

# The Orient.

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## METROPOLITAN MELETIOS ELECTED PATRIARCH

On Thursday, Dec. 8th, the twice postponed election of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch was held in the Patriarchate at Phanar, and resulted in the choice of Archbishop Meletios, the former Metropolitan of Athens.

The election was held amid many difficulties. In the first place, the Hellenic Government had very clearly expressed its desire that the election should be postponed to a more favorable time, and had ordered the bishops in regions now occupied by Greece to abstain from all participation. In the next place, out of the twelve members of the Holy Synod, who have votes, seven did not approve of holding the election at the present moment, and refrained from attending. And aside from these elements, there were influences at work that were rather political and diplomatic than ecclesiastical, tending to influence the choice. Then, too, there was a large number of candidates, as shown on the first ballot, when no less than seven archbishops received votes.

It took nearly all day to secure the final result. The mixed Council met in the morning, most of the members being present by 9:30, but the result was not reached till after five in the afternoon. When the assembly was called to order, at 11 a.m., there were 118 present, thirteen of whom were archbishops. The first important action taken was to record the absence of the seven who abstained, and to label it as blameworthy, to the extent of their being regarded as having resigned their place in the Holy Synod. The Mixed Council thereupon proceeded to choose seven other archbishops to take their places; and these having been chosen, it was decided that the election could proceed.

The law states that nominations shall be made by the Mixed Council, consisting of clerical and lay delegates, the laity being in the great majority,—in this case, 97 out of 118. Three nominations are thus submitted to the Holy Synod, which consists of the twelve regular members of the Synod, plus any archbishops or metropolitans who happened to be in Constantinople when the vacancy in the Patriarchate occurred. In the present instance, the vacancy was caused by the enforced withdrawal of the Patriarch Germanos V., just after the armistice, three years ago. The late Metropolitan Dorotheos acted as *locum tenens* until his death last March, since when the office has been held by the Metropolitan Nicholas of Caesarea.

For the nomination of candidates, 122 voters took part, and the ballot resulted in the choice of Meletios, former Met-

ropolitan of Athens; Nicholas, Metropolitan of Caesarea, and Germanos, Metropolitan of Amasia. Thereupon the members of the Holy Synod and the visiting metropolitans withdrew from the Council Chamber and entered the Patriarchal Church for the solemn choice as between the three candidates. After the prayer by the *Locum Tenens*, the ballot was cast, resulting in the election of the Metropolitan Meletios by 16 votes, one each being cast for the other two. A telegram was immediately despatched to the newly-elected Patriarch, who is now in America. His response will be eagerly awaited.

Meletios Metaxakis is a Cretan by birth, and took his theological studies in the School of the Cross at Jerusalem. He was in 1910 elected Metropolitan of Citium, and in 1918, Metropolitan of Athens. Just about a year ago, on the occasion of the overturn in Greek politics, he was asked for his resignation, and the former Metropolitan, Theoclitus, was reinstated; whereupon he went to America. A very strong partizan of Venizelos, his election to the Patriarchal throne was exactly what the present Hellenic Government did not desire. Thus the plot thickens.

## BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL FLOURISHES

The removal of the Bithynia High School from Bardizag to its present location was decided upon because a more suitable place was desirable, and further, from necessity, because it was impossible to reopen it in the old location on account of the disturbed state of the country.

The change was a cause of anxiety and serious misgivings. Some of the friends of the institution feared that the present site was too far from any important center to assure the school of a large day patronage. Others felt that the opening of the school in its present location meant a complete departure from past traditions and spirit. Formerly it served but one race, now it was to be international. It was feared that this broadening of its scope meant the weakening of its influence and the defeat, in some measure, at least, of the splendid ideals that made it one of the best schools of its kind in the Turkish Empire.

These possibilities, of course, existed; yet those of its friends who believed in the call to a broader service, felt that there was much to be gained, and if there would be loss, it would only be temporary.

The change is already justifying its advocates. One of the most important contributions our mission can make to the Near East is in providing opportunities for the different races to meet together and understand each other. Com-

paratively little can be done for adults, but a broad field opens up to those who can bring the children of the different races together under the same roof, under the same influences and into the same educational environment.

Boys rubbing shoulders on the play ground, struggling together on the foot-ball field and striving together in the mastery of the same intellectual and moral problems, soon learn that there are vast areas of life common to all. The respect engendered in all these contests is not confined only to relations that are common to all but applies to difference in national ideals, politics, and even religion. We may learn to love and respect each other even though we may differ in many important points.

Friday evenings are given over to music and play. Impromptu theatricals are sometimes featured. A few weeks ago a European friend was our guest for a week end. I asked him if he would like to be present to see the boys act. He replied that he would. We sat down on the back row of seats. I called his attention to two boys sitting just before us; one was an Armenian, and his companion was a Persian. The Christian sat with his arm thrown over the Moslem's shoulder, showing a fine spirit of companionship.

