

The Orient.

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SERBIAN WORK TURNED OVER TO METHODIST BOARD

By an arrangement between the American Board and the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, the missionary work carried on hitherto in Serbia by the former, with its centre at Monastir, has been turned over to the care of Rev. Samuel Irwin, as representing the latter Board. This transaction was completed during the first week of December, at a meeting between Mr. Irwin and Rev. J. Riggs Brewster of the Salonica Station of the Balkan Mission, at Monastir. It takes full effect as from the first of January, 1922.

Thus is closed a chapter in the history of the American Board's work in the Balkans which began with the arrival in 1873 of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Baird, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Jenney, and Rev. G. D. Marsh at Monastir, which was then within the bounds of Turkey in Europe. The story of the opening of missionary work there was told in brief in our issue of August 3rd, 1921, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. The population consisted of about 30,000, half of whom were Turks and most of the other half Bulgarians. It was among the latter that a girls' school was started, and later a boys' school also, and evangelistic work was carried on at several points, where the population was densely ignorant but responsive to the truth.

The fact that our American missionaries had been working among Bulgarians and through the medium of the Bulgarian language, and had not been in contact with Serbs nor learned their language, became a great disadvantage when in 1912 and 1913 the Balkan wars placed the city and region of Monastir in the hands of the Serbian Government. Matters were more or less in abeyance during the brief interval that followed before the great war broke out in 1914, during the course of which Monastir was a storm-centre, and missionary activities had to cease altogether. It became impossible for most of the former staff to return to the mission when peace came; but the girls' school was reopened in 1920 with reduced attendance.

Right after the war, the Methodist Episcopal Board, in looking about for new fields to enter, sent a representative to Belgrade and found the Jugo-Slav Government not unwilling that educational and general missionary work should be commenced within the bounds of Serbia. Negotiations have been in progress for some time between this Board and the A.B.C.F.M. concerning the possible transfer of the work at Monastir to Methodist hands, thus unifying all the mission work within the Serbian boundaries. An agreement was reached on the principle of the transfer as early as last May; and now the actual transfer has been made.

MISS ANNIE ALLEN'S TRIP ACROSS THE SALT DESERT TO KONIA

*(Extract from letter of Miss Annie Allen, November 14th, 1921,
to Miss Caris E. Mills)*

"I have just returned from a trip to Konia. I left for Konia on October 27th by automobile. Our first night we spent in Kirsehir which is half way on the trip to Cesarea. We went considerably out of our way because we were told the short cut was bad road. Our second drive was through the Salt Desert. At noon I ate my lunch by the side of the Salt Lake. As we approached the lake, I saw what looked like huge tents but on arrival at the salt station, which is under government control, I found the supposed tents were four great mounds of salt containing in each mound from two to four million kilos of salt.

"The most interesting part was driving through the lake. It took us about fifteen minutes to cross. One had the sensation of going through snow or ice flooded with water, and therefore you felt as if the auto ought to skid. All that day the road was across the desert, and as there were many paths one could not but wonder whether in the end we would arrive at our destination. One time we were spinning merrily along and I was thinking what good luck I was having when suddenly we were jounced frightfully, and then came to a sudden stop while in the distance we saw our left front wheel 'joy riding' across the plain. On examination the chauffeur declared the matter hopeless but by much tinkering we were on our way in another hour. Don't ask me what was the matter, for auto parts are unknown to me when it comes to details. I assure you, however, to be stuck in a salt desert where there is almost no travel is no joke.

"Shall I tell you how we finally did arrive in Konia? One of the guards in a salt station happened along on horseback and he got us some native horse shoes, and five of these shoes brought us within five minutes of the Near East Relief Konia Hospital, when again we broke down—but we were there and it mattered not.

"I remained in Konia four days. While there the rains began so that a return through the desert was impossible with auto. Miss Gaylord, who has stayed at her orphanage post in Konia for so long, needed a vacation. As my auto was to eventually go to Cesarea, we packed her off the day after my arrival and I hope she is having a good vacation there. She deserves it.

"I found the orphanages in splendid condition, the trades

are continuing and the older boys are helping in the work in the hospital as well as in the orphanage. I spoke to the boys Sunday afternoon. Since my last visit, they have formed a little orchestra and they played well. On Monday, I spoke to the girls, and they, not to be outdone by the boys, had formed a little choir. They sang in English. The kindergarten children sang and played many games for me. I told the teachers how well the children looked and how much they had grown.

