

The Orient.

Vol. VIII. No 49

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, December 7, 1921

Price, Five Plastres

THE VISIT OF VICE-ADMIRAL NIBLACK

The U. S. battleship "Utah," which arrived in Constantinople harbor on Nov. 12, sailed out of the Bosphorus last Monday, after a three-week's visit. During that time Vice-Admiral Albert P. Niblack has entertained several parties of Americans on board, but the reception planned for the American community as a whole had to be postponed twice because of rough weather, which might have made the sail out to the battleship uncomfortable. This reception was finally held on Dec. 3rd, and was much appreciated by all who could attend.

Admiral Niblack has been occupied while on shore, both with routine business pertaining to the division of the Fleet based on Constantinople, and with social duties. The High Commissioner and Mrs. Bristol have kindly given several groups of friends an opportunity to meet the distinguished Vice-Admiral at the Embassy; Consul-General and Mrs. Ravndal also invited a large number of Americans to a reception at the future home of the Consulate-General, the Evgenides House on Rue Petits-Champs, Pera. The Vice-Admiral took time to visit both of the American Colleges, he met the teaching staff and inspected grounds and buildings.

He was the guest of the American Luncheon Club on Friday, Nov. 25th, and of the University Club of Constantinople on Wednesday, Nov. 30th. On both occasions he gave short addresses in response to the invitations extended him. At the University Club luncheon at the Hotel de Londres, he was introduced by Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, who mentioned some of the achievements of Vice-Admiral Niblack, especially during the world war. In his address, Vice-Admiral Niblack spoke of the remarkable solidarity of the human race in its instincts, and of the fact that differences are rather the result of training and of traditions. He emphasized the injurious effect of propaganda. In speaking of the efforts to ensure peace, he mentioned various traditional policies of different countries, like the "No entangling alliances," the Monroe Doctrine, and the Open Door policies of the United States; and he said that in order to get what everybody desires, namely, security through disarmament, there must be mutual concessions.

The genial manner and the quiet humor of this naval man were greatly appreciated by all who were privileged to hear him.

Vice-Admiral Niblack's rise in the United States Navy has been rapid. He was promoted to be Commander in

1906, Captain in 1911, Rear-Admiral in 1917, and Vice-Admiral this last year. Graduating from the Naval Academy in 1880, he has served in almost all parts of the globe, including Alaska, Cuba, China, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Mexico, besides being Naval attaché at Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and Buenos Aires. He saw active service in the war with Spain, in Cuban and Philippine waters, shared in suppressing the Filipino insurrection of 1899-1901, was in China during the Boxer campaign, and has commanded successively the U.S.S. "Iroquois," "Tacoma," and "Michigan." When America entered the great war, he was Commander of the U. S. Naval forces based on Gibraltar. After the armistice, in connection with four other Admirals of other nations, he was in Adriatic waters attending to Austrian affairs. While there he instituted the system of communications which connected Vienna by wireless with various stations and by land wire with Paris,—a system that has been of the greatest service. Later he was in charge of the Naval Intelligence Department in Washington. He is now Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval forces in European waters.

The "Utah" has left for Pola; where she is expected to make a brief stay, going thence to Naples.

BOLSHEVISTS THROW OFF THE MASK

Last Friday there appeared the announcement of the proclamation of the central Bolshevik Government concerning the Caucasus so-called Republics. It was as follows:—

"The isolated existence of the Transcaucasian Republics leaves these States in an inferior position as regards bourgeois and capitalist countries. A close political alliance would serve them as a sure guarantee against all attempts coming from counter revolutionary forces, and would confirm the Soviet power at the threshold of the Near East. Political union would in fact give to the Republics the power to establish between themselves a close economic union, the realization of which has been tried more than once. Meanwhile the disunion of the Republics could only make worse the already endangered economic situation of the Transcaucasus, and impoverish the masses of the people; it would give rise to a series of misunderstandings as between the Republics. Transcaucasia represents an economic whole, and its material development can prosper only through the economic union of all the Caucasus. And lastly, the existence of several Commissariats of the People, and of the institutions of the three Republics uses up much force and much money, and creates a useless duplication in the work of many departments. For this reason, action by united forces in the

principal and most important branches of state life would strengthen and fructify Soviet labor.

"Acting on the foregoing facts, the Kav Bureau considers it indispensable to conclude immediately a Federal Pact between the Republics, and especially in the domains of military, economic, financial and foreign policy."

