

The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 30, 1921

Price, Five Piastres

MISS HARRIET G. POWERS

Word has been received of the death of Miss Harriet G. Powers, on October 28th at the home of her brother, Mr. Fred Perry Powers, in Germantown, Pa.

Miss Powers was born in Brousa, Turkey, April 14, 1845, the daughter of Rev. P. O. Powers of the American Board. Going to America for her education, she was graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1868, and at once joined her father in Antioch, Syria, being one of a party of twelve missionaries to Turkey from New York. In 1872 Miss Powers accompanied a sick fellow missionary home to America, and on her return, reached her father's bedside a few hours after he had passed away. She worked for a short time in Aintab, and after a furlough in the United States she sailed in October 6, 1875, for the Western Turkey Mission, being located at Manisa, near Smyrna, in connection with the school for girls that later developed into the American Collegiate Institute at Smyrna. In 1881 she went to Erzroum, where she was for eleven years engaged in evangelistic work among women. From 1892 till 1896 she was located at Bardizag, and then joined the staff of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, where she taught till 1903; then she went to Brousa and took charge of the Girls' Boarding School there. Failing health compelled her to return to America in 1910, but her passion for missionary work took her out again three years later to be associated with the workers in Hadjin and Adana till the events of the great war drove so many missionaries from the country. She was so eager to return as soon as it should be possible that at first she refused to go farther than Switzerland. But two years ago her age and the condition of her health made it clear that she could not go back to Turkey, so she went to America, and has since made her home with her brother, her health constantly failing.

An indomitable perseverance, coupled with a keen sense of humor and a genuine love for souls, enabled her to keep at work forty-five years despite limitations of health that would have driven others to give up the fight long before.

OPENING OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, BEIRUT

The American University of Beirut opened officially at four o'clock on Wednesday, October 5th. To be sure, nothing actually opened at that moment, and shortly thereafter several office doors closed, but about eight hundred young men on the campus or scattered through Beirut groomed their fountain pens in readiness for the classes the

following morning. The next day we started with a jump. As someone remarked, it was a rare year to begin with all Faculty and Staff on hand, and in good health. Certainly since the war one has never been able to rely on boat schedules as this year. Students too were not as late as during the previous two or three years.

The enrolment in the Preparatory Department is smaller than last year, for then we had more than could properly be assimilated. The opening of various day and boarding schools which had been closed during and since the war has taken care of many who would come here. The Tripoli Boys' School, for instance, which was operated only as a day school last year is this year on a boarding basis, with an American instructor to aid in athletics, in addition to the usual force. The enrolment in the Schools of Commerce, Arts and Sciences, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nurses Training is in all cases well maintained, and in many cases larger than the year before.

Last year we were without some of the most useful members of our community—Dr. Dorman, Professor Crawford, Dr. Nelson, Professor Tabit, and Professor Anise Khuri. They are all back, and the University has already felt the impetus resulting from their contacts and fresh ideas from the U.S.A. and Europe. A number of new members came for the Staff, but there are already many on the grounds familiar with the University life who help in introducing the new instructors to their life and work.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 9th, Dr. Hall conducted the service, preaching on the subject of "Clean Living." This year the service is much enriched by the regular presence of a double quartet from the Staff, and the ministrations of the Flower Committee of the Woman's League. In the afternoon came the first Devotional Service for all members of the community, conducted by Acting President Nickoley.

The evening before a reception was held for the new comers in the West Hall Common Room. The gathering brought together most of the Anglo-American-Syrian community which is in any way related to the University. Those of us who are old-timers in this land and still think of pointed toes and "Pack up Your Troubles" as representing current popular taste in the U.S.A. reveled in the dainty, fluffy gowns, and stunning coiffures fresh from the home of "Vogue."

Someone said that this is the first year since the war when the University life could be said to even approximate its pre-war conditions. The Administration is well on its way towards perfecting a technique to meet the changed conditions, the personnel of Faculty and Staff is diversified and adequate, the revised curricula are in operation, the

student body's numbers are not so overwhelming, a thorough going athletic program is being put through which should touch the physique of eighty per cent. of the students, the women of the community are excellently organized in the League which has been steadily growing in outlook and efficiency, the children are well cared for in the School for Missionary Children with a corps of experienced teachers, and the religious services have been planned and arranged to enlist a wider and deeper interest, both from the students and the teaching and administrative community. Two things are lacking: a President, and money to clear off the huge war deficit. We look forward to this year, with much war debris removed, as one of constructive missionary enterprise.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

