasus, to bring it into close relationship with this Mission, in the absence of any other. Since not a single missionary is for the present living in those parts of Turkey formerly in the Eastern Mission, such work as exists there

was placed in a similar relationship, pending later settlement.

The year 1922 marks the centennial of the Mission Press work, and this fact was marked by a special session at which a brief history of the hundred years of publication work was read, and addresses were delivered by Dr. F. W. MacCallum, Rev. H. A. Djedjizian, Prof. W. H. Hall, D.D., and Rev. E. B. Haskell, D.D., each of whom has been intimately connected with this work. In the audience room of the adjacent American School an exhibition had been arranged of a large proportion of the publications in various languages issued by the Mission Press during these hundred years, from Malta, Smyrna and Constantinople.

The second year of the Mission Language School has not been attracting special attention; but the year's report, followed by an address in excellent Turkish by P. F. Greene, M.D., one of the pupils, revealed most creditable attainments.

Another School, notice of which has already appeared in these columns, is the School of Religion, of which Rev. F. F. Goodsell is President, and which will open its doors this September. In his report of its prospects, Mr. Goodsell pointed out that at least a dozen students with a College training or its equivalent have applied for admission, besides several others who measure up nearly to that standard. Suitable quarters for the School have been rented at Roumeli Hissar, whither the Language School will also move this fall.

Quite a change was made, though this is avowedly only provisional, in the allotment of available funds as between the various stations of the Mission, in conformity to the relative amount of work actually going on at the different points. This was felt to be necessary by reason of the dislocation of populations in the past three years, as well as because of the changes in the missionary personnel and their locations. But the funds called for are largely in excess of those available for the past year. It is earnestly hoped that somehow greater sums may be found, so as to take advantage of all opportunities that have arisen.

Special emphasis was again laid, as last year, on the need and calls for medical workers. Educational work took a secondary place in the proceedings, but a Committee on Education, consisting of Dr. Reed, Miss Putney, Mr. Markham, Miss Kinney, Miss Parsons and Miss Greene, was appointed to consider the educational problems of the Mission, and to report at the meeting of next year.

The calls for new workers from America include an ordained man and his wife, a physician and his wife, and a single lady for the Caucasus; a physician, a nurse and an ordained man and his wife for Smyrna; a new man and his wife for Salonica; four men and their wives for Constantinople.

tinople and a man and wife for Brousa; also ladies to take the places of Miss Graffam who died in Sivas, and of Miss Perkins at Smyrna and Miss Dickinson at Constantinople who have served their terms. In all, there were twenty six distinct calls, nine or ten of which were for new work.

In response to a request from America, a serious attempt was made by the Mission to re-evaluate its work in its various departments and fields, to see where changes could be made so as to benefit the entire enterprise. This, however, did not lead to any revolutionary suggestions; for each branch of labor now going on appears to be abundantly justified, and the time does not seem to the Mission ripe for making any decision as to closing old stations or opening new ones.

Appropriate resolutions were engrossed on the minutes in connection with the deaths, during the past year, of Miss Graffam, Miss Parsons and Miss Allen, each of them long connected with this Mission. The news of the passing of Mrs. Baldwin came too late for her name to be included in this list.

One of the pleasant features of the Meeting was the afternoon tea served daily in the rooms of the Gedik Pasha School, the various ladies of Constantinople Station assisting.

The Annual Sermon before the Mission was preached by Rev. C. A. Reed, Ed. D., from the text Isaiah 49:6, — Our High Calling. At the Communion Table, Rev. F. F. Goodsell and Rev. H. H. Riggs presided, and Dr. W. W. Peet and Mr. D. K. Getchell acted as deacons. On another day, at Roumeli Hissar, two babies were baptized by Rev. F. F. Goodsell, — Margaret Elizabeth Dewey, and Helen Joy Fowle, after which all the delegates and friends had a chance to inspect the new house being erected for the Treasury Department.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT A.U.B.

It was a good Commencement. Many of the events were the same familiar events; but in all there was something new as well.

Professor Munier, of the Theological Faculty of Strassburg University, was a guest of the University. He was surprised and charmed at the dignity of the commencement ceremony, and at the spirit that pervaded all the exercises.

