

The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20, 1921

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ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

Five hundred and sixteen students have already registered at Robert College for the year 1921-22 and the official opening took place on Thursday September 16th at morning Chapel. There is every prospect of a happy and successful year, notwithstanding the serious business depression in the city and the uncertain state of affairs in the surrounding country. Because of better travelling facilities many members of the faculty were able to take their vacations abroad and have returned much refreshed in body and spirit. A fairly large group of new men, instructors, assistants and one or two professors have joined the teaching staff and will no doubt bring inspiration and new thought into the lives of the students.

In the Chemistry Department, Professor Dwight L. Scoles, M. S., has been appointed acting professor. He is recently from Illinois Wesleyan University.

The English Department is fortunate in obtaining two new assistants. Mr. George P. Hayes, M. A., Harvard, and Mr. F. Stroud Read, B. A., University College, London; as well as five new instructors: Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, A. B., Dartmouth, Mr. Gordon P. Merriam, B. S., Dartmouth, Mr. Ralph E. Kent, A. B., Princeton, Mr. Charles H. Scribner, Jr., B. S., Princeton, and Mr. Walter F. Myers, Jr., E. M., Lehigh University. Mr. David D. Baker, A. B., Heidelberg University, will be instructor in Mathematics, and Mr. Carl Ford Stockdale, A. B., Ohio University, in the Commercial Department.

The Engineering Department has added to its staff Mr. John P. Ninas from the Engineering School of the University of Nebraska, as instructor in the forge and foundry. Professor Scipio and family are expected back after their year in America, but as yet they have not arrived.

Professor Clarence R. Johnson, M. A., Brown University, has been appointed Professor of Sociology. He came out to Robert College ten years ago as an instructor, but was obliged to leave on account of ill health. Several years ago he completely recovered and returned to Constantinople last year as head of the social survey of the city. It is very gratifying to his many friends at Robert College that he is now able to come back and take up his work amongst them again.

Two nurses have been appointed for work in the Infirmary, both of whom received their training at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. Miss Elizabeth S. Frost of Princeton, N. J., is head nurse and Miss Nellie L. Estey of Florenceville, New Brunswick, is her assistant.

The Community School has started again under Miss Whittle's able management in the residence of Mr. Tuysizian and recent repairs to the three rooms which constitute the school proper have made an enormous improvement. Miss Whittle has also the good fortune to have an American assistant full-time teacher in Miss Elizabeth P. Otte of East Northfield, Mass., who taught recently in Rye Seminary, Rye, N. Y.

Dr. Wilfred M. Post and family have arrived to take up a year's residence at Robert College. Dr. Post is filling his brother's place while Dr. Bertram Post is taking a year's furlough in America.

It is interesting to learn news of those who were on the faculty and staff of Robert College and who left at the end of last year. Professor Dickinson has been appointed on the staff of the Engineering School of the University of Vermont. Professor Fowle is studying at the University of Michigan. Mr. Diacoff is planning to study in Vienna and Shafak Bey is visiting his home in Tabriz, Persia.

Dr. Gates in his sermon on Sunday morning spoke of his aspirations for the year for all those connected with the College. He emphasized the importance of spiritual values over things physical and material, and pointed out the necessity of high ideals and noble purposes as we set out upon the new year.

E. T. S.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ABSOLUTELY NEEDED

We are told on absolutely first-class authority that the American Red Cross Executive Committee is seriously contemplating the entire withdrawal of its staff in Constantinople and the closing up of its work.

The Foreign and Insular Division of the American Red Cross began work in Constantinople with the idea of having this city as the base for its work for the Crimea, Caucasus and all Southern Russia. This was before the collapse of the forces arrayed against the Bolsheviks. When the Red Cross came here, it was with the resolve to enter no local work at all, but to use Constantinople merely as such a base.

