

The Orient.

Vol. VIII. No 31

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3, 1921

Price, Five Piastres

A LULL IN GREEK OPERATIONS

Since the battle at Seid Ghazi, when the Turks tried to make a stand but were driven eastward by the Greeks, there has been practically no fighting in Anatolia. Some Greek naval units have cruised along the shores of the Black Sea, and dropped a few shells in Sinope and Trebizond, according to report; but though there were rumors of a Greek landing—or of three landings—on the north coast of Asia Minor, there seems to have been no truth in these. They sufficed, however, to drive the Turkish troops out of Nicomedia, which at last accounts had been evacuated by the Kemalists. It is stated that they have not entirely withdrawn from the region of Kodja Ili,—as the peninsula between the Gulf of Nicomedia and the Black Sea is called,—but that a strong guard is stationed at Aktche-Shehir, to prevent a Greek landing at that point.

Interest now centres around the rumored arrival in Angora of General Broussiloff, the famous Russian fighter, as representative of the Bolshevik Government. One version even had it that quite a large contingent of Russian cavalry, composed however entirely of Mohammedan troops, had crossed the frontier toward Erzroum, following him up, to reinforce the Turkish army. As far as can be ascertained up to the hour of writing, General Broussiloff has not yet left Russia, and may not be coming. But an agreement of some sort between the Kemal government and Moscow would seem to have been signed, though not yet accepted formally in the Soviet capital. The exact terms of this agreement have not been made public.

There have been and are being wholesale deportations from many of the towns and villages on the Black Sea coasts of Asia Minor, especially of Greeks; and rumor has it that all the Greeks and Armenians of Konia have been deported toward Harpout. There have been some massacres connected with these, the extent of which it has not yet been possible to verify.

THE AMERICAN LUNCHEON CLUB OF CONSTANTINOPLE

A large and representative party of Americans residing in Constantinople foregathered in the dining hall of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in Yildiz Han, Galata last Friday, and organized "The American Luncheon Club."

Admiral Bristol, U. S. High Commissioner, attended as guest of honor. Among others present were Mr. Ravndal,

U. S. Consul-General, President Gates of Robert College, Dr. Peet and Mr. Fowle of the American Mission, Mr. Jaquith of the Near East Relief, Mr. Davis of the American Red Cross, Messrs. Gunkel, Joblin, Blackett and Brewster of the Standard Oil Company, Messrs. Chester and Kelley of the U. S. Shipping Board, Consuls Moser, Heizer, Randolph and Burri, Colonels Castle and Cox, U. S. Military attaches, Mr. Stearns, Secretary of the High Commission, Captain Cotton and commanders Merrill and Colby of the U. S. Navy, Mr. Day of the American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mr. Heck of the General Motors Corporation, Dr. Hoover of the American Hospital, Mr. Bristol of the Y.M.C.A., Messrs. Bergeron and Brown of the American Express Company, Mr. Gillespie, Commercial Attaché, Messrs. Conn, Smith, Schellens, Dawson, Claiborne and Moore Gates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Mr. Booth of the American Black Sea S. S. Corporation, and several others, forty-five in all.

A delightful luncheon had been prepared and was thoroughly enjoyed in the bright and airy rooms placed at the disposal of the meeting. A happy spirit of fellowship added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Mr. Ravndal presided, and at "coffee and cigars" explained the whys and wherefores of the gathering. He said there was no American community as large as that of Constantinople anywhere between Rome and Manila. This very fact imposed responsibilities. The colony must hold high and in honor American traditions and ideals, and organize its household in a fitting and dignified manner, so that Uncle Sam need not be ashamed of it. Certain distinct attributes were required of any foreign community of consequence in a non-Christian, exterritorial country. We had school and church and hospital and bank and Chamber of Commerce, etc. But certain features were still lacking. In order to achieve these additional requisites, it would seem meet to have an American communal or colonial organization which also would take the initiative in arranging for the proper celebration of national holidays, in welcoming distinguished American visitors, and generally function as the articulate organ of the community. A club had suggested itself, but while such an institution might be realized in five or ten years it had been thought best to begin with a Luncheon Club, to meet and commune once a week, and to be composed of Constantinople Americans exclusively.