"In all the children I saw advancement in every way, and it was a pleasure to tell our workers this. They have worked hard, and Miss Gaylord is to be congratulated. Mrs. Dodd is mother to all and the calls upon her are frequent.

"Dr. Dodd's time is fully occupied with the medical work, and the Near East Relief hospital at Konia is doing a splendid piece of work.

"On my return I took an araba (carriage), springless, but not bad until we struck the bad road and then I was glad of the cushions which I brought with me. I passed through Kourdish villages and the people were very hospitable. There are no inns. I slept out in my wagon but in the evening would have my meal with the house owner and then chat with the women. In one house there had just been a wedding, and the bride was most gorgeously dressed in silk.

"One night after I had put out my candle, I felt some one pushing around my wagon. After a short time, I peeked through a crack and saw a huge creature. Soon he poked his nose in and on the other side I saw some thick lips tearing down the curtain—it was a camel. Two camels had strayed to my wagon and were apparently determined to find out what was shut up inside of it. A slap on the nose of one and banging on the side of the araba finally made them settle down to chewing their cud.

"The mud was something terrible. One of the horses would refuse to budge when the mud stuck to the wheel, so I hired a man in the worst place to walk along and give him a pull when necessary."

—Near East Relief

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

Armistice Day was fittingly commemorated by a service in the Chapel, where memorial windows to British and Indian officers and men and to former students in the Great War flank the platform. The Chaplain conducted the devotional part of the service. Professor Lawrence paid tribute to the courage, the patience, the endurance and the cheerfulness of the allied troops he was privileged to work among in France. At the front the noblest qualities of officers and soldiers were evidenced; for the hardships, the dangers and the difficulties of warfare brought out the best that was in them. Whatever Ambassador Harvey may say about the motives of America in entering the war, it is undeniable that the allied troops felt that they had an almost sacred mission to perform, and they grudged no effort and no sacrifices to fulfil it. Dr. MacLachlan spoke eloquently regarding the Washington Conference. The convocation of this meet-

ing is an admission that war is not and never can be the way to lasting peace and good will among the nations; it is an evidence that leading statesmen believe in the possibility of finding some other way of settling international difficulties; and it is an expression of the desire of nations to be relieved of the crushing burdens of armaments. If the statesmen at the Conference are willing to put internationalism above nationalism, if they are able to see that in the well-being and prosperity of other nations lies the permanent well-being and the highest good of their own country, if they are prepared to sacrifice the immediate and material interests of their own countries for the larger benefits of a new world order, then the Washington Conference will surely prove the instrument in God's hands of bringing in a new and better day for all the nations and peoples of the world.

The Settlement House at Prophet Fik was dedicated on Nov. 25th. The Metropolitan of Smyrna, Archbishop Chrysostom, officiated and representatives of the High Commissioner with many well-wishers from the city were present. This, the first community work in Smyrna, has had an auspicious beginning. Miss Sarah Snell, who has charge of the House, is winning her way into the hearts of the people. Her knowledge of Greek is already sufficient for the purpose and her training and abilities in the line of settlement work make certain the popularity and benefit of the House. Already the children, women and men of the village have enrolled for membership. The students of the College are very active and earnest in their service under Miss Snell. Miss Helen Crosby and the Amherst Community Church, who are financing the Settlement House, are certain to have an ever deepening interest and gratification in this undertaking.

The visit of Darius A. Davis to Smyrna was made much of. He gave the address on Sunday, Nov. 27, at the College service when he emphasized the attitudes to be expected of College students. They should enter into intimate relation with all that is best in College life; they should develop to the utmost the habit of concentration; they should eliminate from life and character all that is weak and unworthy; they should cultivate the habit of expectation, — the imaginative faculty, — which produces much that is best in life, and they should develop the habit of expressing in definite service the principles they profess, — converting the eternal into the present. Mr. Davis also spoke to all the students on the following Wednesday morning, and to the campus community on the same evening.

The students and staff were fortunate in hearing Mr. Hankey of the Y.M.C.A. speak of the work among boys in different parts of the world. It is very gratifying to learn that philanthropic and Christian leaders are devoting much study and effort to making the most of the vast possibilities in the young lives of the nations.