On Saturday, June 17th, occurred the annual prize declamation contest, in West Hall; and on Sunday Prof. William H. Hall, D.D., preached the Baccalaureate Sermon, from the text "These who have turned the world upside down." Monday evening came the Class-day exercises of the graduating class of the School of Arts and Sciences with its humorous and its serious side. The next evening, seven young ladies took their diplomas as graduates of the Nurses' Training School.

Wednesday, June 21st, was the great day. A goodly number of the graduates assembled in West Hall at noon for the annual reunion followed by lunch together; and at four in the afternoon came the graduation exercises of the Class of 1922, in Assembly Hall. It was interesting to see the

Greek Patriarch and the Bishop of Beirut and the Bishop of Lebanon and the Chief Rabbi and the Müfti all on the front seat side by side. Fourteen young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, one that of Master of Arts; twenty were given that of M.D., eleven that of D. D. S., four graduated as Pharmacists, and two as Public Analysts. The results of war are still to be seen in the small graduating classes; but the prospects are good for the future.

Later in the day came the Class Tree exercises, and the finals in the tennis tournament for the College championship. In the evening, the University Reception was tendered to all alumni, members of their families, and friends.

Seventy-four members of the graduating class of the Preparatory School received their certificates on Saturday, June 24, at the hands of Prof. Hall, the Principal, orations being given in French, English and Arabic. And the series of Commencement festivities came to its close with the Class Day Exercises of the Junior Classes of the Preparatory School, on the evening of Monday, June 25th.

MRS. THEODORE A. BALDWIN

Word has come of the passing away on May 16th of Matilda J. (Layton) Baldwin, at Summit, N. J., where she and Mr. Baldwin have been making their home.

She was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 9, 1845, and was married May 8, 1867, to Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin, with whom she sailed that July, reaching Constantinople August 9, 1867. They were missionaries of the American Board, first at Constantinople, then from 1871 to 1875 in Manisa, near Smyrna, then for four or five years again in Constantinople, where Mr. Baldwin was acting as Treasurer previous to the arrival of Mr. Peet; and from 1881 to 1909 in Brousa. Mrs. Baldwin was most versatile, and acquired the idiomatic use of the Turkish, Greek and Armenian languages, as few have done who were not born in the country. Her musical talent and winning voice were also put to good use, as were her abilities as a teacher. Above all, she was devoted to the good of the people for whom she had given her life, and was happiest when working for and among them. On the few occasions when she and Mr. Baldwin went on furloughs to America, they would rarely stay more than six months, for, with good health and abounding energy, they saw no cause for prolonged absence from their field of labor. Even after severing their connection with the American Board, they still lived in Brousa for several years, doing much for the people they loved, and who had grown to love them much, until under the exigencies of the great war they felt compelled to go to America.

Mrs. Baldwin has suffered much from ill health since she went home, and especially during the last month of her life. Her death is mourned by a large circle of friends in this country. A memorial service was held recently in Brousa, in the Evangelical Church.

COMMODORE PORTER HONORED

The Fourth of July ceremonies at the American Embassy this year took the form of honoring the memory of Commodore Porter, who died in this city in 1843, while acting as Minister of the United States to the Sublime Porte. Quite a large company of Americans assembled at the invitation of Admiral and Mrs Bristol, shortly before noon on the Fourth, and partook of bountiful refreshments.

The orchestra of the U.S.S. "Scorpion" struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and then Admiral Bristol gave a brief address on the American Colony in Constantinople as a family, and how they could act as such. Mr. George D. White was called upon to read the Declaration of Independence, following which the orchestra played the "Star-spangled Banner." The address of the day was given by Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal, who sketched the history of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Turkey, culminating in the Treaty signed in 1831 by Commodore Porter; he gave also the life-sketch of this interesting man, telling of the part he took in the War of 1812, and of his subsequent diplomatic career.

At the close of this address, the assembly adjourned to the front of the Embassy building, where, on the wall near the entrance to the Embassy grounds, Mrs. Bristol unveiled a bronze tablet in honor and memory of Commodore Porter, which bears the following inscription:—

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OF
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FIRST DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

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AND THE REIS EFFENDI
EXCHANGED RATIFICATIONS
OF THE FIRST TREATY BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
AT CANDILLI
OCTOBER 3, 1831

THIS TABLET WAS DEDICATED BY
AMERICANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE
FOURTH OF JULY, 1922

Just before the unveiling, Consul O. S. Heizer read a statement of the steps taken to procure and set up this tablet. The exercises were closed with a prayer by Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

The day was observed by the Y.M.C.A. Navy Club with a series of events for the sailors, at the Taksim Stadium and at Camp Mark L. Bristol.

