

# The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11, 1921

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## A LEBANON SUMMER CENTRE

Suk-el-Gharb, in its elevated location near Beirut overlooking the Mediterranean, has had an increased number of missionary activities during the past summer. Following is a list of conferences and summer schools which have succeeded in keeping things lively for a period of two or three months, during the vacation of the Lebanon Boys' School:

- Second Conference for Students of Christian Preparatory [Schools, July 2-8.
- Summer Session of the Missionary Study Center, July 13 [-Sept. 13.
- Summer Meeting of the Syria Mission of the American [Presbyterian Church, July 20-27.
- Summer Session of the Teacher Training School, Aug. 3 [-Sept. 13.
- Study Center English week, Aug. 10-16.

It has been an especially profitable summer on account of the opportunity which missionaries of different societies have had in living together. The reaction of different types of Christianity from high church to its opposite has been very wholesome. The same may be said of the reaction between the missionary students of the Missionary Study Center and the Syrian students of the Teacher Training School.

The Teacher Training Class consisted of 18 students, most of them young teachers with some experience in the school room, who had not previously had a course in Pedagogy. They came partly from Mission schools and partly from orphanages of the Near East Relief.

Missionary Language students numbered during the summer 43, from all sections of Syria and Palestine. The following organizations were represented:

American Presbyterian Mission . . . . .	9
Danish Mission to the Orient . . . . .	3
British Reformed Presbyterian Mission . . . . .	2
American . . . . .	3
London Jews Society . . . . .	4
Edinburgh Medical Mission . . . . .	4
Christian and Missionary Alliance . . . . .	4
Jerusalem and the East Mission . . . . .	1
Church Missionary Society . . . . .	5
British High School of Jerusalem . . . . .	2
United Free Church of Scotland Mission . . . . .	1
British Syria Mission . . . . .	1
Irish Presbyterian Mission . . . . .	1
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions . . . . .	1
Non-missionaries . . . . .	2

Many of these students were new missionaries whose societies were not able to spare them for language study during the winter months. The summer quarter has given them an opportunity to do intensive work under the instruction of selected teachers and by approved methods. The summer session promises to continue to fill a great need among the different missions of Syria and Palestine.

During the week of August 10-16 all language work was suspended and courses of lectures were given in English on various topics of interest to missionaries and others working in Syria and Palestine.

Daily Prayer meetings were held in which both missionaries and Syrians took part, and these helped to foster a splendid spirit of harmony. At the close of the session two days were spent in special religious meetings, addressed by Dr. Harvey Porter of the American University of Beirut, Dr. George A. Ford of Sidon, and Dr. Chambers of Adana. The meetings closed with a communion service Sunday evening September 10th.

W. G. G.

## UNIVERSITY CLUB OF CONSTANTINOPLE

The first luncheon of the University Club after the summer recess was held on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the new headquarters of the Club, in the Hotel de Londres, Petits Champs, Pera. The management of the hotel has made arrangements to place the facilities of the hotel at the disposal of the University Club; its committee meetings will be held here, and special rates will be offered members of the Club who desire to take meals or engage rooms. The monthly luncheons will be held in the spacious dining room of the Hotel.

About fifty members gathered last Wednesday noon, and after the luncheon the Chairman, Dr. E. B. Watson, made some introductory remarks and then called on the chairmen of the various commissions of the Club for reports as to the activity of those bodies. Mr. F. D. Steger reported for that on a public library; Dr. E. J. Fisher for that on conserving the antiquities of the city; Dr. C. F. Gates for that on community concord. The secretary, Mr. W. E. Bristol, reported that several other matters were being studied by the Club, and would be ready for report later.

The Club was also glad to hear from Professor Scipio who was just back from America, and from Mr. H. C. Jaquith, who recently returned from Angora.

The next meeting of the University Club will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, at the same place.