With the withdrawal of General Wrangel's forces from the Crimea, in October and November of 1920, there was added to the 35,000 or more Russian refugees already in the city from the regions of Odessa and the Caucasus a new avalanche of 117,000 wretches, fleeing from slaughter. This big problem was shared in the solving by several organizations. The French Government undertook to care for a large number. The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red

Cross, acting through the Disaster Relief Committee organized by Rear-Admiral Bristol, cooperated with Major Davis of the American Red Cross Mission. Other bodies helped not a little. General Wrangel's army was placed at Gallipoli, and in the island of Lemnos, and elsewhere, and cared for by the French. As far as possible the American organizations helped in Constantinople itself.

It is difficult to grasp the full significance of the disaster that had overtaken these Russians. Driven from home by a most seriously impending flood, they were almost literally naked and starved; and tens of thousands of them would have died had not American generosity kept them alive until now. As they fled from their homes, they had not had time to carry away anything with which to support life here, nor were they able, without language or experience, to get into any productive labor in a city already overcrowded with the unemployed.

Through distribution into various Slavic countries or to regions farther away, and to a certain extent through repatriation of those who had not been connected with armed resistance to the Bolshevik forces, the total number of Russian refugees in Constantinople has now been reduced to about 32,000. Some of these have succeeded in securing steady employment. A few are still living on what they brought with them. But the American Red Cross has for some months been feeding 17,000 of them, a number which has now by stringent measures been cut down to about 12,000.

If there ever was a legitimate disaster relief carried on by the American Red Cross, it has been that of the Russian refugees in Constantinople. The great disaster that brought them here is now possibly to be followed by another great disaster, in the contemplated withdrawal of the Red Cross before it ought to cease operations. Orders have been issued for the closing up of the work by the first of October; but the wires are being kept warm with a flood of cable messages beseeching the organization not to desert this horde of the distressed without giving time for other arrangements. While a gradual withdrawal may prove necessary, more time is needed to let these victims find some other way of living.

Any and every American in these parts who has any influence directly or indirectly with the American Red Cross in Washington is urged to be prompt in using such influence, that the good name of the United States may not be endangered by the desertion of ten or twelve thousand helpless human beings without giving them sufficient warning or a chance to adjust themselves.

CAUCASUS CONDITIONS

(From *Near East Relief*)

The following cables from E. A. Yarrow speak for themselves:—

Sept. 1st. "Housing conditions throughout Armenia appalling, owing destruction villages last winter. Roofbeams burned for fuel, leaving many occupied houses with gaping roofs open to winter snows, while Government figures half million people homeless.

"Cholera spreading through entire country due lack foodstuffs and consequent reduced resistance of population to inroads of disease. Average of twenty five aged and young children dying daily streets Alexandropol both from cholera and hunger. Bodies loaded on wagon, which is continuously making rounds of streets, and buried without ceremony in great trenches dug near railway track."]

Sept. 3rd. "American Near East Relief taking additional hundreds virtually naked children into the already overcrowded Caucasus Area orphanages, housing them under open sheds until buildings can be secured. Two buildings Near East Relief orphanages, Alexandropol, quarantined on account of cholera cases, confining 1200 children and several American Relief workers. Karakliss 4 cholera cases among 585 orphans under American care but epidemic among children at least held in check by effective preventative methods."

Sept. 7th. "Steamer *Datche* arrived yesterday safely with full cargo. First American corn ever received in Caucasus hailed with joy by hungry population. Can use unlimited amount all corn products."

DANTE ANNIVERSARY IN ITALY

Special interest attached this year to the celebration of the birthday of the Italian Crown Prince, on Sept. 15th, by its coincidence with the six hundredth anniversary of the death of Dante Alighieri, the most celebrated of Italian writers. He died Sept. 14th, 1321, but the two anniversaries were made to coincide; and the three cities of Florence, where the poet was born, Ravenna, where he died, and Rome, the civil and religious capital, united in a grandiose celebration. Immense processions passed through their streets; and in Rome the historic old bell of the Campidoglio rang out.