Music lovers at the College enjoyed a great treat on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 17th, when the famous pianist composer, Serge Borkiewicz, gave a very interesting concert. His program was largely Russian, as he played two selections of Tchaikowsky, the Romance Op. 5 and Scherzo Op. 2 No. 2; a Barcarolle and Polchinelles of Rachmaninoff, as well as several of his own compositions. He uses his instrument with consummate skill and his touch is both light and forceful. He has played in many concert halls all over the world and has achieved well deserved renown and popularity. After hearing him last year, Robert College was very happy to welcome him back again. The audience was fairly large and was composed of the College and American community and several Russians. Among these latter was Barones: Wrangel.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19th, there was played in the Gymnasium a most exciting basket ball game with a team from the U.S.S. "Utah," which has recently arrived in these waters. The teams were excellently matched and the game ended in a tie. It was not until three over-time periods of five minutes each had been played that Robert College won by 33-28. The return match was played on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd. This time the game was not so close but the ending was similar in that Robert College again won by 5 points though the score was smaller, 21-16. At both games there were enthusiastic onlookers who did much vigorous cheering.

Saturday evening Professor Dike gave the monthly paper at the College Club. His subject was "Telephoning Through Space." Professor Dike had prepared an elaborate and scholarly explanation of this complicated process and even those whose scientific knowledge was elementary, realized the interest and lucidity of the subject.

The Political Science Forum had as its speaker on Nov. 21st, Mr. Cecil Edwards of Hamadan. While he said he could not make a formal address, he gave a very interesting informal talk on present conditions in Persia. Mr. Edwards is a former Robert College student, now a British rug merchant, and has lived in Persia more or less continuously for a period of ten years, so that both his facts and his opinions were very well worth hearing.

On November 24th, Thanksgiving Day, the morning service at 9 o'clock was conducted by Dr. Fisher who spoke most appropriately on our reasons for thankfulness. This day is always celebrated more especially in the homes of the professors, and while torrents of rain descended all day, they could not dampen the spirit of festivity and good will that was present at the various home gatherings.

The College enjoyed another concert on Friday, Nov. 25th, when Mme. Foote-Raffy, daughter of the song composer, Arthur Foote, sang. She was assisted by Mrs. Watson and sang several duets with her. Mme. Raffy has a very well trained soprano voice and she sang several songs in French and a special group of her father's compositions.

E. T. S.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT, III.

(Concluded)

It is interesting to note how large a part was being played during these days in the publication work by the missionaries resident in Constantinople. Mr. Goodell in the year 1842-43 completed his revision of the Armeno-Turkish New Testament; Mr. Schaufler completed his Hebrew and Hebrew-Spanish Old Testament and also had other things printed; and Messrs. Dwight, Hamlin, Johnston and Homes also prepared and sent to Smyrna manuscripts for the press. In Smyrna was an editing committee, whose duty it was to see that the manuscripts sent were in just the form for printing, and a publishing committee, which superintended the printing itself. In 1843 the Editing Committee reported that during the previous year three new books and two reprints in Armenian had been sent to the press, also two new books in Armeno-Turkish, one in Bulgarian, two in Greek with two revisions, and one in Greco-Turkish; also that there were in preparation six others in Armenian and three in Greek, besides two more revisions, and on hand one each in Armenian and Greek, and a book and four tracts in Bulgarian. These publications in Bulgarian are of interest in view of the fact that till then no one of the American missionaries had studied that language. The Mission recommended that year that the expenses of the Greek department of the printing be diminished by one-half, to provide more funds for the Armenian and Armeno-Turkish departments, also that the Bulgarian printing be followed up if possible, and that there be more publishing in Greco-Turkish; that the Greek monthly magazine be transferred to the charge of Mr. Petrokokino, who had till then assisted in its publication, and that the new font of Hebrew type be committed to the Smyrna press.