The speech was heartily applauded, and Mr. J. Wesley Conn, Manager of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, moved that the American Luncheon Club of Constantinople be now and hereby organized. Mr. C. Claffin Davis of the American Red Cross seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted by acclamation.

A motion also was carried unanimously, making the temporary organization permanent. The committee of management consists of Messrs. Ravndal, Gunkel, Conn, Chester, Fowle and Brown.

Mr. Ravndal then introduced the High Commissioner, Admiral Bristol, who received an ovation. Admiral Bristol satiated that he was proud of the American Colony of Constantinople, and he described its gratifying growth and achievements, alluding in detail to philanthropic undertakings, educational and charitable, as well as to commercial and financial enterprises, all of which had been established on sound foundations and constituted a safe guarantee of the development of American influence, both cultural and economic. He would emphasize the capital importance of 100% Americanism, untainted and unadulterated, as essential in representing American interests abroad, and warned against lowering, whether in business dealings or otherwise, the high standards of the mother country. The High Commissioner wished the newly formed Luncheon Club every success in its ventures, expressing the confident hope that it would always remain as it was in its birth exclusively and fully American in its character and aspirations.

The speech of the High Commissioner was received with enthusiasm and warmly acclaimed. A rising vote of thanks to Mr. Conn for his loyal and efficient assistance in launching the Luncheon Club terminated a memorable event in the annals of the American colony in Constantinople.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

The Greek paper *Patris* has some sensible remarks on the present situation:—

"We must remember that the enemy, in their retreat from Kütahia and Eski Shehir, succeeded in keeping together the larger part of their forces, and in carrying away heavy guns in abundance. This explains the great battle that the Kemalists were able to give after Eski Shehir, when they brought into line all their forces. It was only after that defeat, which was of considerable importance, that we could speak of disorganization and dislocation in the Kemalist ranks. Still, this disorganization is not such as would justify speaking of the end of the war. The war is not finished, and cannot end before the enemy not only acknowledges his defeat but is considered by the Greek general staff as annihilated. The real objective of the Hellenic offensive is nothing less than Angora, although we do not yet know whether it is a matter of actual military occupation of that city, or simply of forcing its evacuation as the capital. One thing is sure, that the seat of Kemalism will hear the roar of the Hellenic guns. Parallel with the advance on Angora, the Greek army will clear the Nicomedia zone, so as to allow the unfortunate inhabitants to return thither. As for the question of Pontus, the information given by military and political leaders in Smyrna is more reserved. The army men interviewed gave us to understand that the matter was still be studied.

"As for political considerations, it may certainly be ex-

pected that, after the immense sacrifices undertaken by Greece, the extent of her demands may be enlarged, for the war looks forward toward national ends that are more or less distant. The conditions under which the campaign in Asia Minor is now being carried on are not the same that they were when it began with the Greek occupation of Smyrna. The Athens Government realizes all these facts, and shares the feeling of the mass of the nation, that it can no longer be content with merely the provisions of the Sèvres Treaty."

The Armenian daily *Zhoghvourti Tsain* comments thus: "The advance of the Greek army after the fighting at Seid Ghazi cannot go far before the railroads newly secured shall have been repaired, the civilian population disarmed, and new forces concentrated to carry out the second part of the plan. During this needed delay, which may last a week, the Hellenic cavalry will be active west of Angora. As long as the railroad from Eski Shehir to Angora and the Nicomedia-Bolou region are in the hands of the Kemalists, the advance of the Greek army is strategically impossible. To march through this region, the Greek army must detach some of its columns from the left wing at Biledjik to go in the direction of Geynik and Mondourlou. It might also advance toward Adabazar and Bolou with the forces which are again to be disembarked at Nicomedia, or else by transferring a part of the troops concentrated at Midia to some point on the Black Sea coast, not very far from the mouth of the Bosphorus, so as to be able easily to establish contact with the left wing of the Greek army. The Circassians and Abazzes of the Bolou region, whose villages have been devastated by the Turkish bands, might play an important part in the military operations on this front."

