

# The Orient.

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Price, Five Plastres

## WINIFRED WALKER

"My heart is like a singing bird"—these words from one of her own songs seem most fittingly to give expression to the meaning of her life. In her philosophy happiness was an essential element of a life well lived. To be unhappy was to have failed. In this belief she triumphed magnificently over every obstacle in her way and every sorrow and trouble that came to her.

Hers was an abundant life. Her brilliant intellect was awake to a great variety of interests. Her musical talent and achievement, her artistic appreciation of the beautiful, her literary and dramatic interests, were combined in an unusual way with ability in service and in practical matters. She was alive to all the issues of the day and thought deeply on the problems of world politics. The things of the spirit were real to her—life's responsibilities sacred. She was a generous and loyal friend. Through her kindly interest in human nature, her keen analysis of character, and her desire to see life lived at its best, she constantly guided others toward the fulness of life which she exemplified. The out of doors was a constant delight to her and physical activity a necessity. With these qualities and her joyous personality she brought light and life into any company.

On September 18, Miss Walker went on a hike with some friends. For the return journey they took a train on the railroad running between Kiat-hané and the Black Sea. In some way, never to be fully understood, Miss Walker fell from the moving train. She was taken to the British hospital at Taxim and received every care. The injury to the left leg proved more serious than was thought at first. On Wednesday it was decided that amputation was necessary to save her life. The operation was performed, but it was soon apparent that the chance of recovery was slight, and on Friday afternoon, September 23, there was an end of suffering and weariness.

Miss Walker was English by birth, but the family moved to the United States when she was a child. She spent the greater part of her life in studying and teaching music. Her beautiful soprano voice was her chief professional asset. She played the violin and cello also and was interested in trio and orchestral work. During the war she did government laboratory work in Washington and spent a summer in farm service. In September, 1920, she came to Constantinople College where she taught singing with marked success and organized a college orchestra. She took part in all the activities of the American and English community. Deep sympathy is felt for the family, none of whom are near. The

father and mother and younger sister are in America, and the brother in China.

The services held on Sunday the 25th were beautifully appropriate. At the morning chapel exercises the choral selections and Miss Kennedy's piano solo were greatly appreciated. Dr. L. P. Chambers and Dr. E. B. Watson were the speakers. The service at the Protestant cemetery was conducted by Dr. Chambers and Rev. Charles T. Riggs. The bright sunshine and a profusion of flowers helped to soften the "sadness of farewell." A quotation from each of the addresses of the morning will most fittingly conclude this account.

Dr. Chambers said "Miss Walker did not merely teach music, she radiated it in her whole personality. Not to her music pupils alone but to all who knew her she revealed new vistas of harmony in the world, a harmony which was not confined to music but which found in her music one of its gentlest and truest expressions.—We do not think of her as having entered through death the portals of eternal life, for already she was living the eternal life as she moved in our midst and opened our eyes and hearts to the eternal harmonies of God."

Dr. Watson's address concluded as follows—"One had never to ask what was Miss Walker's creed. We were all sure of one thing that transcends all distinctions among men and women. She was genuine. Her qualities rang true. Her life was led as the Creator intended all life to be lived—bravely, joyously, loyally, beautifully in the broadest sense of that all-embracing word.

"There was in her being something like the glad some song of the bird, that may, if we will but listen, teach us more of eternal truth and love and beauty than can prophet or scholar. The bird may be crushed; but that song will be sung on forever and forever."

## FALL WORK OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE Y.W.C.A. SERVICE CENTER

The Autumn program of the Y.W.C.A. Service Center includes more activities than ever. English classes have been strengthened. Twenty classes, from those for beginners to those in English literature, are scheduled at the Pera center. Then a thorough course in the French language is offered, and work in dressmaking, millinery, and American cooking. A specialty is being made of one hour a week lecture classes in modern Armenian, Greek and Russian literatures, given in those languages by distinguished teachers and writers. A room has been especially prepared this Autumn



where business girls may bring their lunches and, after eating together, study for half an hour before returning to their work.

The Gymnasium is the only one open to girls and women in Constantinople. Classes in the morning once a week have been arranged for older women—the girls will come twice a week in the afternoon. There are new classes in dancing for all ages of girls and free recreation for all members on Friday afternoons in the Gymnasium. The library has been increased this summer by the addition of many new books; and we hope to have a big attendance during the coming season at our Sunday afternoon "at homes," when we sing hymns together, have a talk and sometimes special music.