An unusually interesting series of addresses was given at the Y.M.C.A. meeting last Friday afternoon. Three graduates of Pomona College described the history, the student life and the spirit of that institution. Dr. Reed, who by the

way, was offered the position of Dean of Pomona, outlined the story of the small beginnings and rapid growth to the present point, where the utmost capacity of 800 students is wholly inadequate to meet the demands. He spoke of the high standard of scholarship which has always been maintained and of the equally high standard of service to others which has ever been inculcated. Mr. Humeston spoke with feeling and with humor regarding the student life, showing that Pomona students have red blood; but that they also have chivalry and a love for the noble. Mr. Moreman spoke of the spirit of Pomona, — the belief that talents and training and scholarship are wasted unless they are devoted to the uplift of humanity. The three alumni then sang the beautiful Indian song which is Pomona's hymn. The interest and gratitude of the College students to Pomona for its generous help were intensified by this clear and sympathetic exposition.

Some twenty-three of the students of Tarsus Institute have been taken into the College.

Smyrna, Dec. 6, 1921

C. W. L.

Y.M.C.A. NAVY CLUB

Christmas Week Program

SATURDAY DECEMBER 24

- 10:00 a.m. The personnel of the Sailors Club with a pack from "Santa," will visit all the ships in the harbor
- 2:00 p.m. Basket ball, New Gymnasium, Rue Nouvelle (directly back of 115 Rue de Pera), under direction of Mr. NYQUIST
- 8:00 p.m. Christmas tree at Club and singing of carols. Lighting candles "For length of days and good cheer all the year" — In charge of Miss SHAW
- 12:00 p.m. Serenade of ships in harbor

CHRISTMAS DAY

- 7:30 — 8:30 a.m. Christmas tree and celebration for sailors in American Hospital
- 10:00, 10:45 a.m. Church parties, (leave from Club). In charge of Miss SHAW
- 4:00 — 6:00 p.m. Open House at Club. Special music and "Eats." Hostess, Mother Flint
- 8:00 p.m. Christmas service in charge of Mr. and Mrs. FINNEY MARKHAM
Solo with flute accompaniment, Mrs. MARKHAM
Reading Mr. MARKHAM
Selection Quartette
- 9:00 p.m. Cinema, music

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26

- 11:00 a.m. — 3:00 p.m. Sailors' dinner and tree for children of Yedi Koulé Hospital. Special entertainment by the children. In New Gymnasium under direction of Miss SHAW

- 9:00 p.m. Grand Musical Production, "Sultan of Sam-soun." All star caste of sailors from all ships at Petits Champs Theatre, under direction of Miss RAVNDAL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27

- 2:00 p.m. Basket ball, in New Gymnasium. Direction of Mr. NYQUIST
- 8:00 p.m. Cinema, music

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28

- 8:00 p.m. Boxing bouts in New Gymnasium. Direction of Mr. NYQUIST

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29

- 8:00 p.m. Cinema, music

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30

- 8:00 p.m. New Year's dance in New Gymnasium, under direction of Miss RAVNDAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31

- 2:00 p.m. Basket ball, in New Gymnasium. Direction of Mr. NYQUIST
- 8:00 — 12:00 p.m. Watch party in New Gymnasium

NEW YEARS DAY

- 10:00, 10:45 a.m. Church parties (leave Club.) In charge of Miss SHAW
- 4:00 — 6:00 p.m. Open House. (American civilians especially invited.) Hostess, Mother Flint
- 8:00 p.m. Sunday service and sing. Subject, "New Years in the Near East." Speaker, Dr. J. P. McNaughton, President, Bithynia High School

Christmas dinner with oyster soup, turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce, mince and pumpkin pies served from 12 m. American civilians are cordially invited to make their rendezvous for the day as well as for the holiday week. All the events are open to the American public.

A large assortment of American Christmas and New Year's cards are on sale in the canteen. The cards are for civilians and sailors alike.

RUSSIAN MUSIC

It is to be regretted that so few attended the concert given at Constantinople College on Dec. 7 by Mme. Romanoff assisted by her brother — Leonid Bolotine, violinist, and her sister Cleopatra Bolotine, vocalist.

The first item — Grieg's sonata in G minor for violin and piano — proved that we had here true artists; they interpreted this very characteristic sonata most delightfully, the two players absolutely at one in their reading. Mr. Bolotine afterwards played a group of violin solos, which were all fascinating; his tone is pure and distinct in the extreme and

his bowing a marvel of smoothness and firmness which make his playing altogether a rare musical treat.

Miss Bolotine sang a number of her sister's songs; these are all very expressive, picturesque little sketches written in the modern idiom.

Mme Romanoff further showed her talent as a brilliant pianist in a group of her own compositions.

Those who missed this concert should certainly attend the one Mme Romanoff is arranging to give in Pera at the Union Française early in January.