The beginning of the performance ushered in three actors, one a Turk, the second a Greek, and the third an Armenian. The whole play was conspicuous for its cosmopolitan character. Indeed the school in all its life is animated by the same broad, tolerant spirit.

To our friends who feared that the attendance might not justify our choice of this location, let me say that already our accommodations are taxed almost to the limit. Our class room space we considered would comfortably seat a hundred boys. We have now ninety-six regularly enrolled students and still applicants present themselves.

The question of a very successful year so far as numbers is concerned is settled. The question of expansion is now a pressing one. A hundred per cent increase for next year is no extravagant expectation. Have we faith and courage enough to rise to meet this call?

In this period of reconstruction, no sacrifice should be considered too great to make, that the appeal of the young for educational opportunities may be met by a generous response. Not only have we a full school of promising lads but we have an excellent staff of teachers, each in his department giving of his best for the good of the boys who one day will become leaders in the development of the country.

I need say nothing at this time about our beautiful school home. Just one lack remained to make it an ideal school plant, i.e., a campus. To meet this need a plot of one hundred and fifty deunüms of land, just across the road from the school, has been rented for three years. It is a joy to see the boys entering into the games that have become so important a feature of school life. We are in need of a Physical Director, who could most profitably give a large portion of his time to the training of the boys in gymnastics and games.

J. P. McNAUGHTON

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

The College activities of the last weeks have been many and various.

The athletic spirit has advanced greatly under Miss Conklin's enthusiastic teaching, as was shown in the match hockey game played recently on the fine new athletic field, which has been made out on our plateau. The two hockey teams represented the Army and the Navy, and had their mascots,—a much decorated goat on the Navy side, and the army mule, represented by a College donkey,—adding much to the hilarity. The Navy won, and was loyally cheered by the Army side.

The Christian Association have held very interesting meetings every week. Mrs. Huntington gave a specially good talk at the last one; and now the students are preparing gifts for the children of the orphanages, to be sent at Christmas. They had planned to have a little bazaar to raise money for a Christmas celebration in some of the orphanages; but the many bazaars of all kinds opened during the last weeks made it seem wiser to omit that.

We have had besides lectures and educational conferences on Wednesday afternoons; Russian concerts,—the last one, this week Saturday, Dec. 10th, being one that especially touched the hearts of students and faculty. It was for the benefit of the White Cross Hospital at Beuyükdere, where it seems the support is very meagre, almost nothing since the American Red Cross left off caring for the needs of the Hospital. As they have no stoves whatever for their sick people, and winter coming on, the doctor of the hospital and his family with some of the patients got up a most wonderful entertainment to earn money for stoves, and gave it in the College hall. Violin solos, gipsy choruses, songs comic and serious, many dances of children—the doctor's children—and dances gipsy, Spanish, and Russian, gave such pleasure as these talented people seem to be able to give at all times, even though, as we learned later, some of the actors were hungry and some very ill. The monetary result was only about ₺.50, which would provide perhaps the stoves, but no fuel.

There have been, to our great pleasure, many visits of the alumnae to the College this last month, some coming for a week-end, and some only for one night, or a meal, but all coming back to their Alma Mater with joyous loyalty.

The Student Forum has been debating many great questions of late with much interest and real thought,—disarmament, and prohibition of alcohol, have been among the subjects discussed.

I. F. D.

## ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The past two weeks at Robert College have been notable especially for two interesting musical events and several instructive lectures. The Vesper Service on Sunday, Nov. 27th, was made unusually attractive with songs by Mrs. Watson

and 'cello selections by Mr. Zirkin, who is already well known to music lovers in Constantinople. A very fine concert took place on Friday, Dec. 2nd, at College Assembly, when Mme. Maximovitch of Constantinople College played on the piano a difficult and elaborate concerto of Liszt, the orchestral accompaniment for which Professor Estes played on the organ. The concerto was beautifully rendered and Mme. Maximovitch gained many admirers, by her clever technique and sympathetic interpretation of so ambitious a selection. She played also a nocturne of Chopin's, thereby completing a program that was felt too short. It is hoped that the College will have many other opportunities of hearing Mme. Maximovitch play.

The three lectures of interest delivered at the college were, first, one by Captain Videcoq on "The Problem of Peace for France," before the Political Science Forum on Dec. 5th; second, one by Mr. Middleton Edwards on "Business Conditions in Constantinople," before the Students' Commercial Forum; and third, one by M. Roger Lavalette on "La Presse," at College Assembly on Dec. 9th. Capt. Videcoq, in a clear summary, explained the present attitude of France towards disarmament, her relation to Germany, present and future, and her problems in connection with maintaining the peace of Europe. Mr. Middleton Edwards, a well known British merchant of this city, gave an excellent picture of the business situation, expressing some of the reasons for the present discouraging depression, and showing how the difficulties of fluctuating foreign exchange affect the business of the world, and particularly this less fortunate part of it. M. Lavalette made a very interesting address in beautiful French, on a subject with which he is very familiar, the press.