No notice of the projected activities for the Autumn would be complete without a mention of the clubs new and old, in which the members enjoy cooperating together in self development through service. The clubs include a very large percentage of the membership. Constantinople offers so few opportunities for normal well rounded life for women that the Y.W.C.A. seems amply justified in attempting to bring "the more abundant life" to the women of the city.

Miss Marion Peabody and Miss Grace Willis, two of our Constantinople secretaries, have recently started on their journey to the United States. We are sorry also that Miss Helen Ogden who has been here for the Russian Unit is soon to return home.

Although we sent off these secretaries with regrets, it means a great deal to the Association work this fall that several of the American secretaries are staying over longer than we had expected. Miss Margaret White continues as general secretary for the Constantinople work; Miss Clara Bissell is in charge of the Stamboul Branch; Miss Rachel Reed continues as director of the educational program, and Miss Anne Stuart as secretary for the girls' clubs; Miss Gretchen Schaefer is now director of physical education; and Miss Vida Sanderson comes to us after nine months' experience in Beirut, to have charge of the business work.

Aside from the Constantinople work, the Y.W.C.A. has centers at Smyrna, Adana and Beirut. This work is under the general direction of Miss Ruth Woodsmall as Acting Executive Secretary, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Mayston as Office Executive, who will arrive within a short time from Paris. In addition there are connected with the headquarters staff Miss Mathilde Vossler who continues as special worker for the Russians, and Miss Ruth Larned who has recently arrived from New York to do port or emigration work. Her office is at Merkez Rihim Han, No. 7, Galata.

### NOTICE

The President and Faculty of Constantinople College will be at Home the first Wednesday in October to meet the new members of the Faculty, — Wednesday, October fifth.

The Faculty will be at home informally every Wednesday. The friends of the College are cordially invited.

### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN GENEVA

Geneva is sometimes called the smallest of the large cities, but even so its history has prepared it for its present neutral service. Indeed the history of Geneva has been quite unusual and includes a surprisingly large number of historical celebrities; of these, however, the people seem most proud of Calvin and Rousseau.

There is a monument in a prominent place in Geneva calling it a city of refuge, and Calvin indeed found it so when in the early part of the 16th century he took shelter there, followed by large numbers of people suffering from religious persecution in France and Italy. To us at the present day, Calvin very probably stands for intolerance, when we remember among other things that he ordered a man to be executed because he did not believe in the Trinity. Yet in a historical sense Calvin seems to have introduced the spirit of tolerance in Geneva, thus showing that the tolerance of one generation may become the bondage of another.

From a material point of view Geneva has been well chosen as an international center, for the city is a shining example of beauty and order. It is built around the end of the lake, and has the advantage of all modern conveniences — airplanes and motor vehicles — and with the snow mountains of the Mt. Blanc range in the near distance, it is certainly a lovely spot.

The first International Conference ever held in Geneva was in 1864, the subject being "How can we improve the state of wounded soldiers." At present there is an amazingly large number of international organizations in the city, some say 30, some say more, and each day, almost, one hears of a new one. Among these the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross, and the World's Student Christian Federation are notable.

The two leading international activities of Geneva, however, are the League of Nations and the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom.

The League of Nations penetrates the entire city. It is the first organized attempt to create international sentiment; as one of the officers remarked, "It is the first time people have been paid to become international;" and the influence of the League of Nations seems to be growing. The former National Hotel, on a prominent site on the shore of the lake, was donated to the use of the League shortly after its formation, and is called the Palace of the League of Nations. One of the large dining rooms of the hotel has been transformed into an Assembly Room and another into a library. Elegant suites are used as offices, and easy chairs under the trees in the grounds give a pleasant atmosphere to the place.

The League of Nations supports 550 people, 300 in the League proper and 250 in the International Labor Union Department. Among these are twenty-five nationalities, the largest number being English and next French. Four or five Americans are employed, although the United States does not officially belong to the League. The head librarian



is an American, Miss Wilson, for the reason that library training is supposed to be superior in the United States.

The number of nations represented is forty-eight. Each nation is entitled to three delegates and the League thus forms an organ of international collaboration, and not a super state. The control seems rather complex. The general secretary is Sir Eric Drummond. There is a council formed of four of the principal nations and four minor ones. The International Secretariat includes a medley of nationalities and is so large in extent that all of the members do not occupy the Palace. For instance, the Siamese secretariat of the League of Nations occupies the same building with the British Consulate, and probably there are others in different parts of the city.