TALAAT'S MEMOIRS

One of the local papers has begun the publishing of what purport to be the personal memoirs of the former Grand Vizier, Talaat, who was recently murdered. We extract for the benefit of our readers a section telling of events following the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince, in June, 1914.

"A few days after this, Said Halim Pasha invited Enver Pasha, Halil Bey and myself to his office. The Grand Vizier told us that Baron von Wangenheim, the German ambassador, had proposed to him a treaty of alliance on terms of equality, and he wanted to know our opinion. All three of us replied that an alliance with a great power was necessary for Turkey, not alone from the point of safety, but for the sake of her economic and cultural progress and development. Said Halim Pasha said that he would himself carry on the negotiations, and asked us to keep it secret. We did not have to seek far for the motive of the German proposal; it was evidently made in the expectation of war. We knew very well that were it not for the danger of war, no power would have proposed an alliance with Turkey. However we believed there would be no general war, and that the entry of Turkey into such an alliance would have the advantage of guarding our country from foreign dangers. In a short time the agreement was made, the treaty of alliance was signed by the Grand Vizier and Baron von Wangenheim. A similar agreement was signed with the Austrian Ambassador. Immediately after this double signing, those members of the cabinet who had not yet been informed about the matter were told of it.

"War was very soon declared between Russia and Germany. By the terms of the treaty we were bound to go right into the fight. But the Grand Vizier was of the other opinion, and temporized with the ambassadors of Germany and Austria. I and some of our colleagues thought this attitude contrary to the interests of the country, as it had the double disadvantage of putting us in a false position with Germany, with whom we had signed a treaty of alliance, while our continual manifestations in favor of Germany were a violation of neutrality. So that the two sides were equally displeased with us. But the Grand Vizier objected, saying that the allied ambassadors did not insist, but were contented with demanding that we remain faithful to the alliance. We decided in the council of ministers to address

the ambassadors and try to convince them that the entry of Turkey into the war before Bulgaria and Roumania should make clear their attitude, would be against the interests both of our country and of those of the allies. We further resolved to try to gain Bulgaria over to our cause. The ambassador of the United States, Morgenthau, utters a big lie when, in his book, he says the entry of the 'Gœben' had been determined in advance and that Wangenheim had spoken of it as a diplomatic success. It is possible that Wangenheim told a lie of that sort. But since the late diplomat was an honorable man, while Morgenthau was a charlatan and a liar—as appears from the numerous falsehoods contained in his book, and it is notorious that while he was in Constantinople, nobody considered him a man of importance—it is most probable that this story of the 'Gœben' was invented by himself.

"Furthermore, in speaking of me, Morgenthau says that by birth I am neither a Turk nor a Moslem. This seems to me extraordinarily strange. It is like saying that Mohammed was not a Moslem. (Here Talaat gives his genealogy from his great-grandfather down, to prove that he was both Turk and Moslem.)

"We held our meetings at the residence of the Grand Vizier. One evening, while a meeting of the Council of Ministers was in session, to discuss these questions Enver Pasha, coming in a little late, said smilingly, 'We have just had a new baby.' He was talking about the arrival of the 'Gœben.' The Grand Vizier showed he was very angry. At the same moment the German ambassador was announced. Up to that moment none of us knew that the 'Gœben' had passed through the Dardanelles. Said Halim Pasha and some of our colleagues thought that according to the laws of neutrality, the 'Gœben' and 'Breslau' should leave the Dardanelles within 48 hours or be disarmed. Coming back to us, the Grand Vizier said that Wangenheim had met this demand with a stout refusal. We continued our deliberations, trying to find some way that would allow Turkey to go into the war without further delay.

"Said Halim Pasha did not wish to have a new conversation with Baron von Wangenheim on this topic; so Halil Bey and I went to the ambassador. Wangenheim who was very angry, was still perspiring. Halil Bey suggested the idea of the sale of the two vessels to Turkey. After a few moments' reflection, Wangenheim agreed to this. The sale of the 'Gœben' and 'Breslau' was a real sale, and not a fictitious one."