The last sentence hints at a struggle that had already begun,--that between Constantinople and Smyrna as the most favorable place for the publication plant. The expediency of making such a change was seriously considered in 1844, but was negatived. Nevertheless, certain books were printed at Constantinople as occasion demanded, and the question was not regarded as definitely settled. It came

up again in the Annual Meeting of 1849, where the arguments for keeping the press at Smyrna were ably set forth in the following words:—"... greater quiet and freedom from capricious interference on the part of Government officials, as well as in the greater cheapness with which printing can be executed, and the families of those devoted to editorial labors be supported." It was therefore urged that activities in Constantinople be checked, and publication work concentrated in Smyrna. But with the firman granted in November, 1850, by the Sultan, recognizing the Protestants as a civil body, an advance due largely to the efforts of Sir Stratford Canning,—the situation changed; and by May, 1852, the missionaries in Smyrna were ready to say:—"We have come to the conviction that the printing of our Mission should hereafter be done at the Capital."

We should not fail to mention the valued cooperation of the American and the British and Foreign Bible Societies in the work of furnishing Bibles during these years. In 1845, Dr. Schauffler had distributed most of the copies of the Old Testament in Hebrew, printed by him in Vienna, and a request was sent to the American Bible Society for funds for a second edition, in Hebrew and German; at the same time a call was sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society for help in printing the Armenian New Testament in the Ararat dialect. Nor were these calls in vain. The American Bible Society responded by taking up not only the Hebrew Spanish Old Testament, but also the modern Armenian Old Testament in parts, issuing first the Pentateuch.

With the official recognition of the Protestant community, the demand for the Mission publications grew by leaps and bounds; and their usefulness was never more apparent. From Aintab and Erzroum and elsewhere came word of the great good traceable directly to these books. And in Constantinople the missionaries took every opportunity to push the sale and distribution of Scriptures and other books. The receipts of the book concern in Constantinople in 1851 were 20,919 piastres, as against expenses of 20,736 piastres. Till then there had been in use one store, or "magazine," in Galata, and a bookstall in the Bazaars, besides the book depot in Galata for Jewish Scriptures. But early in 1852 a large new stone "magazine" was rented in a business street near the Bazaars, somewhere near the Valide Han, which had become the depot for the Mission books and for those of the British and Foreign Bible Society as well, with the Jewish Scriptures; and there was also in it a place for receiving visitors and inquirers.

In accordance with the vote of the Mission in May, 1852, Mr. Benjamin removed from Smyrna to Constantinople that October, bringing up part of the printing establishment, with the expectation that Mr. Riggs would follow with the remainder in the Spring, as he did. The editing and publishing committee was thus organized to consist of Messrs. Schauffler, Benjamin and Dwight.

During the twenty years of the press in Smyrna, the total number of pages of output as recorded was 91,398,200 and this was equivalent to more than 100,000,000 pages duodecimo. The largest output of any one year was that of 1851, equalling about 15,500,000 12-mo pages.

BEIRUT PERSONALS

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Porter have sailed for England. Dr. Porter has not been in the best of health, and it is hoped that the climate and medical attention in England will be beneficial.

Mrs. Thayer, mother of Mrs. J. S. Bixler, has arrived from Minneapolis for a winter visit.

Mrs. J. A. Brown is remaining in the mountains until Christmas time on account of the health of Senborn Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dodge and family expect to move into their new house about the middle of November. This house is on the University campus, just below the Observatory, with a beautiful outlook towards the ocean. It contains all the European advantages available in Beirut. Mr. Dodge's father has presented the house to the University.

Mr. Bayard Dodge has returned to active work in the University, having for the past two years been separated by a furlough (during which he helped to establish the joint office in New York) and work with the Near East. He is associated with Dr. Hall in the administration of the Preparatory School.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana, their daughter, and Miss Margaret McGilvary have returned from the U.S.A. They are spending the fall in Aleih.

Miss Marian Weston of the Y.W.C.A. Service Center, and Miss Marjorie Farnsworth of the Red Cross have returned to America by the Far Eastern route.

Mr. Kenneth Joly returned to Beirut this fall with his bride, formerly Miss Bickmore, of the British Syrian Training College. With them came Miss May Joly, who returns to her family from school in England. The community is happy to welcome them.

Mr. Gilbert Mackereth, British vice consul, whose personality is always active and welcome in Anglo-American circles, persuaded Miss Watson, also of the B.S.T.C. to become a partner for life, and they have this fall taken up their residence in Beirut.

Mr. Robert Gilmore, last year with the A.U.B., is this year holding a responsible position in this Shweifat School, preparing boys for the A.U.B.

Miss Ruth Eddy and Miss Ruth Fredericks, of the A.U.B. Hospitals, have taken positions at Constantinople and Jerusalem, respectively. Two jewels from our crown!