The Turkish daily *Tevhid-i-Efkâr*, writing July 28th, says:—"Yesterday there was a rumor of a Greek landing at Aktche-Shehir, where it was stated two regiments had disembarked. Information coming to us from various sources shows that up to last evening there had been nothing of the sort. Still, a Greek landing on the shores of the Black Sea is very probable; and Aktche Shehir seems the most likely place for such a move. This port is 55 kilometres from Bolou and 120 kilometres from the Sakaria river, where the right wing of our army is stationed. It is also 200 kilometres from Angora, and is thus the nearest point both to our army front and to Angora. In our opinion, if the enemy does not land more than the strength of one division, the purpose of this detachment will be limited to burning the coast villages and engaging our forces set to guard the coast. All needed measures have been taken by our army, and there is no need to worry about the landing forces marching into the interior."

The track and field representatives of Yale and Harvard won last week in their joint meet with those of Oxford and Cambridge, at Cambridge, Mass., by 8 events to 2, the American universities securing four second places to England's six. The world's record in the broad jump was broken by Gourdin, the Harvard negro athlete, who cleared 25 feet 3 inches.

TURKISH PATRIARCHS AND POPULATIONS

(From *Le Reveil*)

On Thursday, July 21st, about two in the afternoon, three personages climbed the steps to the landing of the great door of the National Assembly, Angora. They were tightly dressed in new stamboulines, and wore headdresses or *kalpaks* very much like those of the Persians, but of a taller model. Each held a sort of sceptre of light color. They might be likened to the white batons which M. Lepine provided for the policemen of Paris.

When the three personages reached the door, the sentry presented arms. They were Mgr. Dorotheos, Patriarch of the Turkish Orthodoxes of Anatolia; Mgr. Surmeyan, Patriarch of the Turkish Gregorians of Anatolia, and Mgr. Arpiarian, Patriarch of the Turkish Catholics of Anatolia. All three were expected at the office of Moustafa Kemal. The evening before, each of them had received from the secretary of the president a note as follows:—

"His Highness the General-President having a communication of extreme importance to make to Your Beatitude, Your Beatitude is invited to appear tomorrow at two in the afternoon, in official costume (*elbisâi resmîni-zî libas olarak*), at the palace of the Grand Assembly."

The three Turkish Patriarchs of Anatolia were very much surprised to meet each other before the executive-legislative palace, for they were each ignorant that the same invitation, or rather, summons, had been sent to the other two. On learning the fact, they did not feel any the more reassured.

"It surely cannot be to a banquet that we are invited!" said Mgr. Surmeyan.

"Tell me," asked Mgr. Dorotheos, of Mgr. Arpiarian, "How do you translate into Turkish *Kyrie eleison?*"

Mgr. Arpiarian raised his eyes to the ceiling, murmured a few words in Latin and was getting ready to reply to Mgr. Dorotheos, when an aide-de-camp approached the patriarchs.

"His Highness the General-President awaits you," said he, "I have orders to introduce you immediately."

A moment later, Their Beattitudes found themselves in the room of the dictator. The latter had an anxious look. Furiously smoking a cigarette, he strode up and down the great chamber. Seeing the visitors in stambouline, he cried:—

"Oh! you are here? I am very pleased with you. You are true patriarchs, patriarchs who are not too insistent as to their rights, but profoundly conscious of their duties. I have called you here to make an announcement to you. The perfidious Greek has attacked us; he has even gained some ground. But that does not disturb us. Our plan, you know, is to retire on Sivas, when Angora is threatened, and on Erzurum if the enemy should advance as far as Sivas. But then . . . there is now a threat of a landing on our coasts, at Ineboli or Samsoun or Trebizond, to take us in the rear. Ismet Pasha and Fevzi Pasha will prevent this danger. But I was right in distrusting the perfidious Greeks. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

Moustafa Kemal paused, and then, addressing Mgr. Dorotheos he continued:—

"My words are not directed to Your Beatitude nor to your flock. You are Orthodox Turks. The government of the Grand Assembly is sure of the faithfulness of these Turks of recent date, and just as sure also of that of the Gregorian Turks and of the Catholic, Armenian and Roman Turks."