For a good while, the quasi-independent governments of Erivan, Tiflis and Baku have been really under the control of officials sent thither from Moscow. Of this latest development, a writer in the *Bosphore* says:—"After the invasion by the Bolshevik armies, the independence of the Caucasian States had in fact ceased to exist. This today is the next to the last step for them toward the annexation that can hardly be long delayed. This stage, which according to the wording of the announcement is dictated by the necessities caused by the Caucasian peoples living so close to each other, is nothing but a measure taken by the Kav Bureau (the bureau of the Pan-Russian Communist party which acts in the Caucasus). This party, which till now pretended to act legally and which worked only secretly, has now decided to come cynically to the surface in the political life of the Caucasian peoples, to put an end to the civil institutions that are demanded by the free existence of nations. Its purpose is not to consolidate and simplify the constitutional and administrative machinery, as it pretends. It wishes to bring confusion among the peoples by depriving them of those institutions that keep them distinct, -- in other words, to destroy their national individuality. It is the next to the last stage of an imperialistic thrust, the continuation of the traditional policy of the Empire of the Tsar. It is the assassination of nations that have come again into independent life, at the very moment when the universal conscience of Europe and the world definitely upholds the right of peoples to an independent existence."

MORE VETERANS STILL

A friend has called our attention to the incompleteness of the list of veterans we published two months ago. Several names were inadvertently omitted, and we owe an apology to those veterans who deserve at least equal honor with those in the published list. Dr. Harvey Porter, of Beirut, heads the list, with fifty-one years of service, having come to Syria in 1870; and Mrs. Porter is but one year behind him. Nearly as early were Rev. O. J. Hardin, who came out in 1871, and Mrs. Hardin, who followed him two years later; also Rev. F. W. March, who came out in 1873, and Mrs. F. E. Hoskins, who as Miss Harriette M. Eddy, came out in 1876. All these point to the splendid climate of Beirut, conducive to longevity. We should also have mentioned Rev. G. A. Ford, D.D., of Sidon, and Mrs. W. K. Eddy of Sidon, who both arrived in 1871. These names bring the list up from twenty-four to thirty-two, who have been in service forty years or more. We should very much appreciate further additions if there are such, to make the list complete.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Address by Prof. F. H. BLACK, Robert College, before Educational Conference, Constantinople College, Nov. 16. Abridged.)

No other city in Europe presents the complicated social problems found in Constantinople. Language, national pride, civic ambition, religion, and education: -- in Constantinople all these are centrifugal forces tending to drive asunder the various elements that compose a cosmopolitan population. Only a city of such commercial importance and of such strategic location could exist under such conditions. Besides all these, the present political impasse, the stagnation of business, the widespread poverty, and the uncertainty of the future, all contribute to make a most discouraging social problem.

Now of the numerous agencies working for the social welfare of the various communities, that which has the greatest potential importance is the native common school. The foreign schools have their place in a city like this, but if education is ever to come into its own in the largest sense it must be as a native product. And anyone who studies the schools of the city bearing in mind the obstacles with which they must contend can have for them only the highest respect.

The primary aim of education is to make well informed, efficient, and honorable citizens. But to secure this end we must seek further for a more fundamental aim, -- the ethical. The ultimate aim in education -- that from which all proximate aims proceed -- is the formation of character. Schools are indeed only one of the means by which this aim may be attained. Many well informed, efficient, and honorable citizens have attended school but little, or even none at all. But their education leaves something to be desired. This something is culture, not that polish which enables one to make one's bow gracefully in drawing-rooms, but rather that training which gives one a more accurate estimate of one's own powers, of the relations of men, and of the forces of nature; such training, as fits one for the higher duties of citizenship.

And in our time the schools have become the principal agencies for the education of the young. Two or three generations ago children got a much larger part of their training through practical work usually at the side of parent or other relative in the household, on the farm, or in the shop. As a practical training for many of the duties of citizenship that education had certain advantages in discipline, orderliness and industry that schools can with difficulty approximate. And the educative value of this training was also quite the equivalent of much of the training now secured at school. That old fashioned training was a discipline which it is hard to replace by school routine, for by it the boy or girl was being trained by the performance of useful and necessary tasks, whereas most of the discipline of our schools is secur-

ed through artificial exercises set for the occasion. It is a rare teacher who can give to such tasks the reality and the interest that attaches to the performance of actual work.

Now as I conceive it, the school must provide a training as valuable from the educative point of view as was this practical discipline, and, at the same time must awaken in the pupil some knowledge and appreciation of the larger interests of life, such as his natural and social environment, government, literature, religion, and the great world of life and movement of which he is a small part. The instruction offered should be a living message to opening, eager minds, a message throbbing with the interest of reality.