There is something pitifully appropriate in the celebration of his death rather than of his birth; for Dante, great as he was, and deep as has been his influence on the world, was misunderstood, persecuted, exiled, thrice condemned to death, and died in banishment, never having received during his life-time the honor due him. He was the first great name in literature after the dark ages, and his voice was healthy and constructive in a time when such were all too scarce. The purification of his spirit through his immortal love for Beatrice makes his "Vita Nuova" a wonderful prototype of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," while the "Divina Commedia" has had no equal in all literature of its kind. But the rival faction in his natal city compassed his ruin after he had served as one of the six *priori* or leaders to whom the civic government was entrusted; and he spent the rest of his life in wanderings through the various cities of Italy, till he died an old and broken man, at Ravenna. Today a united Italy renders homage to her illustrious dead.

The Italian colony of Constantinople celebrated the Dante anniversary by a gathering at the Societa Operaia.

ENCYCLICAL

Most God-loving and very reverend episcopal and priestly Superintendents of the parishes of the Archbishopric of Constantinople, most honorable Members of Committees and all other blessed Christians, Grace be to you and peace from God.

The Nation as a body, realizing the very great importance of the liberating struggle now going on, follows with most lively interest and marvels at the unparalleled feats and victories of the Hellenic Army. Thanks to the unapproachable valor and self-denial of our brave fighters, the great struggle which our Nation, strangled, robbed, oppressed and destroyed, was destined to sustain for ages so as to defend and save herself, is at length approaching, by the the grace of God, its longed-for final stage, that is, the ending of the long and terrible martyrdom of our glorious Race, and the complete fulfilling of our most precious national hopes and rights. And through the self-sacrifice and heroic deeds of the glorious Hellenic Army is about to be granted freedom, equality, justice, progress and happiness to all the peoples in these lands of the unlucky East, which, having been blessed above all other lands by God and having once excelled as the home and centre of an eminent Hellenic and Christian civilization, has been oh! so blackened and reduced even to extinction as a result of the beastly tyranny of the ferocious conqueror that had overrun it.

This being the significance of the great new struggle which the Nation, one hundred years after her Great Revolution and Renaissance, trusting in God and supported by imperishable rights, has bravely undertaken and is carrying on on the plains of Anatolia through her heroic army, clearly a most sacred duty devolves on all, that no one fail in his sacred obligations to the fatherland, and that all, by every possible help and assistance, aid in sustaining our fighters and in meeting the many and considerable needs of the struggle.

And since one of such needs is the care of the widows and orphans of those who are heroically fighting and sacrificing themselves for the fatherland, and since it is one of the first duties of every true Hellene to assist in meeting this need with all necessary generosity, we deem it necessary, at the time when our brave warriors are fighting enthusiastically and willingly shedding their precious blood on the mountains and plains of Anatolia, to remind you of this most sacred duty and urge every one in a fatherly way that they eagerly respond as willing helpers in this need, contributing with truly Hellenic generosity their gifts to the Committee formed under our honorary presidency with the approval of the two Administrative Bodies of the Church, so that there may be gathered and sent to the Hellenic Government a generous sum of money as befits the fame of Hellenic Constantinople, for the use of the orphans and widows of our brothers who are so bravely fighting and sacrificing themselves in behalf of the Faith and the Fatherland and humanity and civilization.

And may the Lord God strengthen and bless all in the discharge of their duty to the Fatherland and to their neighbor in these momentous times of our national history.

*At the Patriarchate,
August 20, 1921*

The Locum Tenens of the
Ecumenical Throne,
fervent suppliant in Christ
†NICHOLAS of CAESAREA.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICER HERE

Miss Keller, representing the Immigration Committee of the American House of Representatives, is visiting Constantinople in the course of an extensive trip to various parts of Europe, for the purpose of studying on the spot emigration conditions. The three per cent law now in force limiting immigration into the United States is avowedly a temporary measure, and not perfectly satisfactory from the American standpoint, while decidedly objectionable from that of most other nations. Miss Keller has found local conditions in the various countries she has visited quite different from one another; and the attitude of the several governments also differs greatly. Great Britain, for example, is endeavoring to stimulate migration to her own Dominions; Germany is starting out on a settled policy of colonizing in Russia; and some other countries are not encouraging emigration at all. For Italy and Poland, the 3% law is good.