Dr. and Mrs. Hurt and "Jack" have left us. Here's hoping they found a house in Constantinople not pre-occupied by Russian refugees, Allied officers, etc. Our very best wishes went with them.

Rev. W. A. Hudnut, D.D. and Mrs. Hudnut of Youngstown, Ohio, have been visiting the mission work in Syria. Dr. Hudnut spoke at the Preparatory School Assembly on "Africa," and preached at the University service. They come from the Kamerun in Africa, where they have been visiting the mission work conducted there by the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.

Two nurses have come to the University Hospitals: Miss Leslie, who comes from the military hospital at Jaffa, and Miss Helen Williams, from the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

OCTOBER AT CAMP JOHNSON, ADANA

On Game Day, October first, we had games in football, volleyball, basketball, and baseball as well as games in flag-stealing and cageball. The small boys were not left out but demonstrated under the leadership of a native teacher what they had been learning in camp during the summer months, namely, group games, such as three deep, feather race, flag relay, cat-and-mouse, basketball relays, jumping relays, potato race, etc. Our football team played the Protestant Academy of Adana and in spite of a lack of footwear they held the score 3-3. The basketball team played a team of young men from the Adana "Y." It was practically young men against boys, but in spite of that handicap, the score was 3-2 in our favor until the last five minutes of the game, when the visitors managed to make two baskets and one free throw, leaving the final score 7-3 in their favor. Any basketball fan would have enjoyed this game because of the evidence of pluck, endurance and good team work on both sides. The fact that the Adana young men were softer than our boys reduced the handicap somewhat. The baseball and the volleyball games between the all-camp teams and the second teams were interesting, and one visiting the camp in July and again on Game Day would have seen a very marked improvement in the boys' ability to handle themselves and to conduct themselves.

Game Day being on Saturday, it was also Inspection Day, and the visitors were given an opportunity to see the boys under inspection as they had been every Saturday all summer. The groups winning out were now announced, and on the following day were given a chicken dinner by the N.E.R.

Immediately after Game Day we sent thirty-four of our boys, leaders and assistant leaders, to the Trade School in Tarsus. So well had the boy-leader idea become engrained in the lives of the boys and native teachers that newly appointed leaders and assistant leaders carried on without a bit of loss of efficiency, and one might well believe that no change existed. Later in the month we lost Mr. Goldsbury, who left to take up his duties in St. Paul's College, Tarsus, as a teacher. Shortly after this we lost also Krikor Vaghatsi, the native teacher who had adapted himself most rapidly, most enthusiastically, and most loyally to the camp program; he also went to St. Paul's College, Tarsus, as teacher and student. On the twentieth we sent twenty more leaders and assistant leaders to the Trade School in Tarsus, and again, even though we had now to make younger boys leaders and assistant leaders, everything went on smoothly. We started the fall and winter educational program of the orphanage shortly after the first, and play work was no longer a big part of camp life. Only as time permitted the boys now got the play material from the office orderly and played organized

games such as baseball, football, volleyball, and basketball by themselves, a thing they had never done before their camp life began, even in games possible to them. They had learned to play together and to enjoy it; and aimlessly kicking a football about, or any other ball, large or small, that got into their hands, was no longer their only pastime.

His Holiness, Sahag II, Catholicos of Cilicia, has shown himself very friendly to the camp. He was with us both on Field Day and Game Day and promised the Sunday service on the following day, but was detained. He did, however, hold service in camp on the last Sunday of the month. Upon seeing part of the camp dismantled, he expressed keen regret over the fact that the camp could not go on and on. He expressed deep thanks to the Y.M.C.A. and the N.E.R. for the work that had been done for the boys.

In spite of the high price of wood, we desired to give the boys a chance to have a real camp fire. Therefore, on the last two Friday evenings of the month we had big camp fires with speakers from outside and story-telling. The boys had foraged for wood on their daily afternoon hikes and managed to collect a big amount of brushwood, so that we had monster fires around which they yelled and danced to their hearts' content, and then settled down to hear one of their countrymen who had been to America or England or France, tell them something about the boys there, or tell them the essentials needed for success in the speaker's line of work.

Camp Johnson is closed. It has helped to make 350 orphans happy for a period of five months. It has given them instruction in languages and in nature study. It has promoted as far as possible the finer, educational side of athletics. It has made every effort to make deep and permanent impressions on the lives and character of the boys. It has come into being and has passed out, and its success will be measured more by the memories and actions that its life will have prompted than by what now is. If they are enriching memories and worthy actions, then will Camp Johnson spell success.