Even in the higher range of studies of the college and the university, it is this reality of the task that is so frequently lacking. Our teaching continues on the dead level of the artificial exercise when it ought to glow with the interest of the living task. We may apply to any branch we teach or study the words of Milton to his correspondent Hartlib: "Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he have not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only." The school program must give a discipline suitable to daily needs of ordinary men, and it must also provide the instruction necessary to the needs of the future citizen in all his relations to the social order. The future not only of the boy or girl but also of the community and the nation is to a marked degree in the hands of the school teacher. No other institution except the home is so determinative in its influence upon the child as is the school.

Man's most important invention is the alphabet. With this invention a whole world of intellectual activity was thrown open. It then became possible to pass on accurate information from generation to generation. Probably next in importance stands the invention of printing, which made it possible to multiply books rapidly and cheaply. It remains to secure universal and thorough education. Such a thing is not so far away as it may seem at a glance. But it can come only when there is a universal demand for it. Laboring men are coming to understand that they can better their condition to any considerable extent only by achieving greater skill in their work, by securing better training. Hence they want education for themselves and for their children. Such general education seems to me the only secure hope of a stable industrial order, the only probable solution of the conflict between capital and labor. For such education will bring a sense of social equality. This result will be achieved mainly through education of the young in schools.

In Constantinople the great need at present is for good elementary and secondary schools of the usual type, schools that give a good training in the fundamentals. That is the first long step in education, and that step has not yet been completed in Constantinople. There is no great demand for highly equipped specialized schools except in one or two fields. The schools have their opportunity mainly with young children, and that only for a few brief years. Our main

emphasis, then, must be on primary and secondary schools. And to this end the primary need is for well trained teachers of both sexes who will have the ability and the ideals necessary to carry forward the work of the schools. There is one thing in particular that the foreign schools must take care to do, which is, to educate their students for their own communities and not out of them. I can not feel that these schools will have done their full duty or grasped their greatest opportunity until they shall have found some way to send out an increasingly large number of well trained teachers into the schools of the country. The future here and everywhere is, in a peculiarly vital way, in the hand of the school teacher.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *Peyam-Sabah* says that the Turkish population of Constantinople is indulging in too much optimism while the Turks are undergoing great disasters and are headed for ruin. "The Constantinople policy knows no bounds, it never tires, it never changes. It is characterized by an astounding optimism. During the general war, every time that news came of defeat on the various Turkish fronts, we considered each one of these reports as a final victory. Nor have we been able to get over this stupidity that we showed during the war. We march on with eyes shut and do not see the truths that lie right in view. With our inveterate optimism we have lost in twelve days vast territories that have been conquered at the cost of thousands of victims, we have had every patriotic tie broken that used to unite us with Africa, and in all this we have not been moved by these catastrophes. In the presence of such facts, the more we shut our eyes, the more the enemy opens his. Happily Anatolia is not asleep as we are, in our optimism. It is doing its duty in the strife."

The Armenian daily *Zhoghvourti Tsain* thinks it would be to the interest of the Turks themselves if they should give more than the usual guarantees as to quiet in the districts handed back to them. It writes:—"We are convinced that neither the Turkish press nor most of the Turkish leaders have been disposed to consider the highest interest of the State as to this, nor to talk a common language with us on this basis. According to the Turks, an understanding can be reached only with promises and words which are only stereotyped phrases. What prevents us from having any confidence in such false words, are the massacres of Adana, which succeeded the hecatombs of the Hamidian régime, the deportations in mass, the huge massacres and the forced conversions during the great war, the massacres of Hadjin, Marash, Zeitoun and Marsovan, as well as the forcible detention of our women and children in the Turkish harems. The Turks systematically deny all these horrible abominations which have roused the indignation of the civilized world. They bring forward the privileges accorded by the Conqueror to the Christian populations who have preserved till now their religion, their language, their well-being and their prosperity.

They attempt to justify their last barbarous acts by coming in the last place to the serene conclusion that there does not exist any Armenian question outside the frontier of the Republic of Erivan."

The Turkish daily *Ileri* reports the assassination of Djemal (Pasha), former minister of marine, and the second member of the infamous triumvirate of Talaat, Djemal and Enver which ruled Turkey during the war. The survivor, Enver, is reported to be in Batoum.

The Turkish daily *Tevhid-i-Efkhar*, while it sees that the Turks, realizing the dangers that threatened their fatherland their people and their religion, have taken drastic measures that have astonished two worlds and have rejoiced the shades of their ancestors, still thinks that all has not been done, and that the economic war is as important as the political. Here is the advice it gives:—"It is a crime of high treason to encourage our enemies to suck our own blood and to seize our belongings so as to waste us to a skeleton. If we keep on in our neglect and tolerance in this regard, we shall have brought on evils whose consequences will be disastrous for the Turks. We ought by this time to realize that Greek commerce in our capital flourishes only thanks to the thoughtlessness and unwitting generosity shown by Turks and Moslems. Are we thus to still contribute indirectly to support the Greek army, so that it may the more easily kill our brothers in Anatolia? If we cannot go ourselves to the front to share in this struggle for emancipation, we can at least form an economic front at Constantinople. And it is this front which in the end will save our country."