Miss Keller expects to visit eleven more countries before returning to the United States. Her report when published should afford most valuable reading matter, well worth study.

Conditions in Constantinople have interested Miss Keller very much; and she spoke of them very briefly at the gathering last Friday of the American Luncheon Club at the Guaranty Trust Co. building. There is perhaps no other port where there has been so much organized effort to evade the American laws. Apparently there are some twenty-five or thirty brokers who are making a nefarious living by stimulating a sort of immigration that is in reality smuggling, and which usually results in disappointment and loss to the victims of these unscrupulous men. Shipped as part of the crew, or smuggled on board with the promise of being smuggled ashore, these unfortunate persons have almost always been detected and returned, losing all their funds as well as their self-respect. Such persons as promote this sort of business are a menace to the good name of the steamer companies; and all who have the true interests of the would-be emigrants at heart should warn such against these human sharks. Miss Keller advocates the establishment in Constantinople of a clearing-house control station, such as has been successfully in operation in Antwerp and elsewhere, which may act as a clearing house for all information as to immigrants and their possibilities and may cooperate with the steamer companies in preventing their being compelled to bring back rejected candidates from Ellis Island.

BORN: on Sept. 19th, to Prof. and Mrs. Tubini of Robert College,—a daughter.

THE LOCAL PRESS

Referring to a detailed account by General Papoulas of the operations along the Sakaria river, the Turkish daily *Vakit* says:—"The Greek commander-in-chief published the day before yesterday a long and grandiloquent report of the battle. This is a specimen of war literature drawn up so as to represent as a Hellenic victory a battle which in reality ended in the defeat of the Greeks. The first question that the reader of this document asks is, why should the Greek commander think it necessary to publish so long a report, and to give the history of a campaign that is not yet ended? The reply is found in the last Anatolian communiqués, from which it appears that the enemy is carrying out a withdrawal that is more and more taking on the nature of a general retreat. Under these conditions Papoulas had to publish his report now, or give it up altogether, for there is no chance any longer for the Hellenic army to advance a single step, and he cannot make another report favorable to the Greeks. So, to reassure public opinion among the Greeks, for a period as long as possible, he has decided that the best way is to make use of the sort of report we are now permitted to read. In short, by printing this long communiqué, Papoulas has shown that the battle on the Sakaria has ended in the defeat of his troops and that he has given up his dream of getting to Angora. And the communiqués that will now reach us will confirm our deductions."

The *Tevhid-i-Efkâr* is also confident:—"As we have been predicting for several days, the Hellenic army has begun its retreat. We may even boldly say today that this is a general retreat. We base this view on the fact that it is the right wing of the Greeks,—facing our left,—which is withdrawing. This is proof of Papoulas' decision to withdraw the entire front. If the movement had been of the left wing, or even to a certain degree in the centre, we might have hesitated to make such a general conclusion. But it may be confidently maintained in view of retreat of the right wing, which is the strongest part of the Greek army, and which was to have been the first to enter Angora! If now our centre succeeds in piercing the Greek line, the whole Hellenic army will be faced with the most serious kind of strategic defeat, for its right wing will then be isolated and will be forced to fight alone, exposed to the most terrible encircling movement. Consequently, if the manoeuvres of our centre develop still more favorably, and our troops reach the Sakaria, Papoulas will order his right wing to retreat."

Y.M.C.A. NAVY CLUB

Our Sunday night service was one of the largest attended we have yet had. Mr. Hedden, of Detroit, who has come to Constantinople to be in charge of the Boys' work for the Y.M.C.A., was the speaker and he made a very able and impressive talk. Sergeant Clements again sang. Mr. Hedden will speak next Sunday night again, and Mrs. Timmer-

man will sing. In the afternoon the Russian orchestra played and refreshments were served.