### WHOLESALE HANGINGS IN ASIA MINOR

The Turkish and Greek newspapers have published lists of the names of some seventy persons recently hanged in Samsoun, and over a hundred in Amasia, nearly all of them Greeks, and mostly in connection with the alleged plot to establish a Pontus government. Among those hanged were many of the leading merchants, lawyers, physicians and teachers of that region, including Professor Theocharides and Mr. Evstathiades, teachers in Anatolia College, and Mr. Pavlos Pavlides, the only surviving Protestant preacher of that whole region.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate at Constantinople has made energetic protests before the Allied High Commissions here, and has sent telegrams giving the news of these tragedies to President Harding and to the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, and has written to various ecclesiastical representatives about the affair. The news has produced a very painful impression in Greece.

The weekly organ of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, appears with black borders to the front page and the following article:

"To the bloodstained pages of Greek martyrology has lately been added another not a whit behind the preceding ones in cruelty and ferocity. The tragedy in Pontus, which is developing with unheard-of bitterness and satanic method, exceeds all description, and cannot leave the most unfeeling heart untouched. Wholesale and harsh deportations, painful killings and terrible hangings are the lot of the Greek population of Pontus, according to the news that comes from there. The tyrants, already for ages accustomed to consider their subject Christian peoples as tools for the satisfying of their base desires and passions, have fearlessly proceeded to satiate their bloody instincts, which were nourished by fierce hatred of those of other faith, instincts which neither the lapse of time nor civilization has been able to tame. The Turkish Fury of devastation and destruction rages, scorning the universal judgment of the civilized world and regardless of the consequences of its terrible crimes. Venerable ministers of Christ, distinguished representatives of literature, the press and the business world, like the worst of criminals are sent up on the scaffold or before the firing line for the simple reason that they bear the name of Christ! Victims are added daily, and the bloodstained remains of these heroes of Faith and of the Nation fill from end to end the valleys of that longsuffering country, watered already by the blood of martyrs. Scenes of horror before which even the savages of Africa would shudder, scenes which stain the civilization of our age, when the highest and finest principles about man are being proclaimed! Grief-stricken and with broken heart at the irremediable disaster, the Great Church intercedes for the blessed memory and the eternal repose of the holy spirits in the mansions of the just. But in the midst of her grief, she cannot but raise the voice of just protest and complaint to those who watch over the fate of the nations, at the crimes that are committed which are destroying her

own children and are a disgrace and a blot on civilization; and also to the foreign Prelates, whom she implores to intercede immediately with the powers that be, for the ending of this unbearable situation and the saving of the survivors, the Christian populations that mourn over the ruins."

### A SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

In THE ORIENT of July 13th there was noted in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission the appointment of a committee to consider the problem of a School for Religious Education, and to report to the Annual Meeting of next year. After some preliminary correspondence, this committee met on Oct. 1st, during the visit to Constantinople of Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, its chairman. Of the fourteen members, two are in the United States, and four others are in Tarsus, Salonica, Beirut and Smyrna respectively, and could not be present. The remaining eight were all at this meeting, which accomplished some important preliminary work toward the formation of a definite plan of operation.

The committee expressed its conviction that a school of this sort for the preparation of a trained native religious leadership is urgently needed and should be started as soon as possible. In view of the present situation, it appears quite out of the question to open, for the time being at least, the theological training schools in Marsovan, Marash or Harpout; yet some place is necessary where Student Volunteers and others now offering themselves for service may secure a preparation for their work without the necessity of going so far away as the British or American schools. It is still an open question whether Smyrna or Constantinople is preferable as the location of such a School. The Committee at its meeting seemed to favor the latter, partly because it might tend to attract people from Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, the Caucasus, South Russia and the Balkans; partly because in connection with the Orthodox and Gregorian Churches and with the existing American Colleges there are many leaders who might cooperate. There is probably also a larger number of scholars and preachers of international repute visiting Constantinople each year, many of whom might be secured as lecturers or inspirational leaders. The presence of the Mission Language School also makes further cooperation possible.

In view of the difficulty of frequently coming to Constantinople, the natural meeting-place of this Committee, Mr. Harlow resigned his post as chairman, and Mr. Goodsell was chosen to act in that capacity. Mr. D. J. Van Bommel of the Y.M.C.A., Miss Margaret B. White of the Y.W.C.A., Prof. Z. A. Bezdjian of the Protestant Chancery, and Prof. Abraham Der Hagopian of Robert College were invited to act with the committee, which will hold another meeting next month.