NEWS FROM CAESAREA

A letter from Miss Susan W. Orvis, dated Talas, June 15, says "We are rejoicing in the return of Mr. and Mrs. Beach, and the work is going on in a satisfactory way. Miss Rice came with them from Sivas and is taking a short vacation here. Miss Fletcher of our Unit is detained in Beirut where she is having her eyes treated. Our schools have continued through the year and we expect to have the examinations at the end of June. Just now the work is being interrupted by an epidemic of measles, but the cases are very light. We have classes from the kindergarten to the ninth grade in both schools in Talas. There are about three hundred pupils in each. The school in Caesarea has about one hundred and fifty. These have all been conducted as a part of the N.E.R. work this year. They with all the other schools for orphans have been under my care and supervision. In the girls' school we have had departments for Turks, Armenians and Greeks, also music, dressmaking, sewing, rug-making and various industries. Church services have been conducted regularly in Caesarea, Zinjirdere, and Talas, and we have a pastor in one of our outstations. In Caesarea we have a Bible Woman."

THE "MOSLEM WORLD" FOR JULY

A very interesting article on the attitude of the Arab mind towards the Gospel in this issue is from the pen of Dr. Paul W. Harrison, whose visits to the interior of Arabia have qualified him to write in an illuminating manner on these people whose home life is so little known.

A scholarly paper on "Eclecticism in Islam," written by the Rev. Arthur Jeffery, M.A., a professor of Oriental languages in the American University at Cairo, indicates in a very careful and discriminating analysis the origin and development of Islam, especially dealing with Sufism, and the more modern Babism and the Ahmadiya movement, all of an eclectic character.

Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, the editor, has an interesting study on a particular class of the Mohammedan traditions which are known as the *Hadith Qudsi*, or Holy Traditions, so called because they purport to contain the actual words of Allah. Examples of such traditions are given in this article, some them obviously based on Jewish and Christian sources.

Interesting details of the life of Turkish peasants are to be found in a second article by the Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smyrna; and Miss M. Cay, who has spent nearly thirty years in village work in Egypt, gives a graphic account of some of her experiences under the title "Off the Beaten Track." The history of the Moslem sect known as the Ibadhites and their present condition is described by the Rev. Percy Smith, of Algiers.

THE TURKISH PRESS

The *Ikdam* says the financial situation is bad, favoritism still prevails, and while the Government tries to find new sources of revenue, it does not cut off useless expenses. It continues: "A correspondent writes that 25% of the revenues from indirect contributions never get to the Treasury. The various departments are full of useless charges. The ministers often go on trips to Switzerland, one of the richest countries in the world. What is it that makes the use of autos in Constantinople so necessary? The annual amount expended for autos alone is reckoned at Ltq. 100,000.00. Our rulers hardly know our own country. The information brought by those who have visited the provinces is terrible. Ruin has fallen upon those regions to an unparalleled degree. The country people are without houses, huts, clothing, utensils or implements. They have nothing. The word comes to us from men of weight and intelligence; and we fail to understand how those in charge of the affairs of a country reduced to such an extreme of misery can bring themselves to spend money for unnecessary things. People are so poor, and yet here is the superfluous using of automobiles. Our officials have not seen other countries; if they had, they would first of all consider the needs of the peoples in the interior of the country. We have neither roads, nor schools, nor bridges, nor villages, nor trade centres, nor mills, nor underwear, nor shoes, nor food. And yet they say that 27,000,000 liras are insufficient for the governmental needs of the country! The greatest crime of the Turks is that they ignore their economic administration. In Pera, the Christians are all the time building houses, while on the Stamboul side (i. e. among the Turks, - Ed.) there is nobody to even drive a single nail. Constantinople is founding all its hopes on the revenues of Anatolia, but these are barely enough for its own local needs. Constantinople must look out for itself."