We have secured Tokatlian's large bus for our sight seeing trips, and on Wednesdays at 1:00 and Fridays at 12:00 this bus will leave the Y.M.C.A. with sight seeing parties. Civilians are invited to join these parties. A small fee will be charged them for the bus service. No fee will be charged sailors.

The first game of the series between the "Williamson" and "Brooks" was played at Camp Mark L. Bristol Sunday afternoon. Up to the ninth inning the score was 3 to 2 in favor of the "Williamson;" but in the ninth inning the "Williamson" started a rally and the game ended with a score of 5 to 3 in favor of the "Williamson."

Camp Mark L. Bristol will close on Sunday, the 25th. Our plans are not yet completed, but appropriate exercises will be had.

Program for the coming week:

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24th

8:30 Dance

SUNDAY

10:00 Church party

8:00 Sunday sing and service. Speaker, Mr. Hedden, of the International Y.M.C.A. Mrs. Timmerman will sing.

MONDAY

2-3 English class for wives of American sailors.

8:00 Movies

TUESDAY

8:30 Dance

WEDNESDAY

1:00 Shopping and Sight seeing party to Stamboul. Bus leaves promptly at 1:00

8:00 Stamp and Coin Club

8:30 Russian concert

THURSDAY

2-3 English class for wives of American sailors

8:30 Movies

FRIDAY

1:00 Go to see the Sultan. Bus leaves promptly at 1:00

4:00 Go to see the Howling Dervishes

8:00 Concert

A decree of the interallied police limits the speed of automobiles within the city limits to twelve miles per hour, and outside the city proper to fifteen miles. In certain places there are large notices posted, still further restricting the speed, and these should be closely observed.

THE ORIENT

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All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE SEPTEMBER 20, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

The stagnation of business both at home and abroad has made it necessary for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to dismiss a large number of its faithful employes in the New York office, and a corresponding reduction of force has been made in the Constantinople branch. Local business conditions were known to be unfavorable when the Bank opened its offices here; and Americans were gratified to see the faith and foresight of an institution that would come in at such a critical time. It is now a matter for renewed gratification that the rumored withdrawal of the Guaranty Trust Company from Constantinople is not to come true. There was real danger of such a step; but the announcement of Mr. Wesley Conn, the Manager of the local branch, at the American Luncheon Club last Friday, allays the fears of Constantinople Americans. Our Bank is still with us; and we sincerely trust that the far-sighted policy of the management in keeping open this office will be abundantly justified in the long run. It may be necessary to mark time for a while; or, to change the figure a bit, in order to ride out the storm it may be necessary to put out anchors at bow and stern and house all superfluous tackling; but this is better than to abandon ship. Constantinople has a wonderful commercial future; how soon the dawn may appear it is not possible to foretell, but it must come, and come gloriously. And the Guaranty Trust Company has enough of faith in this vision to remain here, even with reduced force, and be ready for the morning when the night is done.

The encyclical of the Ecumenical Patriarch quoted in this issue shows how closely, even inseparably, nationalism and religion are bound together in the Oriental mind. Last week we were commenting on the mistake of trying to stir up religious feeling on the Turkish side, in the present war.