It is interesting to note in connection with this project that a modern scientific survey is to be made of the theological seminaries and religious training schools of the United States and Canada, under the guidance of a committee composed of Dr. John R. Mott, Prof. Ernest D. Burton and Raymond B. Fosdick.

### CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

The College enjoyed a great privilege the past week in the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mr. Stewart of America. Mr. Vanderlip, the well known financier and professor of economics in Harvard University, had met Dr. Patrick in Geneva this summer and had promised to speak at the College. He gave a most wonderful address on Sunday morning on the economic conditions of the world and what was necessary to save civilization. He explained in clear and forcible words the breakdown since the war of the economic organization of the nations, what caused this, and the imminent danger to civilization; and said that after studying these conditions during some weeks in Europe, he saw the world on the edge of an abyss of barbarism, with little that was hopeful. He had decided that the only hope of salvation lay, not in any economic or financial remedies, but wholly in a spiritual readjustment, in the love which should overcome hate, of which Dr. Patrick had just read in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians. So he called on the students to feel that it was their responsibility,—that to every one of them comes the duty to promote brotherhood, individual and international sympathy and love,—in every possible way. He mentioned as one of the signs of hope a society which had been started in Italy and was spreading rapidly, called the Lamp-bearers, which included all nations and creeds, and was for young people of all kinds, with the object of carrying into all the affairs of life the neighborly spirit, the lamp of love.

An equally fine address was given by Mrs. Vanderlip to the College Academic Forum (the Faculty, seniors and medical students of the College). She spoke on the reform legislation begun and recently carried through in America, especially as related to the work of women and promoted through woman suffrage. It was most interesting and inspiring to hear how child welfare laws, better labor conditions, protection of birds, censorship of the cinematograph, had been carried through, and how much more women were doing,—influencing the character of the candidates for office, and pushing other good movements as time goes on. The Vanderlips studied conditions in Constantinople as much as their limited time permitted, and had to leave without seeing but very little of the historical sights of the city.

Constantinople College has a very select body of students this year, if fewer than usual, because of raised fees and higher standards.

And the Faculty has had notable additions this year.

To the Medical School have come Dr. Stout (M. D.) for Anatomy, who is a famous specialist in eye and ear, and has had much experience as an instructor also; and Dr. Cook (Ph.D.) who has come for Physiology and Histology.

Miss Arnold who has come to be the head of the department of Mathematics, having held excellent positions in America, and Miss Clarke, whose attainments in Physics are of a specially high order, are two more of the new members of the Faculty.

I. F. DODD

### NEAR EAST MEDICAL WORK IN CESAREA TODAY

(From *Near East Relief*)

Owing to the serious condition of Mrs. Talbot's health while in Cesarea, Dr. and Mrs. Talbot were forced to return to Constantinople.

Dr. Talbot states that on account of the large amount of sickness in Cesarea, it has been necessary for the Near East Relief to rent house space outside the compound and open an annex hospital of 25 beds. In addition to this, tents have been pitched for the tuberculosis and favus cases, and a tent for suspected contagious cases. Altogether, therefore, although the large Cesarea hospital was burned last year, we are running a hospital of nearly 100 beds.

For two months there have been typhus cases in Cesarea—50 cases in all, and 16 cases were in the hospital when Dr. Talbot left. Typhus came to Cesarea with the refugees who are constantly entering the city. Although the Near East Relief workers provide hot baths and clean underwear for the refugees upon entering, it has been impossible to keep away typhus.