The Budget of the League is \$4,000,000.

A public assembly takes place every year automatically the first Monday in September. The public assembly this year was opened on September 5, in the Hall of Reformation and it was a picturesque sight to see the delegates driving up one after the other, in their automobiles decorated with the flags of their respective countries—flags in many cases seldom before seen outside of their own small provinces, and one felt a certain sign of progress in the union of all the flags of the world for one common cause.

Seats were prepared for the delegates in the middle of the hall in front, with other officials directly behind. Among them were many interesting people: Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Balfour, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mlle. Milliard, Assistant Director of the French Section, Dr. Christine Bonnevie, delegate from Norway and professor in the University of Christiania, Madame Kluyver, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Dutch Secretariat, Viscount Ishii, Honorable Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to Washington, Madame Wicksell, delegate from Sweden, Mlle. Vacaresco from Roumania, Dr. Imazo Vilobi, Director of the Section of International Bureaus.

Mr. Wellington Koo, leading Chinese delegate and Chinese Minister in London, as Acting President, made the opening address. He expressed pleasure that seven countries had joined the League since the last meeting and also that the majority of the delegates were the same this year as in the previous assembly, thus bringing them together in a cordial reunion as members of the same family. Mr. Wellington Koo spoke also of important results of work done since the organization of the League. He spoke in extremely good English and his address and all others were translated into French.

The most important special organization created by the League of Nations has been a Permanent Court of International Justice.

Before the war there were 500 international associations of different kinds connected with commerce, education and other things, one even being for the extirpation of rats. During the war these decreased to about 250, but they are now again increasing.

The aim of the League of Nations is to do away with war, and race hatred, and their results. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was founded with

the same aim. Its President is Jane Addams. It has held three international conferences, one at the Hague, one at Zurich, and the third in Vienna during the present summer, followed by a summer school in Salzburg. Its platform includes equal suffrage, internationalism and non-militarism. The first of these seems to be practically established. When we hear that there are 56 women in the Reichstag in Berlin, which was the center of Prussianism and the last place where one would have expected any such equality, we may well be satisfied with the progress made in this direction.

Regarding the other two points, internationalism and non-militarism, there is still much difference in opinion. Would the introduction of these principles be the way to remove race hatred and war? There are many seeking the answer to this question. In Germany 10,000 and upwards of young men and women have signed a contract against militarism, making a vow never to patronize a University military in attitude, or to attend military lectures, or to read any books that teach it. These two movements—non-militarism and internationalism—seem to be gaining ground all over the world. Several graduates of Constantinople Woman's College even, last year announced that they had become internationalists. Internationalism is not a new idea. It was taught even by the Cynics in the time of Socrates, and the principle of non-militarism has been lived for centuries by the Chinese nation. In England during the war there were 30,000 conscientious objectors, many of whom went to prison, and in America a somewhat smaller number, not including the Quakers. There are some that ask whether these principles would develop nations of weak character.

The strongest argument against doing away with the tremendous spirit of patriotism aroused by war, appears to be that in time of general and permanent peace the nations of the world might turn to lower forms of competition with equal enthusiasm. Would competition of nations in physical courage be replaced by commercial competition? Would love of glory sought in war be replaced by love of money sought in commerce? There seems a strong tendency at the present time toward universal competition in commercial lines, and there is certainly nothing more degrading to humanity than the seeking for wealth for its own sake.

In place of non-militarism, it would probably be better to introduce some form of moral aggression. One of the most influential men attending the present assembly of the League of Nations remarked: "The world will never be changed until there is a strong spiritual awakening," and this remark was not made in reference to any one creed or special form of religion—but for all nations. No spiritual awakening however could be sudden, but must be a gradual choice of the highest things, a love of learning, a spirit of service, and the seeking in general of those things that belong to spiritual development. MARY MILLS PATRICK

Mr. Edwin G. Booth, of the American Black Sea Steamship Corporation, left last Saturday for the United States, on a business trip.



## BOOK REVIEW

*Beginning English for the Levant.*—Robert College Text. By Ernest Bradlee Watson, Ph. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature in Robert College.—Robert College, Constantinople, 1920. 500 pp. with illustrations. Bound in either one or two volumes.—Cloth.