It certainly is equally unwise on the Greek side. We should be untrue to ourselves did we not call attention to the fact that the fault is alike on both sides. There is of course the fundamental difference between Turk and Greek that they worship different leaders, but this war was not begun by religious leaders nor for any but purely nationalistic motives; and the introduction of fanaticism on either side is the bringing in of a false issue. Such a war as this may be represented on each side as waged for the rescuing of co-religionists from a foreign yoke; but both parties know, and the world knows, that the actual aim and object of the fight is nationalistic. Furthermore, the Kemalist leaders have been enrolling Christian subjects in their army, and there appear to be Moslems in the Hellenic ranks as well; so that the less that is said about religious motives, the better. In the world war, when the Moslems of Arabia broke away from Turkey after the declaration of the *Jihad*, they pointed out that the actual leaders of Turkey were men without religious convictions, and even popularly supposed to be atheists. In the present struggle, the Sheikh of the Senoussi has been used to the utmost to attempt to stir up fanaticism among the Turks, though with but slight success. All of us agree that religion is something that is inseparable from daily life; and in this sense one must even make war trusting in his religion; but let us at least "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and insist on the true nationalistic spirit in which this fighting is to be carried on.

We learn that the wealthy Armenian who last year gave three million francs for the establishing of schools of arts and crafts in Armenia, Mr. Raphael Margossian, has just donated fifty thousand francs for the construction of a tuberculosis pavilion at the Armenian Hospital at Yedi Koulé, or the Seven Towers, outside of Constantinople. This is most opportune. The fight against tuberculosis in this capital needs all the help it can get. Dr. Abdullah Djevdet Bey, on behalf of the Sanitary Department, has just succeeded in securing the increase of the tax on salt, the proceeds of such increase to be put to similar use. The Near East Relief has for more than a year past been operating a hospital for tubercular children, the funds coming from Canadian friends; and during the year something like 367 children have been treated there, with very satisfactory results, 241 having been discharged as improved or cured. The prevalence of the white plague in this city is terrible. Some years ago a German specialist at the Gülhané Hospital arranged a tuberculosis exhibit there, with charts, specimens and Roentgen ray photographs, and tables of statistics regarding the conditions in Constantinople. These showed that of all deaths of persons between the ages of 10 and 30, more than half were from tuberculosis. Dr. Witting also showed that the ravages of the disease among the higher and middle-class women were greater than among the lower classes, especially among Moslem women; and that of the deaths from tuberculosis, 62% were among Moslems, though these constituted only about 52% of the population of the city. In general the city mor-

tality from tubercular troubles is about 16.25% of all deaths; and this is high in comparison with other cities of the world. It is encouraging to hear of every new step toward combating this dread foe.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

The past week has seen the withdrawal of the Greek armies from the positions they had captured at such heavy cost to the east of the Sakaria river toward Angora. They have been forced back across that river again, and according to the Turkish communiqués the retreat has become a rout and there was at one time a great hope among the Turks that the Greek forces would be captured or exterminated. Apparently, however, that situation applied to merely a fraction of the Hellenic army, and that fraction extricated itself from its peril. It seems confirmed that at some points the Kemalists have succeeded in crossing the Sakaria and following up the retreating Greeks; but the assertion of the Turkish papers that Sivri Hissar has been retaken from the Greeks must be accepted with reserve. It is hardly possible that any but flying columns of the Nationalist army could yet have reached Sivri Hissar, and if they entered it as stated, it may be doubted whether they have succeeded in remaining there.

It at least appears true that the attempt of General Papoulas to capture Angora has failed, and that, as quoted in the local paper from the Athens press, the Hellenic general staff has ordered a retreat to more favorable positions, since it is convinced that a winter campaign has become inevitable. The question seems to be what the line of stand will be. The Turkish papers in this city maintain that the Greeks cannot make a stand even on the Eski Shehir-Seid Ghazi line, but must fall back at least to the Kutahia-Afion Kara Hissar line, if not to Oushak. Of course there are the ultra-patriotic ones who even talk now of hurling the Greeks into the sea and reclaiming Smyrna; but the more sane and conservative journals warn their readers against over-confidence.

Moustafa Kemal has summoned the members of the National Assembly to meet in extra session at Angora on Oct. 1st, to put before them the military and political situation.