The large public Near East Relief clinic at Cesarea is known for miles around. The missionaries and later the Near East Relief have had the clinic for so long that its reputation has spread over the surrounding country and all nationalities have faith in the American doctor and the American nurse. Sick people travel miles, some of them making a trip of six days, to obtain the opinion of the American doctor. A man with a shattered ankle came to the hospital on an ox cart. He had travelled three days without having the wound dressed, and it was full of vermin. The man was writhing with pain caused by the bumping over the rough roads. The wound was treated, the man was bathed and placed in the clean white hospital bed, and the look of gratitude and comfort on the man's face was worth the work. Although a large portion of bone had to be removed, his foot was saved. The man considered his long painful trip to the American doctor more than worth while.

To the Near East Relief clinic come the rich and poor—from the ragged refugee to the wealthy Pasha. Those able to pay are asked to give a sum to cover expenses. The majority of the people, however, are so very poor that it is almost impossible for them to obtain enough to eat and of course they have no money for medicine.

One man came to the clinic on a stretcher made of a blanket between two donkeys. It was fortunate for the man that the donkeys moved at the same pace.

There is a Near East Relief clinic at Cesarea for eye diseases, and about 100 cases are treated daily. The public clinic, conducted three days a week, was continually crowded with people. Dr. Talbot's work continued always until 6 p.m. and even later. Every clinic day 50 to 70 were turned away. Finally it became necessary to give tickets on a clinic day for the next clinic. At daybreak of the following clinic day,

fifty people would be waiting outside the gate of the Near East Relief compound for the American doctor. Many without tickets would wait all day in the hopes that the doctor would see them. The doctor and nurses often stayed later to treat serious cases and cases coming from a long distance. These public clinics averaged from 70 to 100 treatments daily.

The medical work in Cesarea is giving the people of all nationalities a great faith in American medical skill.

### BOOK REVIEW

*The Origin of the Capitulations and of the Consular Institution.* By G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul-General at Constantinople. Government Printing Press, Washington, D.C., 1921. Pp. 112.

Mr. Ravndal's brochure on the Capitulations and the Consular Institution, which was prepared before the war, has been published by order of the United States Senate, as Document No. 34 of the first session of the 67th Congress. It is a step in the direction of American foreign service literature, and has a very practical bearing on the training of those who are entering on a foreign service career. It also has first class importance to all residents in the Near East as by far the most complete and accurate account of the subject yet published. The book is in two parts, the first tracing back the origin of the Capitulations to six or seven centuries before Christ, when Greeks in Egypt, foreigners in Rome, and Israelites in Egypt and Mesopotamia and Persia, had special laws to govern them, different from laws of the land. Mr. Ravndal has pointed out what most writers till now have neglected,—the continuity of the Capitulatory system as normal and universal until, in modern times, it became exceptional; also the circumstance that the Capitulations were not confined to relations between Christians and Moslems. The second part treats of the growth of the Consular institution and the development of the consular function, from the protection of commerce to the promotion thereof. It shows the great service to the consular career done by Colbert, the famous minister of Louis XIV. of France, who made it a profession and started it on its way with enhanced dignity and ever increasing usefulness. Several appendices are added giving early treaties, present rules of the American Consular Court, a sketch of American philanthropic work in Turkey, etc. Copious footnotes indicate the authorities quoted. This work is not yet on sale, but copies may be had by addressing some member of Congress.

A despatch in the Turkish paper *Hilal* states that Professor Theocharides of Anatolia College, Mr. Pavlos J. Pavlides, preacher in Marsovan, and several other Greeks have been condemned to death and executed on the charge of treason against the Kemal government. They have been in prison since last February but the charges against them are believed by their former associates to have been utterly unfounded.

### Y. W. C. A. CAMP, CONSTANTINOPLE

After our dreaming about it for two years, our first Camp in the Near East has materialized this year. The location was at Djadde Bostan, a beautiful spot opposite the Princes' Islands. The house was set in the midst of a large garden right on the shore of the blue Marmora. "The Garden of Happiness," as we called it, was open from the middle of June to the middle of September with Miss Gretchen Schaefer in charge.

The Camp program was the same as would be found in many a camp in America. The day began with setting-up exercises. After breakfast came bed making and inspection, and the general work shared by all the girls. The campers were divided into squads—the housekeepers, kitchen police, grounds, and dining room service. How much fun it seemed to peel potatoes even, when a crowd of girls were doing them together. And the funny songs helped the work along!