Mrs. O. J. Hardin, for nearly fifty years a missionary in Syria, latterly at Beirut, passed away a couple of days after Thanksgiving, in Cambridge, Mass. She was over eighty years of age. She is survived by her husband, Rev. O. J. Hardin, a son, Rev. Edwin D. Hardin, of Bath, Me., and a daughter, Mrs. Bertram V. D. Post, of Robert College, all of whom were in Cambridge at the time.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE DECEMBER 21, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

The Christmas season is upon us. There are those who feel that it cannot be a season of joy. Especially for the Christians of the Near East, it is a time of sadness and much suffering. The Orthodox Christians of Russia see the present government of their country hostile not only to ecclesiastical power, but even to religion itself; and thousands of them are in exile as the only alternative for them to death itself. The Orthodox Christians of Turkey find themselves with internal as well as foreign complications, which do not make for a joyful feeling at all. The Armenians, who thought they had at least a small Republic of their own, find it swallowed up in the Soviet system that brooks no local feelings as over against their general plan of control. How then can this Christmas-tide be celebrated with any happiness whatever?

Let us first of all remember that it is the birthday of One who was despised and rejected of men, and finally after much persecution, crucified and slain. The apparent victory then was with his enemies. But the world today celebrates this day as the birthday of a King,—not of any earthly dominion, but King of our lives and hearts. The joy that comes to us His followers is entirely aside from any political or temporal situation. It is the joy that no man can take away from us. The liberty wherewith Christ has made us free is liberty from the power of sin and evil. It is the triumph of moral ideals, first in our own hearts, and then in the hearts of others. And here we certainly have wonderful cause for deep happiness at this Yule-tide. Each year that passes shows a real progress in the spirit of unity and brotherhood as between the nations, and of greater effort on the part of the churches for the spread of real faith and hope and love in all the world. During this past year, the power of caste in India, of drink in America, of opium in China, has

diminished; while the prospect for the vindication of the principles of Christ in the regions of the Pacific is brighter than ever. If the spirit of Christ has made conquests in our own hearts, if we love God more and our fellow-men more deeply and practically, if we see that the Christian world responds more adequately to the call of famine and distress than it used to do, then certainly we can join in singing Christmas carols with more of that deep joy in our hearts than at any previous season.

It is the spirit of giving that brings this great joy to us. The manger in Bethlehem cradled the greatest gift God ever gave to men; and here is the spring of our own desire to give. We can experience the greatest happiness of this season, not by realizing what we have gained, but by giving to others what we can. It may conduce to their creature comfort, or it may bring them a deeper gladness; but a cup of cold water, only, given in His name, will bring us our reward.

CIVIC WELFARE LEAGUE MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Civic Welfare League of Constantinople was held on Saturday last, Dec. 17th, in the office of the Governor of Pera, Saadeddin Bey. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mme. N. Eliasco, the Vice-President, Mrs. G. H. Huntington, was in the chair. Among those present were Sir Adam Block, President of the Council of the Public Debt Administration; Essad Bey, Prefect of Police; Dr. Ghalib Ata Bey, Director of the Public Health Service; Mme Stambouljian, President of the Armenian Red Cross; Mrs. Bowen, Secretary of the League; Mrs. Roman Way, Assistant Treasurer; Dr. Abdullah Djevdet Bey; Dr. Vahram; Mr. Bradshaw of the British Army Y.M.C.A., and others.

The main topic of discussion was the place for securing a home for minor girls rescued from the streets, and how to finance this enterprise. Several very practical suggestions were made, and various persons delegated to make further investigations and report at the next meeting. There was absolute unanimity as to the urgent need of such a step. Unfortunately the number of young girls going into a life of vice in this city has rapidly increased in the past three years. The extreme difficulty of finding suitable employment has much to do with this, as also the crowding in of so many tens of thousands of homeless refugees.

An interesting report was read from the affiliated Society for the Protection of Animals, which now has two inspectors and has been quite active in seeing to the application of the laws against bird-snaring as well as other forms of cruelty. So much so that one of the inspectors was recently set upon and wounded with a knife while in the discharge of his duties. The police, however, are cooperating with him. Cases of the offering of diseased meat for sale in the open market have been detected and severely punished.

The Civic Welfare League is rapidly gaining in support, both private and official. It has a great work to do, along eminently practical lines.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Turkish daily *İleri* says:—"Our revolution has created a Patriarchate for the Greeks of Anatolia. The Grand Assembly, by the laws and regulations that it has decreed, has solved the question of the Greek Patriarchate in a way to meet the wishes of its Greek subjects. Besides, the Greeks of Anatolia are not Hellenic subjects; they do not even know the Greek language. These Greeks, who believe their own interests to be common with those of the Turks, have settled their affairs without lending an ear to the propagandist organs of either Venizelos or Constantine. Consequently, for Anatolia, there exists no patriarchate question today. As far as Constantinople is concerned, the Government has very justly considered the Patriarchate since the armistice as an institution outside the range of the law. Under such conditions, the fact that a Hellenic subject has been elected Patriarch cannot influence us nor lead us to change our line of conduct. On the contrary this election is an event that gives us satisfaction, for it shows clearly that today, as in the times of Byzantium and of the siege of Constantinople, our enemies are simply working for us. We are witnessing the same quarrels, the same intestine strife. So that in the election of Kyrios Meletios, there is nothing to displease us."