The three Beattitudes bowed their heads in acknowledgment. They bowed so low that their head-dresses nearly turned a somersault.

"But," proceeded the General President, "in the very interests of your faithful flocks, we have decided to remove into the interior all the Turkish Orthodox, Gregorians and Catholics, over 14 years of age, from the shores of the Black Sea, for if ever a landing should take place, the Hellenes, without any regard to the Turkish character of the Orthodox, Gregorians and Catholics of the Anatolian coasts, would do as they have done elsewhere, and enroll them forcibly in the army. So that this measure has been taken to protect them. As far as concerns the Orthodox Turks, it has already been put into execution in Samsoun, the centre of the Pontic movement,—a movement which, thanks to the theoretical and practical Turkification of the various elements in Anatolia, has lost its justification. After Samsoun will come the turn of Ineboli, then of Trebizond, and so forth. And after the removal of the Orthodox Turks, — maybe simultaneously with theirs, — will take place that of the Turkish Gregorians and of the Turkish Catholics. You will note that this applies only to the men. As for the women and children, they will not be displaced, but will stay in their homes under the protection of the authorities. Both men and women will be grateful for our solicitude, and will bless us, and their children will bless us, and their children's children."

The three patriarchs made a new obeisance.

"Now," resumed Moustafa Kemal, "to prove your gratitude to the government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, one and indivisible, you will sign a declaration in which you will acknowledge that the displacement of which I have spoken is a necessity; that the Government has acted wisely in coming to this decision, and you will close by begging us to put it into effect as soon and as widely as possible."

Not one of the Beattitudes made a reply, so Moustafa Kemal spoke:—

"My friend Kilidj Ali Bey, president of the tribunal of independence, would be charmed"

"We will sign the declaration! We are ready to do so," murmured the patriarchs in unison.

The bony features of the dictator expanded into a smile.

"Nothing less could have been expected from your faithfulness and patriotism," said he, slowly, accenting each word. "Here is the declaration, all ready."

And taking from his desk a large sheet, he held it out to Mgr. Dorotheos, who affixed his seal. Mgr. Surmeyan and Mgr. Arpiarian followed in their turn.

Replacing the document on his desk, the dictator rose. The audience was ended. The three Beattitudes bowed for the fourth or fifth time, and backed out.

LEW WALLACE AND BEN HUR

The *Congregationalist* of July 14 contains a very interesting story by Mr. W. E. Lougee of a most important chapter in the life of General Lew Wallace, which we quote in part. It will be remembered that General Wallace was from 1881 to 1885 American Minister to Turkey, a post which he filled with great credit. The incidents of the present account happened before this, when he was Governor of New Mexico. The story is given in General Wallace's own words.