During the class hour different groups were organized to study English, French, Bible study, Nature Study, as the varying needs of the girls presented themselves. Then came Swimming hour! Many a girl learned how to swim, and others were diving well before the end of the summer.

Although the two-hour rest period in the afternoon seemed hard at first, the girls soon learned that even they could be quiet. But what a howl arose when the bell came for the end of the silence! Later in the afternoon the girls enjoyed various games, hikes, dancing lessons, etc.

In the evening there were picnics on the beach, and many a night "cinemas" or plays in action were given by the girls. One of the best times of the day, was prayers before everyone went to bed.

145 different girls of five nationalities enjoyed from a few days to several weeks at Camp. Members of the Y. W. C. A. Service Center, the Russian Hostel, nurses in training at the American Hospital, girls from Constantinople College, etc., were among the large family of forty. To the orphan girls who were sent down by special funds through the Y. W. C. A. or Near East Relief, a new world of real fun and good times was revealed. The friendships formed by girls of varied training and background were indeed worth while.

The Camp spirit is no longer to be found down there in the empty house and garden, but the girls have brought it with them to the city, where it was manifest on Monday, October 4th, at our large fall party of all the membership. A group of Camp girls presented "Snow White" and several other comic stunts. They were the life of the party. We count much on the Camp spirit living with us through the winter, and look forward to a bigger camp next summer.

As our budget did not permit us to put money into equipment and outfit, we were able to go ahead only through borrowing the necessary furniture from the Service Center and from interested friends. Mrs. McNaughton loaned us beds and some kitchen utensils; and the Near East Relief, sheets and blankets. The Y. W. C. A. appreciates the cordial aid given by these friends who helped make the camp possible this summer.

MARGARET B. WHITE

## THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, philanthropic, educational political, economic and other interests of the Near East

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

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## EDITORIAL SECTION

The past three or four days have seen a slight improvement in the local money market, which had become almost hysterical during the preceding week. The gold lira went as high as 800 paper piastres; and the pound sterling varied between 640 and 700 piastres. Local newspapers have tried to explain this drop in Turkish paper. The Turkish daily *Vakit* lays the blame on the Hellenic authorities, who, it states, have prejudiced Turkish interests by putting Greek paper money in circulation in the territories they occupy; and it vows dire vengeance on the Greeks when the day of settlement comes. The *Peyam-Sabah*, on the other hand, believes that the drop in the value of Turkish money is in general due to the lack of exports from Turkey and the need of importing all necessaries of life from England and America; but it attributes the present sudden fall to unrighteous manipulation of the market, and cites as one instance the rumor circulated that an issue of paper money had been put on the market in Anatolia, — which is not true. The well-informed financial editor of the French daily *Bosphore* gives three basal causes of the depreciation of Turkish paper: — first, the need of paying in pounds sterling for the imports of food, clothing, etc., and second, the fact that the coupons of the United Public Debt of Turkey are payable in London; both of these reasons making it necessary to purchase an enormous quantity of pounds sterling on the Constantinople market; and third, the recent rise of English money on the Paris market, and the consequent necessity of either raising the price of English money or lowering that of French francs in this city, the former being the alternative chosen. Add to this, he says, the amount of speculation that goes on here, and the only remedy is to stop the war and restore commerce.

## AUGUST REPORT, CAMP JOHNSON, ADANA

August is considered usually the hot month of the year anywhere. In the Cilician plain, however, one experiences an intensely intense heat. Mr. Steger, who was here on our hottest day, can vouch for the fact that it was *hot*. That is one point on which no difference of opinion exists.