The *Ileri* is convinced that the trouble between the Ecumenical Patriarchate at Phanar on the Golden Horn and the Hellenic Government at Athens is due to the fact that the latter will no longer provide subsidies to the Holy Synod at the Patriarchate. It continues:—"We do not know what the Turkish Government will now decide about the matter; but we can confidently affirm that these faithless subjects will be compelled to knock long and loud at the gates of the Government with their prayers and supplications, and will still not get a hearing. But anyhow the influence of the Ecumenical Patriarchate does not extend beyond the walls of Phanar. The new Orthodox Patriarchate that has been set up in Anatolia, on the demand of the Christians, has concentrated in its hands all the clerical influence and authority. This new Patriarchate gives unceasing proof of constant faithfulness to the government of Anatolia."

NOTICE

The Ladies' Society of the Gedik Pasha Armenian Evangelical Church will hold a Bazaar in aid of the furnishing of the new Church Hall at Gedik Pasha, Bali Pasha Yokoushou, in the same Hall, on Monday, Dec. 12, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Bazaar will be opened with brief exercises in which Mrs. G. H. Huntington, Miss A. M. Burgess, Dr. Peet and Prof. Z. Bezdjian will participate. Lunch will be served at moderate prices. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCE WORK IN SIVAS

(Extract from letter by Mr. R. K. Van Velsler, Accountant, Sivas, May-October, 1921)

"I found my work as accountant for the Sivas Unit of the Near East Relief very interesting. Paying the individual remittances brought me into contact with all types of native people. This money was sent through the Near East Relief by relatives and friends in America to their friends and relatives in need in the Sivas district. A great many came from far away villages, walking sometimes two days, to receive their money. They were so glad to get it and so grateful that it was with great difficulty I restrained them from kissing my hands.

"One old woman made a journey of some fifty miles to see if money had been sent to her. As luck would have it, two sons in America had sent her \$400, and naturally she was overjoyed. She was entirely out of money and the cold weather was beginning. This money probably will save her from sickness or even starvation in her little peasant village during the coming winter. Her sons in America would have been more than repaid if they could have seen the joy in her face when she received the money they had sent her.

"I wish the friends and relatives in America would realize how much even a small amount of money means to these people of the interior of Turkey at the present time. It will mean keeping many alive during the coming winter. The weather was cold in October and a hard winter is predicted. Owing to war conditions, the available food supply is very limited and the prices are going higher and higher. It is a mystery to me how some families exist.

"During the month of September, I paid out 1324.15 Turkish liras through these individual remittances from relatives. In many instances it is very difficult to locate the payee. The Near East Relief then makes every effort to search for the person in question, and with one exception all remittances designated for people in the Sivas district have been paid. For instance, a remittance sent in July, 1920, arrived in Sivas in August, 1920, and search was immediately started to locate the woman concerned. By methods of every description, we finally ascertained through our Armenian orphanage in Tokat that this woman had applied there for relief. We thereupon sent this money to Tokat where it was paid in August, 1921. It had taken over one year to reach the woman, but she received it when she was applying for admittance to the soup line for food.

"Knowing that the people in the interior are in desperate need of money, the Near East Relief is untiring in its efforts to locate the families and make payments."

(From *Near East Relief*)

Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., sailed on Monday last for Egypt where he expects to be for a couple of weeks, on publication business.

Beginning with January 1st, 1922

THE ORIENT

will appear MONTHLY, as a four-page paper

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In Turkey, 50 piastres.

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All communications or new items for publication should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

All matters pertaining to subscriptions or advertising should be addressed to the Business Manager,

Arthur C. Ryan,

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE DECEMBER 7, 1921

**EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM MISS MABELLE
PHILLIPS, CAUCASUS AREA, N.E.R.**

*"Alexandropol, Polygon Orphanages.
October 2, 1921*

"The last week in September brought us to a realization that winter is at hand, and made us wish to hasten more than ever with our preparations for our family of 4,500 boys. This climate apparently believes in sticking to the calendar, for promptly on September 21st, the first day of the winter solstice, we found our nearest mountain covered with new snow. It made us rejoice that a quantity of fine leather for making shoes was already in our industrial shop, and we longed for the winter material for making suits and coats which is still on its way to Alexandropol.