The *Ileri* compares Enver in his changeableness to mer-

cury or to a chameleon, and says: - "Enver is passing through every stage of metamorphosis, - Panislamist in Turkey, Bolshevik in Russia, and anti-Bolshevik in Bokhara. To him there is no difference between the principles of nationalism and internationalism, of religion and atheism, of conservatism and liberalism. We assert that he is suffering from the Napoleonic disease, though there is a large difference between heroism and bravado. We question, with modern historians, whether Napoleon really helped France by dragging her into adventures. After his glorious exploits, France shriveled and shrank. Napoleon III., too, whom Victor Hugo called the Little Napoleon, did not serve France by dragging her into the 1870 disaster. It was national sovereignty, proclaimed in 1871, which gave France her new birth and strength. Nations that are out for adventures, always suffer loss thereby. Who knows how many innocent victims Enver will make in the regions of Touran?"

The *Ikdam* thinks that Enver has hardly the modern means of warfare at hand in Turkestan to make any successful stand. It says "What resources have the bashi-bozouks of Turkestan to allow Enver to make any show against the red army which has over a million and a half soldiers, and against which the armies of Koltchak, Denikin and Wrangel have successively beaten themselves to pieces? His movement will be followed by massacres in mass, and by executions. It will again be the Turks and the Moslems who will suffer in consequence. The Moslems ought to come to their senses and stay quiet. They have a very brilliant future in Asia, even though we cannot yet see it appearing above the horizon. But it is not by force of arms that it will dawn. It is an unpardonable crime to draw the sword to settle what time alone can arrange. Russia has need of the Moslems of Asia to assure her economic prosperity. The time will come when Russia will kiss the hand of the Moslems."

Referring to an article by Hussein Djahid Bey in the Turkish daily *Vakit*, about the murder of Djemal Pasha the *Bosphore* says: - "After asserting that Djemal Pasha cannot have fallen victim to Bolshevik bullets, since he was on such excellent terms with the Soviets, Hussein Djahid Bey loudly proclaims that the former Minister of Marine could have been killed only by the same hands that destroyed Talaat, Beha Shakir, etc. This is possible, and in our present ignorance as to the real authors of this crime, we will not uphold the contrary. But let us come to the point of real importance. Hussein Djahid affirms that those who think that by striking down a Talaat or a Djemal, they can kill their spirit in the Turkish nation, are grossly deceived. For one Talaat or one Djemal killed, there will be hundreds of Turks ready to follow in their footsteps. This we have never doubted, and we might have stated that Hussein Djahid had gone to entirely useless trouble to mention it, were it not for the very special significance of the fact that after four years of war and three years of armistice, and especially after such frightful misfortunes as have fallen on Turkey, this assertion is made by one of the chief Union and Progress men."

The *Vakit* has the following Fourth of July editorial: -

"THE ORIENT"

Annual subscription price, in Turkey, fifty piastres; abroad, fifty cents.

Address communications to the Editor, Charles T. Riggs, Bible House, Constantinople.

All business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager, Arthur C. Ryan, Bible House, Constantinople.

"Like everyone else, we have the right to share in the joy of the American people who are celebrating their great national day. July 4, 1776, is one of the most important days in human history. It is the date that marks the founding of a great State and of an independent civilization. America cannot keep out of world politics; she could not, even if she would, remain indifferent to the interests of civilization. In Turkey, the deficit in our material and moral budget increases more and more because all our affairs come up against impossible barriers; while in America there is a super-abundance of energy, which makes for progress and prosperity. Among us, there has been shown a very sincere disposition of friendship toward this people. But unfortunately this friendship of ours has not been reciprocated. It is through the voices of the American capitalists that we can make the truth known to the Americans."

The *Peyam-Sabah* scores its political opponents for accusing clear-sighted men of lack of faith. It says:—"During the world war, the sacrosanct Unionist Committee cooked up the expedition to Egypt. Djemal (Pasha) was named as commander-in-chief of the Palestine front, so as to become the second Conqueror (*Fatih*) of the Nile. Djemal, just as his train was leaving Haidar Pasha, made his audience weep by these words:—'Either my casket will be brought back, or I shall succeed in planting our sacred flag on the banks at Cairo.' What silly words! The whole expedition was fantastic, and dangerously so. The enemies of this expedition, which only weakened and decimated our army, were stigmatized as having little faith. During the last days of the general war, when our armies on all fronts were collapsing one after the other, Dr. Nazim and Behaeddin Shukir and all the chiefs of the Unionists, were for continuing the war to the finish at all costs. Those who did not approve of this senseless decision, according to them lacked faith. Dr. Riza Tewfik, who was made minister of public instruction in the Tewfik Pasha cabinet after the armistice, was instructed to make an announcement to the Chamber of Deputies, and he began with the words: 'Gentlemen, do not forget that we are beaten, that we have been vanquished in the world war.' Hardly had he finished when the Chamber passed a severe vote of censure on him, and he was forced to leave the platform. According to the Unionist mentality, the philosopher had very weak faith. He ought not to have publicly proclaimed our defeat. But all these men who are accused of feeble faith are really men of good sense and of judgment who see events with a clear eye. Can one imagine a greater injustice than to talk of so sacred a thing as our faith as if it were a political instrument?"