Notwithstanding the heat, camp activities have continued throughout the entire month. One cannot say that there was brilliancy in class work, but there was progress even though slow. The play period was usually cool enough for games and hikes, and progress in the development of skill and team work was decidedly noticeable. The swim-hikes were increased so that each boy got three swims each week. Welcome indeed were these three-quarters-of-an-hour periods in the river, even though a swim meant a slow walk of almost a mile each way under the broiling sun. The health of teachers and boys has been good throughout the month with one exception. Mr. Humiston succumbed to dysentery, an illness which few foreigners coming to this country escape, and was for three weeks unable to perform his duties. The number of clinic treatments rose to its highest and then began to drop, probably due to the fact that the boys have been provided with *yemenis* as a protection against thorn pricks and the resulting infections. The last of the month saw practically the end of the whooping cough epidemic. Overcrowding of the hospital tents with cough cases resulted in the putting up of the special tent for the scabies cases. In spite of the bi-weekly quinine a number of boys suffered from what appeared to be the onset of malaria, but they were promptly attended to and lately there has been a decrease in even these mild bits of fever. A few cases of an apparently mild form of dengue and one or two cases of intestinal catarrh, mildly acute, gave temporary worry, but soon passed and the medical horizon seems to be clearing.

In the inter-unit games the spirit of competition, of team-play, of loyalty to an organization as well as to the team, and of fairness, with a keen dislike for unclean playing, have all been emphasized and have begun to take root in many individual boys. At one time on the athletic fields of the camp the following games may be seen going on: two games of basket ball, two games of volleyball, a football game, a regulation and an indoor baseball game, a game of cageball, a game of flag-stealing, and various group games played by the smaller boys. All the boys that are not doing camp work are busy at play, unless excused for medical reasons.

We have had two games with outside teams during the month. One was a game of football with a team of older boys and young men from Adana. The score was 2-0 in favor of the visitors. When one considers that the boys from Adana were older and heavier on the average than were the camp boys and were wearing heavy shoes while our boys were for the most part barefooted, one may well wonder if the victory really lay with the visitors. In quickness, in untiring energy, in pluck, the camp boys held their own, if they did not show a bit of superiority. The other one was

a game of basketball with a team of boys that have been training on the city "Y" grounds. The visitors in this case were also older and heavier on the average and wore good shoes while part of our boys were barefooted. Our boys proved their worth, nevertheless, by holding the score to 3-3. The boys from town were boys that I had started to train shortly before camp opened. Their team work was good, their passing being at times on the borderline of brilliant. They were, however, a bit softer than our boys, who did poor passing, but made up in quickness what they lacked in team work, and had superior power of endurance.

Several hikes during the play period have been taken during the month, either with the idea of speed and endurance, or for the purpose of giving instruction in signalling and knot-tying, away from the camp, or with the idea of a good time and a forage for figs. A lack of canteens for carrying a water supply made an all-day hike impossible. In hiking, anywhere, the carrying of a tested water supply is advisable. Hiking in the war-devastated region around Adana means carry your water supply or get none at all, good or bad. We are hoping to get some means of carrying water so that we may have a few all-day hikes in September.

We began the new schedule for our work hour in July. Arranged after the group and unit system of the camp, the spirit of competition increases day by day. The camp system of grouping these boys is creating the real boy spirit in every boy and the keenness of all this competition is due mostly to this. It seems very strange to the outsiders, for there was an idea that the smaller boys could not live without being taken care of by the orphanage "mothers." The system has worked a great miracle. In some cases the smaller boys are trying harder and even doing better than the larger boys. The Saturday inspection gives the boys a chance to show their best. It makes them do their work with a great love for it. In some cases I have actually punished boys by depriving them of work. The Saturday inspection has interested a number of our visitors who have confessed that this was a very nice and a very simple method of arousing competition. The cleaning of the camp grounds is divided among the thirty six groups. Each group has its own particular bit of territory and guards it against dirt from other parts of the camp as well as keeps it clean.