The Director wishes to thank the Y.M.C.A. and the N.E.R. for this opportunity. He has learned far more than he has instructed, as most men do who work with boys. In trying to promote the elements of an ideal American camp, he has added to his experience and knowledge and has had the joy of seeing loyal, likable boys develop much and of receiving an abundance of appreciation for the work done. He has had loyal support from the Americans who were associated with him, and from the native teachers. The boys worked, studied and played hard, in spite of the heat, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The American and native associates cooperated with the heartiest good-will. And the American and other visitors who saw us at work and play were very favorably impressed by the work being done.

Respectfully submitted;

BYRON M. NOONE
Camp Director

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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EDITORIAL SECTION

The Turkish daily *Tevhid-i-Efkiar* of Nov. 12th had an interview with Noureddin Pasha, Military Commandant at Amasia. In this the well-known general states that the Pontus Society, organized in Marsovan in 1904, "which outwardly was a literary one, was in fact an important centre of sedition and revolution. According to the constitution of the society, every Greek of 20 years old was considered a member of their revolutionary army; and those who refused to perform the duties assigned to them by this obligation, were tried before a court composed of three members of the society, and might even be condemned to death. The Pontus Society, which outwardly appeared like a literary society was in fact a revolutionary society formed on national, military and judicial lines." For a pseudo-literary society which was really revolutionary to have had a continuous existence ever since 1904, under first the Hamidian espionage system, then the liberal régime of the Union and Progress Committee and lastly the difficult conditions of the great war, and never to have been discovered by the Ottoman Government until the present year, would be an insult to lay to the charge of any efficient civil or military system. The explanation of this publication a few days since is, that it is not true. The society founded in 1904, a cut of whose official seal is given in the article quoted, is not the society which was revolutionary and whose activities have been associated with the name of Pontus. And if General Noureddin Pasha has carefully and impartially examined the documents in his possession, he knows this to be so. In the interview as reported, he is very careful to avoid mentioning the fact that this society existed in Anatolia College, an American institution, and that during all its life it was an athletic and literary society and never held a secret meeting; and that Turkish officials without

number have been cognizant of its activities all through. It is utterly false that that society was in any sense a centre of sedition. Had it been so, that fact would have come to light long ago. If the Angora authorities have now in their possession any compromising documents, connected with the name of Pontus, they will be found to have nothing to do with this organization. The "Pontus" Society among the Greek students of Anatolia College held its meetings publicly, and they were often attended by Americans, and sometimes by Turks. If one person by the name of Ahmed is a criminal, it is not just to hang another man simply because his name is Ahmed. This confusing of a college literary and athletic society with the machinations of some natives of the ancient province of Pontus does not seem like pure stupidity. It looks like a deliberate attempt to justify in this monstrous way the expulsion of the Americans from Marsovan in March last, as related in our issue of April 6th, as well as the hanging of the Greek instructors who were members of the society, as told in our issue of Oct. 11th. These acts may have been inspired by the machinations of unscrupulous under officials, but they certainly demand an investigation and the punishing of those guilty of false testimony. The loyalty of the Americans in Marsovan, as well as all through the country, to the counsel of St Paul,—"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers,"—is indisputable, and when it is called in question, we have a right to demand proof.

Y.M.C.A. NAVY CLUB

A very large crowd attended the Sunday night service to hear Admiral Bristol speak, many civilians being present. Admiral Bristol talked on "The Big Idea" and gave a most inspiring and helpful lecture. Mrs. Barnum, from Robert College, sang two beautiful solos, and before the cinema program started Mr. Harry K. Geimakian, an ex-service man from the 27th Division, gave two selections. Next Sunday Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Director of the Near East Relief, will be the speaker.

Quite a number of men attended the lecture on Friday evening by Professor Loutfi Levonian, on "Armenia and the Armenians." Professor Levonian gave a most interesting historical sketch of Armenia and then told of his own personal experiences. Many remained after the close of the lecture to put questions to him. Next Friday evening Mr. Charles T. Riggs will lecture on "Turkish Festivals."

Thanksgiving was a busy day at the Club. 776 meals were served during the day. Because of the very rough weather many men could not return to the "Utah" and every available space had to be utilized for sleeping accommodations for them. The weather also prevented many getting ashore and for this reason the boxing bouts were not as well attended as otherwise they would have been.