AMERICA'S STREETS NOT PAVED WITH GOLD

We have received the following appeal from the Y.M.C.A. in New York:—

"Will you kindly use your utmost influence to prevent students from coming to the United States without assurance of adequate funds? The Committee on Friendly Relations

has been overwhelmed in recent months by such men, who either arrived on our shores almost penniless, or through the cutting off of their remittances from home, or through some other misfortune, are unable to support themselves. This problem is made acute, almost to the point of hopelessness, by the prevailing industrial depression. There is an idea that students may come to the United States at any time and there easily earn most or all of their expenses, while carrying a full college course. Our attention has been recently called to an article that appeared in a newspaper in the Far East regarding a student who came to America only a few years ago with only 50 dollars and has recently returned home with a Ph.D. degree and money jingling in his pockets. In more fortunate times there was some element of truth in this statement; but it is not fair to encourage these men to come here now, only to face disillusionment, embarrassment and sometimes despair. Even while writing this letter I look out into office upon an Asiatic student who arrived a week ago with just enough money to carry him past the Immigration officials and who is now on our hands penniless, and with no assurance of remittances. What are we to do with such a man? Much as we wish to help him and others of his hearty, courageous spirit, it is impossible to send him to any college without any money to support him, and we may be compelled to return him to the Immigration authorities. Such an experience is just as painful to us as it is to the victims."

BOYS' WORK CONFERENCE

The second World Conference of Y.M.C.A. Workers among Boys will take place at Pörschach am see, Austria, between Villach and Klagenfurt, in the Austrian Alps, May 30 to June 10, 1923. About 600 delegates from nearly fifty countries are expected, and in order to secure the full quota assigned to any country, the delegates should be registered before November 1, 1922. Under the general theme, "The leader of boys, what manner of man should he be?" some of the main topics discussed will be The Place of Boyhood in the Nations of the World; A Religious Work Program for Boys; Self-Government for Boys; Training Volunteer Leaders; Training Boys to Serve, and many others. Addresses will be given by men of national and world prominence. The afternoons are given to sports and games of all sorts. Two hotels are furnishing the accommodations, and they have agreed on a uniform charge of three gold francs per day for ordinary food and lodgings. A registration fee of twenty-five gold francs is required from each delegate. Special privileges such as half railway rates on all Austrian railroads, free visas on all passports, and the elimination of all taxes customarily imposed upon strangers, have already been secured. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. F. D. Steger, Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., 40 Rue Cabristan, Pera, or from Mr. J. A. Van Dis, Executive Secretary, 3, Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland.

NEWS NUGGETS

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Compton of Marsovan are spending the summer in Europe.

Several seals have recently been in Constantinople waters.

Mr. Triandaphyllakos, Hellenic High Commissioner at Constantinople, has resigned this post.

Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal has gone to Karlsbad to take the baths, expecting to visit his son in Vienna before returning to his post in Constantinople.

By error, Miss Grohe of Smyrna was reported in our last issue as ill of small-pox. The trouble was afterwards diagnosed as typhus; Miss Grohe is now slowly recovering.

The former Grand Rabbi, Haim Naoum Effendi, has gone to Angora, and it is rumored that the Kemalist Government wishes to send him to the United States as its representative.

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Prof. and Mrs. Murray of Constantinople College and Mrs. F. F. Goodsell and two children have joined the summer colony at Cham Korea, Bulgaria. Miss I. F. Dodd goes there the first of August.

General Townshend, famous in connection with the siege and capture of Kut-el-Amara by the Turks, has been to Angora on a visit during the past month, against the wish of the British Government.

Rev. E. A. Yarrow, for the past two years Director General of the Caucasus Area of the N.E.R., living at Tiflis, passed through Constantinople the first week in July, sailing July 8th with Mrs. Yarrow and three children for America.