"Until this winter material arrives, our workroom in the city is giving employment to 81 women, making blouses, trousers, and rompers out of grey and blue flannelette. This work gives the women enough money to care for their children at home. The boys look quite neat in these new costumes although we wish for less sombre hues for the kindergarten tots. During September this workroom and the workroom at Polygon turned out 7,069 garments and 225 pairs of stockings. Not the least welcome of these were 700 bathrobes, grey flannelette without and blue within, for children in the hospital suffering from trachoma, favus, and scabies. These bathrobes are not used for lounging about the hospital wards—oh no! As soon as they were received seven hundred happy kiddies, and a few more sans bathrobes, almost sans anything in the nature of garments, rushed out of doors into the brilliant sunshine. 'Better than medicine for them' exclaimed one of the doctors.

"The big event of the week for the orphanage managers was the removal of all boys with chronic trachoma into two

orphanages at the end of the orphanage Main Street. Until the new post for trachoma is ready for them, these 875 boys will live in a world apart from the rest. They will have their own dining rooms, school rooms and work. Thanks to the example of native personnel, this segregation was carried out with enthusiasm. The boys marched to their new home waving flags, carrying their bedding and singing.

"Another big event was the 'big show' held Saturday evening in the little theatre for native personnel. The theatre was radiant for the first time in its existence, due to the arrival of six great hanging lamps from America. The show consisted of singing by a picked chorus of boys under the leadership of an older orphan who displayed some talent in distributing parts and bringing out harmonious effects. An Armenian lullaby, sung by twenty clear-voiced boys, is a goodly thing to hear.

"As September closes, we count our flock anew and find 240 have been added to the fold during the month. Captain Yarrow has authorized us to take in new boys till the number reaches 6,000. That means 'double deckers' or four in a bed sometimes, but the boys all understand that the alternative means boys left in the city and villages to die. Since we began to accept new boys again, the number of applicants has increased daily. On the last day of the month 105 appeared.

"Many of these new boys must go straight into hospitals where we have at present 999. But the deaths this month have fallen to 17, 12 of these being old cases of enteritis impossible to cure. Hospital care of favus, trachoma and scabies, of which we have 814 cases at present, would not be necessary if it were not for the desirability of isolation. Subtracting this number from the total 999, leaves 185, which number represents the only real hospital cases in our big family of 4,500.

"We have been able to buy fresh vegetables this month which makes the menu much more satisfactory. It is still difficult, however, to obtain fats. When the first loads of cabbages began to come in, there was a real furor. Like hungry little rabbits, the boys followed the ox carts to the vegetable cellar and tried to nibble the green leaves through the slits in the carts. Potatoes, onions, carrots and cabbages with bread make a diet very different from the grass and black bread which children in the surrounding villages are eating. Our boys appreciate this difference so keenly that to mention it as a matter of rarely-needed discipline often brings tears."

(From *Near East Relief*)

THE DEPTHS OF THE BLACK SEA

The greatest depth of the Black Sea has been measured at just about the geometric centre of the sea, on the meridian of Sinope, where it reached 2255 metres (7400 ft.) From this point as a centre, the bottom is nearly flat for a long distance in every direction; so that the larger part of the Black Sea is in the shape of a long, flat vase. The elevation of the bottom

OTHER LANDS

Japan is reported to have agreed to the 5-5-3 basis for naval disarmament, as proposed by Secretary Hughes; and America, England and Japan are nearing an agreement on dismantling fortifications in the Pacific, as a further guarantee against trouble in that quarter.

PERSONAL

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, has left the Caucasus for Tabriz, Persia, to visit the work of the N.E.R. in that region.

Miss Bodil Biorn, formerly in Moush and Bitlis, has returned from Norway to Constantinople, where she will remain for the present.

Miss Esther Sutton and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Flint returned from America on Saturday last by Greek steamer via Piraeus. Miss Sutton will be engaged in stenographic work at the Bible House, and Mr. Flint in the Treasury of the American Mission. Mrs. Flint resumes her work at the Sailors' Club. With them came Rev. Arsen B. Schmajonian, who has been in America several years, and who came back to visit his aged mother in Pera. He will be here six weeks.

NOTICE

The third address in the series of Educational Conferences at Constantinople College will be given Wednesday, Dec. 21st, at 5 p.m., by Mr. Kegham Kavaffian, Director of the Armenian Central School, Galata. The attention of teachers in the city is called to the change of hour, - 5 p.m. Instead of 3:15 as formerly.

SUNDAY SERVICES December 11, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Pres. C. F. Gates, D.D.
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Miss Elsie Jenison
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

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