The study of English is necessarily of primary importance at Robert College, since it is the spoken language of that institution, and also the medium of instruction used throughout the curriculum. The graduates of an American college in the Orient are naturally expected by their own compatriots and others to reach a high standard of proficiency in the language of their Alma Mater. Difficulties of pronunciation, as well as of grammar, and the lack of text-books adequate to the special needs of the case, have made the desired end difficult of attainment. The purpose of the author in the preparation of this work has been to combine in one book all the requirements for the most efficient teaching of beginning English in the schools of the Near East, and also to lay a thorough foundation for advanced work along the same lines. Although this text-book is the product of years of experience and study of the problem, its publication at the present time is of additional interest and benefit in view of the great increase in the popularity and demand for the use of English here in the last few years.

The book is divided into two parts, the first consisting of reading lessons, with exercises in spelling and grammar,—and the second of rules and tables of reference in spelling, principal parts of irregular verbs, and vocabularies with lesson aids. There is also an appendix, giving all the necessary grammatical forms at a glance. This brings together within easy grasp matters which for practical purposes in the lesson part of the book must necessarily be scattered and therefore referred to with difficulty. The vocabularies are valuable in defining the words in the corresponding lesson in the sense used therein, and giving the equivalents in French, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, and Turkish. Special attention is given to the idiomatic expressions in the lessons, for which the vernacular equivalents are also given. The lessons are so arranged as to co-ordinate the direct and indirect methods of instruction, making it also possible to use either method alone (The direct method is that in which only English is used—the indirect employs translation.) A prominent feature of the book, which especially distinguishes it from other texts, is the attempt to solve, in so far as may be, the question of pronunciation by thorough grounding in Phonetics. In 1910 the author introduced this system as an aid to the teaching of English in Robert College, employing the method known as that of the International Phonetic Association. In this text-book, the reading lessons are accompanied by phonetic transcriptions, which keep the correct pronunciation constantly before the pupil, simultaneously with the increase in his vocabulary and knowledge of grammar.

Dr. Watson is rich in the scholarship, culture, and practical experience which make this work in the highest degree

adapted to the securing of the best results. Painstaking thoroughness and interest are outstanding features in its pages. The former is especially shown in the Conversational Reviews, which come every third lesson, with a careful summarizing of the two preceding lessons by means of questions that are to be answered by the pupil in complete sentences. It is also evinced in the attention paid to special difficulties in the use of prepositions, agreement of tenses, etc., which experience has shown to be peculiarly applicable to the situation. The book is interesting throughout, both in the subject-matter chosen for reading, and in the frequent illustrations, which are most diverting, with here and there a view of the Bosphorus which adds a pleasing local touch, as do also the Nasreddin Hodja stories and allusions to various aspects of life at Robert College. The choice of material for the lessons greatly enhances the interest, because of their practical and literary value as well. The selections alternate between amusing and profitable anecdotes, and practical lessons in nature, manners, etc. The passages assigned for memorizing consist of proverbs having a bearing upon the lessons which they accompany, and also of extracts from the world's immortal writers, thus affording the student an early opportunity to know and love the best in English literature.

"Beginning English for the Levant" thus serves to meet a very real need, of which all earnest teachers of that subject must have long been increasingly conscious. During the few years in which the principles above outlined have formed the basis of instruction at Robert College, a marked improvement has already been noted in clearness of articulation and facility of expression in the declamations and other public exercises participated in by students of all the nationalities there represented. Courses in English have been introduced into the curricula of several secondary and some elementary schools in the city. The instructors of English in such schools should find of invaluable aid a work so peculiarly designed for the needs of their pupils, and so readily obtainable as well. There is every reason to predict a steady progress in the acquisition of the best English on the part of students using this text; and also a most desirable standardizing of the methods of instruction, and an increasing co-operation among the teachers of this subject,—which are not the least of the beneficial results that may be anticipated from this special form of service to the youth of the Near East.

The records of the N.E.R. tuberculosis hospital for children at Yedi Koulé show that 310 children have been admitted during this its first year of operation, their ages being from 3 to 14 years. Of these, 50% were Armenians; 32% Greeks, 17% Jews, 1/2% Turks and 1/2% Russians. In view of the generosity of the Greek community in granting the use of the wards for this hospital, twenty beds are maintained free for needy Greek cases. Of the total number, 220 were discharged; in 89% of these cases the disease had been arrested or cured; 5% were taken by relatives against the advice of the management; 5% were improved when they left, and there have been 1% of deaths.



## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

A statement is being given wide circulation in America, recommending to the general public the American Relief Administration as the organization best equipped to go to the help of the suffering, starving men, women and children of Russia. This document comes from a sub-committee on Mercy and Relief, of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In this statement, Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying that there can be no question as to the appalling need; that the American Relief Administration, to whom the appeal of the Russian Committee has been addressed, has, by reason of the generosity of Americans, several million dollars in hand, given for children, which would make possible not only immediate response but also as full response as the conditions of transport will probably permit for the next few weeks; that there is therefore no need for a general appeal the moment; that if and when the time comes for a general appeal, based upon a knowledge of the real need, all the agencies should unite in the appeal, the Federal Council being one of the agencies; and that those who wish to give immediately to help meet this new emergency should send their gifts to the Federal Council, to be placed as later investigation indicates to be most wise.

Eighteen millions of people in the United States are associated together through their churches, by the Federal Council. This statement therefore, which may be preliminary to a general appeal, will reach a very large number of the American people. It is an example of the efficiency of inter-church organization, and of the most efficient method of meeting such emergencies with humanitarian work.

Last week one of the wise dailies of this city had a leading editorial on Why America Aids Russia; in which the learned editor proved to his own satisfaction that the Amer-

ican Relief Association (*sic*) was a government organ, doing efficient political work by strengthening Russia, the greatest potential rival to Japan whom the Yankees fear! This remarkable piece of logic was perhaps not intended to injure the good name of the United States, and certainly will not do so unless in a few illogical minds. The A.R.A. is not a government organization, nor has it the least political aim. The American people are not trying to raise up any Russian bulwark against any Japanese menace. Through their churches and through an efficient civilian organization they are doing voluntarily a work of charity dictated by humanitarian feelings. That is all.

## CONSTANTINOPLE CHRISTIAN WORKERS' UNION

The first quarterly meeting of the Constantinople Christian Workers' Union for 1921-22 will be on Saturday, October 1, at 2:30 p.m., in the Salon of the Stamboul Y.M.C.A. There will be Refreshments and a social hour, Election of Officers, and a Symposium on Objectives for the Year.

The Union last year proved its usefulness for big things in fathering and promoting the Constantinople Pathfinder Survey and the Sherwood Eddy meetings. Progressive opportunities and responsibilities are certainly before us for this year. United we not only stand but go forward; divided we fall by the wayside. We need you and you need us.

Please spread the word to all Christian friends who understand English.

Yours faithfully,

FRED FIELD GOODSSELL

President

ELBERT C. STEVENS

Secretary

September 21, 1921

## VETERANS IN SERVICE

Just when the title of veteran should be applied to a missionary of long years of service, is an unsolved problem. Some of the churches at home seem to use the term of one who has come home on a first furlough, after six or seven years; and if the name is applicable to the soldier who has served through a four years' war, this also may be appropriate. But on the most rigid definition of the term, it certainly is applicable to those who have served forty years.

Six years ago, THE ORIENT printed a list of twenty-five names of those who had served in this country for forty years or more and were then living. Only ten of these have survived the past six trying years; but to that list there may now be added at least fourteen other names, of those who during that time have attained to a like dignity. Three or four of these have been for a part of that time with other organizations than the American Board, but are fully as much entitled to the name of veteran. Some have now retired to the United States, while others are yet in active service on the field.



We give herewith this roll of honor, arranged according to the date of their appointment; and we should very much appreciate additions or corrections to the list as given.

Name	Appointed	Station
Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D.	1859	Constantinople
Mrs. Henrietta L. Washburn	1859	Constantinople
Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge	1861	Aintab
Mrs. George E. Post	1864	Beirut
Rev. Henry T. Perry, D.D.	1866	Sivas
Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin	1867	Brousa
Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin	1867	Brousa
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy	1867	Marsovan
Miss Harriet G. Powers	1868	Erzroum, Brousa
Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs	1869	Marsovan [tinople
Miss Mary Mills Patrick, LL.D.	1871	Erzroum, Constan-
Rev. J. Henry House, D.D.	1872	Salonica
Mrs. Addie B. House	1872	Salonica [nople
Mrs. Flora P. Bowen	1874	Smyrna, Constanti-
Mrs. Sarah E. S. Smith	1874	Mardin, Marsovan
Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie	1877	Tarsus
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey	1878	Mardin
Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D.	1879	Erzroum, Adana
Mrs. Cornelia P. W. Chambers	1879	Cons/ple, Adana
Mrs. Agnes E. Thomson	1880	Cons/ple, Samokov
Mrs. Olive N. Crawford	1881	Brousa, Trebizond
Rev. C. Frank Gates, D.D.	1881	Mardin, Cons/ple
Mrs. Etta D. Marden	1881	Marash, Cons/ple
William W. Peet, LL.D.	1881	Constantinople