"I had always been a Free Thinker and an unbeliever in Christianity as it was taught. Robert G. Ingersoll was an intimate friend of mine, and I was what is known as an infidel. I was returning East in company with Mr. Ingersoll. Passing through a pretty town we saw several church spires. 'Is it not strange,' said Mr. Ingersoll, 'that so many supposedly intelligent people will be led into such a foolish belief and to accept such teaching as is given under those church spires? It is all a delusion, and when will the time come that such teaching as is found in the so-called Bible will be cast away as foolish and fanatic? Wallace, you are a scholar and a thinker. Why do you not get the material for a book and write it and send it out into the world to prove the falseness of the religion of Jesus Christ, and show that no such person ever lived, much less sent out such teaching as is found in the so-called New Testament? Such a book would make you famous and would be of the greatest value in helping to remove from the world this delusion of a so-called Christ and world's Savior.' This suggestion impressed me deeply, and I told him I would try. I went on to Indianapolis, my home, and told my wife my decision. She was a member of the Methodist church, and of course did not favor such a step. But my mind was made up, and I began to search libraries here and in the Old World for every scrap of information that would throw any light upon the times when Jesus Christ was said to have lived. Some years were spent in gathering material from every source possible. Getting all the data together, I began to write my book. I had written nearly four chapters when a conviction came over me that Jesus Christ was as real a person and teacher from a historical standpoint, as was Socrates, Plato, Cæsar and others of the olden days. This conviction became a certainty and I knew that Jesus Christ had lived upon this earth, simply from a study of the records of the times in which he lived. I was in trouble. I had started out to write a book to prove that no such person had ever lived; now I was faced with irrefutable evidence that he was as real a personage as Julius Cæsar, Mark Antony, Virgil, Dante and a host of others. I looked the matter squarely in the face and reasoned that if he was a real personage (and there was no doubt about that) then was he not the Son of God and the Redeemer of the world? A feeling of uneasiness and a fear that I might be all wrong began to trouble me. A growing conviction began to take ground that perhaps he was all that he claimed to be. One never-to-be-forgotten night, in my study at my home in Indianapolis, this conviction became a certainty. Dropping down upon

my knees, for the first time in my life I prayed to God to reveal Himself to me, to forgive my sins and to help me become one of His real followers. The light came into my soul early in the morning, about one o'clock. I wakened my wife and told her that I had accepted Jesus Christ as my Savior and Lord. You ought to have seen her face as I told of my new-found faith. 'Oh, Lew!' she said, 'I have prayed for this ever since you told me of your intentions to write this book, — that you might find Him is so doing.' We knelt together in that early morning hour and together thanked God for His mercy and care in guiding me to know Him. Then I asked, 'What shall I do with all this material that has been collected at so much expense and labor?' 'Why,' replied my wife, 'just change the four chapters you have written, finish the book and send it out into the world to prove from your own study and research that Jesus Christ was all that he claimed to be, — the Son of God and Redeemer of the world.' I went to work at once and completed my book. You will find upon the fly-leaf that it is dedicated to my wife. That is how the book was written and how I became a follower of Jesus Christ. I started out to write a book to prove to the world that the religion of Jesus Christ was a myth and foolishness. By study I was led first to believe in Christ as a historical personage, and later to accept him as personal Savior and to become one of his followers."

M. VIVIANI AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

In a recent article in the *Petit Journal* of Paris, M. Viviani, the former French Premier, draws attention to the proposition of President Harding for a conference on disarmament, and its relation to the League of Nations centering at Geneva. He states that the League of Nations has had the matter of disarmament under consideration for more than a year; and says that if now the American Government can solve the problem, it would be a cause for pure joy, and the solution would be welcomed as one of the greatest of historical achievements. He calls attention to the fact that the place where it is done makes no difference, that it is after all the practical solution which is desired, and that this will very much please the smaller nations as well.

M. Viviani goes on to say that some have accused the League of Nations of being an unsuccessful attempt; but says it is not fair to expect too much of an institution only a year old. The Brussels Conference, he states, was instituted and conducted by the League, and its conclusions were accepted by the Supreme Council, which in itself is a victory. Further, the League has elaborated a plan for the financing of Austria. So also it will have its share in the triumph of the plan for disarmament. This question, for the discussion of which the various governments have now been called, is the most important one before the world. But another objective toward which all must strive is the moral progress of the world. There must be a disarmament of the spirits, and over this, no technical commission can have any control.

SUNDAY

- 10:30 Service on U.S.S. "St. Louis"
 1:30 Special picnic for U.S.S. "St. Louis." Watch the bulletins for particulars
 4-7 Concert and free Lemonade
 8-9 Sunday Service. (All are welcome). Speaker, Dr. Robert Frew. ("First Chaplain of U.S. Navy in Constantinople") Soloist, Sergeant Clements (B.G.H.Q.)
 9:00 American Movies and Music

MONDAY

- 2-3 Americanization Club
 8:30 Movies and music.