The Turkish army in the Nicomedia region has been reinforced and placed under the command of Noureddin Pasha. It is expected to attack the Greek forces in the Biledjik region.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

Major-General J. L. Chamberlain, U.S. Army, is on a visit to the Near East enjoying a brief leave. He expects to visit the Asia Minor front and then to proceed to Syria and Egypt. His present post in the American army is that of Inspector General. General Chamberlain has seen much service both at home and abroad during his forty-five years of military

life. On Friday, Sept. 9th, he addressed the American Luncheon Club of Constantinople, whose guest he was.

Last Thursday, on the occasion of the seventeenth birthday of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy, all the Italian and Allied warships in the harbor dressed ship.

Several of the persons wanted by the Interallied authorities in connection with the plot mentioned last week, have been arrested by the Turkish authorities; and the seven days' time given the latter has been abolished, subject to their continued loyal cooperation with the Interallied forces.

The U. S. S. "St. Louis," which recently returned from a cruise to Italy, has gone up into the Black Sea.

OTHER LANDS

The twelfth Zionist Congress, the first to be held in eight years, is sitting in Carlsbad, Czecho-Slovakia. After an animated debate on the present policy and future prospects of Zionism, a vote of confidence was passed by a substantial majority in favor of the leaders of the Executive Committee, Dr. H. Weizmann and Mr. Naoum Sokolov. European Zionism thus refuses to take the viewpoint of Mr. Justice Brandeis, leader of the Zionists of America.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, formerly an Admiral in the British navy, and father-in-law of Prince Andrew of Greece, died last week in London.

PERSONAL

Professor Leonard Dickinson, who has till last May been connected with the Engineering Department of Robert College, has become Professor of Electrical Science at the University of Vermont.

Mr. J. Wylie Brown of the American Express Company and family have returned from France. With them came Mrs. Brown's sister, Miss Charlotte Welles, who is connected with the Near East Relief.

Dr. F. W. MacCallum returned to Constantinople last Sunday after a stay of about six weeks in the Caucasus. With him came Messrs. Voris, Hibben, Connis and Johnson of the Near East Relief, who left Constantinople on Monday for America. These four, with Capt. E. A. Yarrow, had been to Moscow and the Volga region to investigate famine conditions.

Dr. F. H. Williams, who has been serving with the Near East Relief at Erivan, but was obliged to give it up on ac-

count of his health, sailed from Constantinople for America Sept. 14, with Miss Rachel King and Mr. E. F. Martin.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, and Miss Billings left Constantinople last week Tuesday for Ineboli and Angora.

Miss Ruth Larned, whose grandparents were Rev. and Mrs. Joel Everett, missionaries in this city, has come to Constantinople to join the staff of the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Clarence R. Johnson, who was last year Executive Secretary of the Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople, has returned after a summer in Maine, and has taken up his work as Professor of Sociology at Robert College.

A letter from Mr. W. E. Hawkes of Sivas dated August 19, gives the following details about the death of Miss Graffam:—

"No doubt you have received the telegram reporting the sad news of Miss Graffam's death, on Wednesday, August 17th. Miss Ryan and Miss Kinne were untiring in their services and devotion to Miss Graffam, and Dr. Hekimian was splendid and left no stone unturned—but the impossible could not be done.

"The funeral was held yesterday morning, August 18th, and was accorded honors by the Government by the attendance of the most prominent officials and by an escort of soldiers and gendarmes."

Rev. S. Ralph Harlow of Smyrna has gone to Warsaw, Poland, to a Student Y.M.C.A. Conference. He is expected in a few days in Constantinople on his way back to Smyrna.

Consul-General Ravndal left last Wednesday for Vienna on a brief furlough. During his absence, Consul John Randolph will be in charge of the Consulate-General.

SUNDAY SERVICES September 25, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Arthur C. Ryan
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. G. H. Huntington
CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m., Dr. Louise B. Wallace
MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Sept. 20th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.70	20 leva	0.25 1/4
Pound sterling . .	6.35	20 marks	0.34 1/4
20 francs	2.42	20 kronen	0.02 1/2
20 lire	1.40	Gold lira	7.12
20 drachmas . . .	1.38 1/2		

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