The same Turkish daily says:—"The Christian minorities in Anatolia, on condition they do not allow themselves to become the instruments of foreign intrigue, may be sure of the good-will of the Turks. It must, however, be kept in mind that, just as no people wants to cherish enemies in its own bosom, so the Turks also cannot consent to do so, or they would be committing suicide. But to the question of the evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks there is added the other matter of an indemnity to be paid for the devastations wrought. It is a fact that what the Germans did in the northern provinces of France, the Hellenes have done in the occupied territories of Anatolia. The losses we have thus suffered mount up into the billions. If the Greeks do not reconstruct what they have destroyed, we can neither work nor live. The Turks appeal to Europe and America to demand that the Greeks make the necessary reparations for the material damage they have caused. Let our judgment be somewhat fair. Should so many crimes remain unpunished? Should so much devastation go unrepaired? Where and when have such deeds been allowed to go unrewarded? The civilized opinion of Europe and America would not tolerate this."

NOTES

THE NEAR EAST

The American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna has had till now 185 graduates, of whom 104 are Armenians, 65 Greeks, 14 Jewesses, and one each English and American.

Ninety, or nearly half, are or have been teachers, while 58 have been married

OTHER LANDS

The American navy enlisted personnel will shortly be reduced to 55,000 men, owing to the reduction in naval appropriations. This may be regarded as the first step in naval disarmament.

The volcano of Popocatepetl (accent on the penult) in Mexico is in violent eruption, and all towns in the vicinity have been warned of great danger. It is spouting ashes, or volcanic dust.

The Hungarian National Assembly last week ratified the Treaty of Peace with the United States.

Marshal Foch sailed from New York last Thursday returning to France. He had traveled 150,000 miles in the United States, and made more than 500 speeches, according to the wireless service.

A telegram from Washington indicates that the Japanese are ready to evacuate the Shantung Peninsula, and England the region of Wei-hai-wei.

The death is announced at Algiers of the famous French composer Saint-Saëns who was 86 years old. He gave his first concert at ten years old, and played his first symphony at sixteen.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed the bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to buy food for the starving Russians. The bill has gone to the Senate, and is expected to be passed this week.

At the Washington Conference it has been agreed to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio of capital ships as proposed, but modify the details so that now America will scrap thirty ships with a tonnage of 820,540; England will scrap 23 ships of 605,975 tons, and Japan 435,328 tons. Among the ships thus condemned are the "North Dakota," the "King George V.," the "Ajax" and the "Centurion," with which dwellers on the Bosphorus have become familiar; also the "Erin," one of the ships under construction for Turkey when the great war began. The naval holiday of ten years is agreed to, with unimportant exceptions; and the status quo of fortifications in the Pacific will be maintained, exception being made of the Hawaiian Islands, the islands comprising Japan proper, Australia, New Zealand, and the American and Canadian coasts; where the respective governments retain freedom of action.

The former Empress Zita has been granted permission

to leave the Madeira Islands for a visit to her son in Switzerland, who is sick.

The White Star liner "Olympic" encountered a terrific cyclone in the Atlantic last week, in which two lives were lost. She arrived in Southampton on Sunday.

PERSONAL

Miss Theresa Leshner, who taught last year in the American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna, was married Nov. 5th at Rye, New York, to Mr. Joseph F. Cook.

Miss Nellie A. Cole arrived in Constantinople from Trebizond on Monday of this week, on her way to visit her aged parents in Forest Grove, Oregon, and left by Greek steamer today.

The house of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Kennedy, at Erenkeuy, was destroyed by fire last Monday.

Professor Albert H. Lybyer, Ph.D., of the University of Illinois, formerly of Robert College, is spending the present scholastic year on leave at Harvard University in study.

SUNDAY SERVICES December 25, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. Floyd H. Black
CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Miss E. I. Burns
MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borrough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Dec. 20th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.72	20 leva	0.25
Pound sterling . .	7.25	20 marks	0.20 1/4
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