The Russian Concert Company which gives a weekly program at the Club gave an entertainment on board the "Utah" Thanksgiving afternoon which was greatly enjoyed. The entertainment was given by the Sailors Club to the men

of the "Utah," for only a limited number of them then can attend the entertainments at the Club.

Mr. Poe is improving but is not yet well enough to leave his room. Mrs. Flint is expected on the "King Alexander" about December 4th and will again take up her duties at the Club.

Program for the coming week:

SATURDAY DECEMBER 3

8:30 Dance.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4

9:30 Catholic Church Party

10:00 Church party to Dutch Chapel

4-5 Russian Concert and Tea

8:00 Evening Service. Speaker, Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Director of Near East Relief

9:00 Movies

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

2-4 French classes on the U.S.S. "Scorpion"

8:30 Dance

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

8:30 Dance

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7

1:30 Sightseeing party to Stamboul

8:30 Musical Novelties

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8

2-4 French classes on U. S. S. "Scorpion"

8:30 Movies

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

11:00 Go to see the Sultan Party

2:00 Whirling Dervishes

3:00 Howling Dervishes

8:30 Lecture by Mr. Charles T. Riggs on "Turkish Festivals."

ARMENIAN LEGACY TO A.B.C.F.M.

The late Mr. Hovhannes Dondjian of New York has left as a legacy to the American Board his entire estate, whose value is not yet ascertained, to be used for educational, religious and benevolent purposes in his native town of Diarbekir, and in Harpout and Mardin. Out of the income of the estate, \$8,000 annually are to be given to his wife, Eveline Dondjian, during her lifetime; and after her decease the sum is to be used with the rest for the above purposes. \$3,000 each has been left also to his two sisters, Mrs. Mariam Handanjian and Mrs. Proon Boyadjian. His wife, with Messrs. Garabed Pushman, Hagop Bezazian and Hovhannes Boyadjian and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, have been appointed executors of the estate.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

It is announced that the minting of the new nickel piastre pieces has commenced at the Imperial Treasury. Eight millions of those coins are to be struck.

Telegrams in code are again receivable at the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices, provided they are in either Bentley's or Scots or the A.B.C. code.

The municipal board of health reports for the four weeks ending November 26 show 1139 deaths as compared with 1049 in the preceding four weeks, and 1255 during the corresponding four weeks of last year. Of these, 223 were due to tuberculosis, 155 to diseases of the circulatory system, 142 to those of the respiratory system, 116 were still-born or died at birth, and 48 children died of gastro-enteritis. Seven died of typhoid fever, which has shown a decided increase in the past month, there being 117 cases registered as compared with 59 for the previous period.

The reception to the American colony on board the U.S.S. "Utah," which was postponed from last Friday because of the storm, is scheduled for Friday of this week.

THE NEAR EAST

It is announced that the train service between Bucharest and Constanza, suspended by the destruction of the railroad by the Germans during the war, will be resumed tomorrow, the first of December.

The Angora Government is stated to have demanded of the Russian Soviet Government the immediate expulsion of Enver, whose activities in the Caucasus it considers prejudicial to the interests of both Turkey and Russia.

OTHER LANDS

Mr. Briand, Premier of France, left New York last Friday on his return from the Washington Conference to his pressing duties in Paris. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress of the Conference up till now. In New York, just before he sailed, he received honorary doctorates from Columbia and New York Universities.

In view of the precarious condition of the health of the Emperor of Japan, the heir-apparent, Prince Hirohito, has been nominated regent.

Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary of England, is engaged to Viscount Lascelles, D.S.O., eldest son of the Earl of Harewick.

PERSONAL

Miss Harriet E. Hale, formerly connected with the mission in Brousa and Chalgara, returned from America last week, to resume work somewhere in this country.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Edwin Carter Adams, son of Prof. W. B. Adams of the American University of Beirut, to Miss Hazel O. Haynes, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Adams is editor of the official organ of the American Radio Relay League, with headquarters in Hartford.

Mr. Curt and Miss Woodis, of the N.E.R. Unit at Harpout, arrived last week in Constantinople on their return to America.

Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., who has been in America on a visit, sailed Nov. 15th, returning to Cairo.

SUNDAY SERVICES December 4, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. F. H. Black
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Prof. L. P. Chambers, Ph.D.
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Nov. 29th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.87	20 leva	0.24
Pound sterling	7.57	20 marks	0.14 1/2
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