We have had a large visiting list during the month of August. On August 4th and 6th several Turkish school officials from Adana came out to observe the camp and the camp program. On the 8th, twenty four, and on the eleventh, thirty one prominent Armenian, Assyrian, Greek and French residents of Adana spent the entire recreational period in the camp looking over all parts of the camp and observing the boys in their play. On August 18th Mr. Nilson, acting head of St. Paul's Institute in Tarsus, was here and gave a talk in the evening to the boys. On August 19th Dr. Feki Bey, a prominent Turkish doctor of Adana and a former sanitary officer in the Turkish army, inspected the camp and expressed surprise over and praise for the camp sanitation. On August 24th the much looked for Mr. Steger, our Senior Secretary for Turkey, arrived in camp. He visited us three

times during his short stay in Adana and on the evening of August 28th he gave a talk to the boys. On August 26th three other prominent Turkish school officials were with us. Finally on August 31st Mr. Bedelian, a native of Adana, gave the boys a very fine musical program.

During the month we have given sixteen cinema showings.

We have three more young Moslem boys in camp. Two are the sons of a wealthy Moslem of Adana who is paying for the boys' maintenance, and one is a Turkish boy cared for as an orphan by the N.E.R. Greeks, Moslems and Armenians are living together in Camp Johnson, and are being just boys with a desire to know each other and to play with each other.

BYRON M. NOONE  
Director of Camp Johnson.

## NOTES

Belgium, Holland and Portugal are being invited to become members of the Far Eastern Conference which is to meet November 11th in Washington. This does not include any invitation to the Disarmament Conference.

President Harding has nominated as Minister to Czecho-Slovakia Lewis Einstein, of New York, who was Secretary at Constantinople when the Legation was raised to the rank of an Embassy in 1906, and remained here till December, 1909, part of the time as Chargé d'affaires; from January to September of 1915 he was again in Constantinople, as Special Agent of the Department of State; and from October 1915 to June 1916 he was Diplomatic Representative to Bulgaria, and in charge of British interests there. He is the author of "Inside Constantinople During the War," 1917, and other books.

President Harding has nominated as Minister to Bulgaria Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, who was Secretary of the Legation to Greece, Roumania and Serbia from 1901 to 1905, and for a year thereafter Secretary of the Legation to Greece and Montenegro and of the Diplomatic Agency in Bulgaria. He has since served as Secretary of the Legations at Havana and Buenos Aires and of the Embassies at Rome and Petrograd.

A national convention of the American Red Cross is being held this week, Oct. 3 to 8, at Columbus, Ohio. There are to be mass meetings as well as sectional conferences on the various phases of Red Cross service; also a historical pageant showing the development of the Red Cross in America, with 1500 participating. President Harding has accepted an invitation to address the delegates, if public business allows him to go to Columbus this week. Chief Justice Taft, General Pershing, and the Secretaries of War and Navy have also been asked to speak; and Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee, Miss Mabel Boardman, National Secretary, and others are also on the program.

Mr. George Sackett, for two years an instructor in Robert College, left Constantinople today on his return to the United States.

Mr. Donald M. Hosford, who has been connected with the American Mission at Marsovan, and Miss Anthony, of the Near East Relief Unit at Marsovan, arrived in Constantinople last Saturday evening, coming from Samsoun. With them came also Mr. Hopkins, Miss McClellan and Miss Bailey of the Near East Relief Unit at Harpout, and Miss Ryan of the N.E.R. at Sivas, and Miss McFarland of the Y.W.C.A., who is being transferred from Sivas to Adana.

While Constantinople has been shivering, southeastern England has been experiencing the hottest October weather in its history, with the mercury at 84° two days in succession in London.

In reply to the special appeals of the American Board, the contributions sent in before the end of its financial year were so splendid as to total \$81,000 more than the expenses of the year. This surplus reduces the debt of the previous year from \$242,000 to \$161,000.

Mr. Arthur S. Bedell, Registrar of Robert College, has been summoned to America by a cable telling of the illness of his wife. He is leaving today by Orient Express.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, LL.D., formerly President of the National City Bank of New York, and lecturer on Economics at Harvard University, arrived with Mrs. Vanderlip in Constantinople last week, and leaves today for Bulgaria. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip made addresses at Robert College and Constantinople College while here. Mr. Vanderlip was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington from 1897 to 1901. He is a director of nearly a score of important corporations in the United States.

**SUNDAY SERVICES October 16, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Prof. G. H. Huntington  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m., Mr. D. Alton Davis  
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Oct. 11th**

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