TUESDAY

- 8:30 Dance

WEDNESDAY

- 1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.

MONASTIR, SERBIA

The history of missionary work in Monastir begins with the year 1873, when after a preliminary investigation in June and July, a permanent settlement was made in October. Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Baird, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Jenney and Rev. C. D. Marsh went there, all young and inexperienced but full of enthusiasm. They found a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, half of them Moslem and most of the rest Orthodox Christians, with a large number of Jews. Monastir is situated on a branch of the Czerna River, which flows into the Vardar, and is about twenty-five kilometres east of the northern end of Lake Presba. It was the capital of the Turkish province of the same name, and a city of some commercial importance. It then had no rail connection, but has since been linked up with Salonica by a railroad. Evangelistic work there from the first encountered the unreasoning opposition of the ignorant leaders of the ancient churches, but both in the city and in several outlying districts little by little a group of sincere Christians grew up. In 1883 a building was secured for the girls' school which had been carried on for some time as a dayschool, and a boarding department was thus made possible. The accommodations were later enlarged so that the school had about fifty pupils. Monastir was the centre from which began work for the Albanians, lying farther west. The field was twice divided, once by the erection of Salonica as a separate station, and again by the setting off of the Albanian field and the occupation of Kortcha.

By the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, Monastir was transferred from Turkish to Serbian rule. This complicated the situation of the American missionaries in the city very much; for all their work had been till then carried on in the Bulgarian language for the Bulgarian majority of the population, save that the Girls School was so international that English was perforce the language of the institution. During the

world war of 1914-1918, Monastir changed hands more than once, and the school was compelled to shut down altogether. It was reopened again last year, but with a small attendance, there being eight boarders and twenty-two day pupils. The many problems connected with a change of government and of official language have still to be fully worked out. But Monastir will always be an important centre, and evangelistic and educational work will be needed there.

AMERICAN ZIONIST UNIT IN PALESTINE

(From *The Bulletin of the League of Red Cross Societies*)

The American Zionist Medical Unit was equipped and dispatched to Palestine by the Zionist Organization of America in June, 1918. The Unit consisted at that time of 45 persons; it now commands a staff of over 400, including 50 physicians and dentists, over 100 nurses, large hospital staffs in four cities and an administrative office in Jerusalem. It operates 4 hospitals with a total capacity of 225 beds in which about 4000 patients are treated every year. The number of dispensary patients runs into hundreds of thousands annually, and it ministers to the needs of all elements of the population, Jews, Christians, Arabs and other religious groups.

This Unit had introduced into Palestine several things which were unknown before, among them being a pathological laboratory, an electric lighting system and a steam laundry in the Jerusalem hospital. In addition to operating hospitals and clinics in the larger cities of Palestine, it has established a thorough-going system of medical inspection and aid of school children. In Jerusalem especially this medical school inspection is very highly developed, three nurses taking care of the eyes, skin and teeth of the children in addition to periodic medical examination of general health conditions.

The Unit is conducting also a Nurses' Training School, where seventy girls, natives of Palestine, are being trained by American nurses and physicians. By next summer these girls will have completed their three years' training and will be able to take the place of American nurses. This Nurses' Training School is the first in the world to teach the theory of nursing in Hebrew, and it has served to introduce a new profession among the young women of Palestine.

The American Zionist Medical Unit is therefore virtually the Public Health Department of Palestine and it is now confronted with the problem of taking care of the influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

PROF. A. H. HAIGAZIAN

(An appreciation in the *Zhoghvourti Tsain* by one of his pupils.)