Of these, eleven are now on the field, and thirteen are in America. To this list might well be added the names of several others like Dr. and Mrs. Cole, of Bitlis, Mrs. Byington of Constantinople, Mrs. E. M. Dodd of Marsovan, Miss Burrage of Caesarea, Dr. Browne of Harpout and Mrs Robert Chambers of Bardizag, and others, who after from twenty-five to thirty-nine years of service have now for some time been living in America, many doing active work there for the cause they love.

### THANKS FROM CHINA

A letter from Dr. Francis F. Tucker, of the American Hospital at Teh-chow, China, acknowledges the receipt of the sums sent by readers of THE ORIENT for famine relief. Dr Tucker has been Superintendent of Relief for the Shantung section. He writes, August 4th:—

"It has been a special pleasure to receive these sums from your region. We have used the money in two ways,—part in caring for the famine sick in the hospitals, and part in direct famine relief to famine families, known to be in dire need.

"Just now we are glad to report plenty of rain with good prospect of crops in the fall. Alas, that in some parts of Shantung province, flood should follow famine, and any available funds now should be and are used for flood relief. It is hopeful, however, that effort is being made to bring about *prevention*.

"We hope you will pass on the earnest thanks of the recipients as well as ourselves for the money sent, to those who gave or collected it. It is certainly true nowadays: 'All within the four seas are brothers,' as the Chinese say."

## NOTES

Mr. Canellopoulos, formerly Greek High Commissioner in Constantinople, has been appointed to a post in the office of the Governor-General of Smyrna.

The former German liner "Bremen" is stated to have been purchased by a Greek firm and renamed "Constantinople." It will ply between Constanza, Constantinople, Piræus and New York.

An Armenian philanthropist named Simon Antreassian, from India, has left a legacy of Lstg. 8,000 for the establishment of an Armenian school in London, and other sums for schools in Rangoon and Calcutta.

The schools under American control in Constantinople have begun with a gratifying attendance, considering the business depression with its consequences. Gedik Pasha School has 249 enrolled already; the American High School for Girls at Scutari has 165; Bithynia High School for Boys at Geuz Tepé has 72; the Protestant School at Haskeuy has 142. In each case the registration has not yet ceased, and the final totals will probably be somewhat larger.

The retreat of the Hellenic forces appears to have terminated at a line approximately fifty kilometres east of Eski Shehir, and the Greeks seem determined to make their stand there for the winter. While the Turkish papers talk hopefully of driving them still farther west, they also acknowledge that with numerically inferior armies they may not be able to penetrate this line. The Kemalists have occupied Sivri Hissar and Seid Ghazi, according to their own reports; but as the latter is only forty kilometres from Eski Shehir, the claim conflicts with the statements of the Greeks, and needs confirmation. Along the rest of the line, fighting seems to be limited to operations by small bands.

Miss Sara Bowman Taylor, formerly teacher of music in the Preparatory Department of Constantinople College, was married Wednesday, September 14th, to Mr. Mitchell der Garry, at Petersburg, Virginia. Friends will recognize under his modified name our old friend Mr. M. der Garabedian, also of the Preparatory Department at Arnaoutkeuy.

Miss Gertrude Grohe, who has been much benefited by her stay at the American Hospital in Stamboul and later at



the Bithynia High School, left yesterday for Smyrna on her return to her work in the American Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Laurence S. Moore, who started for America three weeks ago by sea, altered his plans later and returned to Constantinople to proceed by rail to Cherbourg and thence across the ocean.

Miss Sarah E. Snell, who has been on a brief visit to to America, is booked to sail from New York for Patras October 15th on her return to Smyrna. With her come Mr. and Mrs. Getchell of Marsovan, who will temporarily be located in Smyrna.

Mr. Theodore D. Riggs and family of Marsovan left Constantinople by Italian steamer "Campidoglio" (ex-"Karlsbad"), on Friday evening last for Salonica, where Mr. Riggs will help in the treasury department for a time.

#### SUNDAY SERVICES October 2, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Mr. Foster  
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. F. H. Black  
CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m., Dr. Louise B. Wallace  
MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Sept. 27th

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