Djemal (Pasha), one of the famous triumvirate of Talaat, Enver and Djemal, of sinister memory, was assassinated in Tiflis last month, by persons unknown. He was during the war Minister of Marine, and Governor of Syria, and was very cruel to the Arabs.

Mrs. Mary Hamlin Ladd, widow of the late Rev. George E. Ladd, of East Andover, Mass., died on June 12, following a paralytic stroke. She was born in 1863, the daughter of

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Cyrus Hamlin, the founder of Robert College, and was married in 1896 to Mr. Ladd, who had been a tutor in the College. She leaves two daughters.

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, D.D., General Secretary of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance, of New York, spent some time in Constantinople early in July, securing the cooperation of the Gregorian and Orthodox Patriarchs in this movement for world peace.

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Mr. Howard B. McAfee, Managing Director of the Beirut Area of the N.E.R., and Prof. William H. Hall, D.D., and Prof. J. A. Brown of the American University of Beirut, reached Constantinople July 7th. Prof. Brown, together with Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director at Constantinople, went on to the Caucasus with Mr. Vickrey.

Mrs. R. S. M. Emrich, who has been working with the Near East Relief in Constantinople, leaves August 1st for the Caucasus, to study conditions of Relief work there, in preparation for her return to America, where she will take up the publicity campaign for the organization, to raise money for its work.

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A disastrous fire on July 26th destroyed some 300 houses in the Yel Deirmen district of Haidar Pasha. It is stated that half of the sufferers were Jews, more than one-third Turks, and the rest Greeks and Armenians and others. The extreme heat and drought of July which increased the danger of such fires was broken by drenching rains the last two days of the month.

The American Luncheon Clubs of Constantinople have arranged an American community picnic to Kilios, on the Black Sea, on Saturday, August 5th, and chartered Shirket steamer No. 60 for the trip. There will be bathing and sports during the stay there and the return trip will be by moonlight. There will be a talk about the Bosphorus by a member of the Club on the way up the Bosphorus.

In the course of the recent campaign of the Near Eastern colleges for funds in America, Dr. W. B. Adams of Beirut University delivered a broadcasting lecture in Hartford, Conn., on Robert College, Constantinople College and the American University of Beirut. It was on a 200 metre wave-

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length, and extended over a radius of at least 50 miles, and between ten and twenty thousand people heard him.

Rev. Paul Nilson writes July 12th, that he and Mrs. Nilson, Mrs. Block, Mr. Goldsbury and Miss Hotson "are revelling in Namroun's healthful climate." Once a month he goes to Tarsus to preach; the audience is 100 or over. Church and Sunday school are kept up in Namroun also. The summer school in Tarsus, conducted by four of the Adana Girls' School pupils, numbers 55. About a hundred people come weekly to Dr. Haas's clinic at Tarsus. Messrs. Bobb and Hoagland have gone on a trip to Egypt.

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The mortality of the city of Constantinople for the four weeks ending July 29 was 1183, as compared with 1191 during the corresponding period of 1921; but there were marked increases in the number of deaths of infants, — 316 as compared with 161 during the previous four weeks, — and in the number of cases of typhoid fever, — 145 as compared with 72 in June. Very few of the latter have been fatal; but the Sanitary authorities have issued warnings regarding precautionary measures.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, arrived from New York July 5th, accompanied by his secretary and by Mr. Gordon Berry, European Representative of the N.E.R. They left on the 14th for a tour of the Caucasus. They were later joined there by some 25 State Secretaries of the N.E.R., who had quite an Odyssey in reaching Constantinople from New York, owing to the series of breakdowns on the S. S. "New York" on which they took passage. They left the ship at Naples, and it finally arrived in the Bosphorus July 26th, forty-seven days from New York.

The Syria Mission of the Presbyterian Board held its annual summer meeting at Suk-el-Gharb, in the Lebanon, July 7 to 14. Most of the sessions were held in the mission residence, the celebration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday the 9th being in the Suk-el-Gharb Church. There were daily devotional services of three quarters of an hour, the underlying theme being the peculiar temptations that come because of the distress of the world, prevailing pessimism and discouragement. Besides these daily services, a special devotional Conference was held on Wednesday, July 12, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m., on the topic "Finding the will of God in the new conditions which we face."

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