His was not the life of an imperious and ambitious director or of an easy-living professor, but of modest and quiet devotion to the educational work in the Jenanian College at Konia. He was the man Mr. Jenanian had picked and

trained as best suited to be the principal of his institution. By his many sided proficiency as a scholar, philosopher, artist, theologian, philologist and archæologist, as well as by his noble gifts of heart and soul and his acts of charity and benevolence, he won encouragement and respect. The most salient feature of his character was that he kept his name hidden under the veil of modesty and let it be revealed through deeds and merit alone.

Born in Hadjin, he entered the Central Turkey College as a boy of 14, and graduated in 4 years. Then he went through the three years course of the Theological Seminary at Marash, and taught 2 years in Saint Paul's Institute, Tarsus. In 1894 he went to the United States and studied a year in Chicago University, another year in the Hartford Theological Seminary, two years in Yale University and six months in Toronto University, Canada.

He won the degree of Ph.D. and other titles in most of the branches he studied. He had no yearning for glory or profit. Burning with the desire to help his countrymen he came back to be the director and head teacher of the Jenanian College at the invitation of its founder, and he held that position for twenty years. He was not its president alone, he was its laborer, superintendent, steward of the boarding department, treasurer, etc., as well. Apart from all these duties he helped the local Protestant Church with his learned and eloquent sermons.

As a writer he has won no fame. His name has but seldom appeared in the *Avedaper* and in the *Iconion* (the college paper) as the writer of scientific, archæological and pedagogical articles. But he has put the impress of his proficient mind upon a careful and excellent work, a pocket encyclopedia in Armenian, and has written out a book on physics for young people. I deem it the duty of his many pupils and friends to publish these manuscripts which, I am told, remain in Konia, and so to save them for Armenian literature.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND AGRICULTURE, II.

The paper quoted in our last issue but one by Dean Reiser of Nanking University gave the theory of agricultural missions in a very concise way. But nothing was there said about the work already done by the American Board in other lands. The sending out of Mr. Lester J. Wright as an agricultural missionary for Harpout was mentioned; but this branch of activity by the American Board dates back to 1817, more than a century ago, when a trained farmer was among those sent out to work among the Cherokee Indians of Tennessee. Another farmer was in the party of twenty-one who sailed around the Horn in 1819, to open the Sandwich Island Mission. These facts are recalled in the *Missionary Herald* of last January.

At the opening of the world war, Mr. Charles H. Riggs, son of Rev. Charles W. Riggs of Oberlin, Ohio, and grandson of Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., one of our Turkey pioneers, was ready to go as an agricultural missionary into Albania, and had been so designated. But war conditions shut off Alba-

nia, and so Mr. Riggs has since been doing splendid work in Shao-wu, China. The American Board has also had in Mt. Silinda, Africa, Mr. John P. Dysart in a similar capacity for the past ten years, and two years since he was joined by Mr. Emory D. Alvord. It is interesting to note that both these men, as well as Mr. Wright, come from the great northwest, the chief agricultural section of our country, being from Minnesota, Utah and Wisconsin respectively.

There has recently been organized in America an International Association of Agricultural Missions, which issues a quarterly organ, *World Agriculture*. Its president is Mr. W. H. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and it has already stirred up much interest among students in schools of agriculture regarding the possibilities of foreign service.

In the reconstruction of mission work in this prevaillingly agricultural country, this branch of missionary work is sure to come more and more to the front. Many an ordained missionary has already given the local farmers aid and advice from his own experience on the home farm, and in many places agricultural machinery has been introduced through them, as well as good seed and other such aids.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The bulletins of the City Health Department for the four weeks July 2 to 30 show a total mortality of 1217 as compared with 1188 during the previous five weeks, and 1226 during the corresponding four weeks of 1920. Of these deaths, 224 were from enteritis or infantile diarrhea, 88 from congenital feebleness and malformation, 198 from tuberculosis, 78 from pneumonia, 43 from other diseases of the respiratory system, 121 from organic diseases of the heart, 80 from cerebral hemorrhage. There were six suicides recorded, 31 stillborn, and 27 victims of accidental death.

One of the men taken off by brigands from Candilli some weeks since has made good his escape, and reports that the rest are held for ransom in the forests of Alem Dagh.

THE NEAR EAST

The Bolsheviks seem to have put an end to Armenian resistance in the Zankezour region, and to have reoccupied Resht in Persia as well.

It is announced that King Constantine of Greece, after a brief stay in Eski Shehir, will also visit Brousa.

According to a Greek paper, King Constantine and

Moustafa Kemal were classmates at the Military Academy at Potsdam, Germany.

OTHER LANDS

The open championship of the United States, won last year by an Englishman, was won back on July 22nd by an American, James Barnes.

The Cunard liner "Mauretania" was badly damaged last week by a fire which started from a cigarette spark. Three decks were completely destroyed half the length of the ship from the bow aft. Fifty cabins were destroyed. She was in Southampton harbor being refitted for her next to trip to America. It may take six months to make the necessary repairs.

The poor market for cotton, and the resulting inability of the cotton growers to buy sufficient food, has resulted in the outbreak of an epidemic of pellagra in a large section of the southern cotton belt of America, with threatened famine. The Red Cross and the U. S. public health service have been asked by President Harding to make immediate investigation.

The Allied Supreme Council will meet in Paris tomorrow, to consider the question of Upper Silesia. Colonel Harvey will probably attend, but in an unofficial capacity.

Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, D.D., has resigned his position as editor of the *Congregationalist*, which he has held since 1889, and is to become Principal of the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., on the first of January next. He is sixty-one years old.

The 1920 census of Switzerland shows that the Protestants have gained about 110,000, while the Catholics have lost 7,800. The present figures are: Protestants 2,217,978, Catholics 1,593,538, and Jews 20,955.

Sherwood Eddy is spending the summer in England studying industrial conditions.

President John E. Merrill, Ph.D., of Central Turkey College, finds occupation for his leisure time while he substitutes for Secretary Barton in the Boston office of the American Board, in speaking and lecturing so vigorously that one would not realize he was on a furlough for needed rest. He gave the Hartford Seminary Commencement address, on "The Scientific Study of Spiritual Life;" he spoke at the Women's Foreign Missions Summer School at Northfield, Mass., July 12-19, and he is announced for a series of addresses at the Conference at the Isle of Shoals, August 6-27.

PERSONAL

Mr. Fuller and Miss Small of the Near East Relief unit at Harpout, arrived in Constantinople from Samsoun on Thursday last, on their return to America.

Miss Sophie M. Meebold of Monastir, Serbia, arrived in Constantinople last Friday on a visit.

At last accounts Mr. Lester Wright, Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny and several other workers were still at Samsoun, having been unable to secure permits for interior travel.

Dr. Ruth A. Parmelee, of Harpout, was ordered out of the country about the middle of June, and despite all protests by Turkish friends in the city and others, was sent away under guard to Sivas. Fortunately when she reached there, the orders were reversed, and she was allowed to return to her field and work. The Vali of the province, who seems to have been responsible for this act, has since been removed by order of the Angora government.

Rev. and Mrs. Merrill N. Isely, Miss Pauline Rehder and Miss Elsa Reckman, who have been studying at the Language School the past year, left on the Italian steamer "Merano" for Beirut yesterday, on their way to Aintab. It is expected that later the two young ladies will go on to Marash.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post and family, of the Kouia Hospital, reached Constantinople on Monday from America. Dr. Post is to remain for the ensuing year at Robert College, taking the duties of his brother, Dr. Bertram V. D. Post, during the absence of the latter who starts in a few days with his family for a year's furlough and study in the United States. Miss Maclean arrived with them.

Rev. F. F. Goodsell and family and Miss Catlin left yesterday for a few weeks' vacation in Cham Korea, Bulgaria.

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SUNDAY SERVICES August 7, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. H. A. Maynard
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, August 2nd

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.53	20 leva	0.27
Pound sterling	5.52	20 marks	0.38½
20 francs	2.41	20 kronen	0.03
20 lire	1.36	Gold lira	6.35
20 drachmas	1.52		

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