The first evening of monthly holiday was again marked by a party for the students in the Social Hall, organized by the Y.M.C.A. This time the entertainment took the form of a mock trial, in which Mr. Radcliff was accused and finally convicted of murdering the French language. The trial was cleverly conducted by some of the Faculty, aided by students. The party was voted a great success.

E. T. S.

### NON-CATHOLICS HONOR THE POPE

Last Sunday there was inaugurated in the court of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Saint-Esprit in Pera a statue of Pope Benedict XV., which is the gift of many in Constantinople who are not of his faith, but who contributed their offerings in recognition of the beneficent work of His Holiness toward sufferers during the late war in this country. Among the list of contributors appear the names of His Majesty the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the other princes, the Armenian, Syrian and Georgian Patriarchs, the Grand Rabbi, and others. The statue is of bronze, on a marble pedestal, the work of an Italian sculptor.

In the midst of most inclement weather, a large and distinguished gathering came to the Cathedral Sunday afternoon. Occupying the chair of honor, — a golden seat, — was

Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, Heir-Apparent; and with him were several of the Imperial Damads, or sons-in-law, and many of the Cabinet ministers, senators and other high dignitaries of state; also the Armenian and Syrian Patriarchs, the Grand Rabbi, the Bulgarian and Russian Metropolitans, the Head of the Protestant Chancery, Rev. Dr. Frew, and other ecclesiastics; also Rear-Admiral Bristol, General Pellé, Marquis Garroni, Lady Rumbold, and a host of naval and military representatives. Monsignor Dolci made a speech of acceptance of the statue, recalling, as he began, the visits of three Popes to Constantinople in the early days, — Pope John I. in 525, Pope Agapetus I. in 535, and Pope Vigilius in 547. As far as known, these were the only ones ever to visit this city.

The address of Mgr. Dolci was followed by a sacred concert rendered by an orchestra of seventy pieces, and a chorus of eighty voices, together with several soloists.

### THE CAUCASUS SITUATION

The diplomatic representative of Georgia at Constantinople, in an interview in an Armenian paper of this city, says about the present situation in the Caucasus: — "The news that has reached Constantinople about the latest movements in the Caucasus is a little exaggerated. We have not detailed information yet about the new regime here; but the changes that we hear of are such as were expected from the day of the occupation of the Republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia by the Russian Red army, contrary to the desire of these peoples. Since this invasion, the liberty and independence of these republics has been in fact abolished. How much significance can it have that a few Armenians are at the head of the government of Erivan, or that a few Tartars and a few Georgians have assumed the power in Azerbaijan and Georgia, as long as these three governments are under the control of the Russian command and subject to orders from Moscow? We have recent news that tells us that the delegates of the Caucasus Republics at the Kars Conference were directed by instructions from Moscow. So it is not at all astonishing that the Moscow government has legalized by various decrees the policy that she was actually carrying on in the Caucasus. The economic situation in Armenia and Georgia is in a painful state. Three thousand of the intellectuals and employees are still languishing in the prisons of Georgia. As for the Enverist movement, Enver is well-known throughout the world as one of the instigators of pan-Islamic projects. All his efforts are towards preparing in the Caucasus and in the Moslem world all he can for the destruction of the Kemalists. There will be no end to the catastrophes and calamities until the States of the Caucasus are masters of their own destinies, and are directed by governments chosen by the free will of their peoples. Let our neighbors leave us quiet. We simply wish the frontiers within which we can live and develop freely. It is to the interests of the Turks that we should have our own frontiers and lead a normal life."

## THE ASSOCIATION FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

The following officers and committees have been chosen for this Association:—

Honorary Executive, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Honorary President, Dr. William W. Peet, Chairman, Miss Kathryn Adams, Secretary, Mrs. R. S. M. Emrich, Treasurer, Mr. Harold Thompson.

Membership Committee: Dr. L. P. Chambers, Chairman, Dr. Giovanni Bianco, Mr. Middleton Edwards, Mrs. A. Gabrieldes, Mme. Halid Hourshid Bey, Miss Esther Mitrani, Mrs. Marie Stamboulian.

Program Committee: Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles, Chairman, Enid Marden, Mrs. George McKay Franks.

Publication Committee: Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, Chairman, Professor Floyd H. Black, Rev. Fred F. Goodsell.

The first meeting of this Association will be held in the Yellow Parlor of the Pera Palace Hotel on Monday, December 19, at three o'clock.

The address of the occasion will be given by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, to be followed by a short address in French by Dr. Giovanni Bianco.

Tea will be served after the meeting to those who desire it, by the Hotel for 70 piasters.

Those wishing to join this Association should send their names to the Secretary or to any member of the Membership Committee.

The annual fee is Litq. 5.

JEANNETTE WALLACE EMRICH, Sec.  
Near East Relief.

### "WILSON THE HONORED MAN"

We are permitted to quote from a letter recently received from America the following paragraph:—

"I have before me a clipping from the daily of Saturday, November 12, the headline of which reads thus:—'WILSON THE HONORED MAN.' That headline is the prelude to a most interesting and dramatic news item. It appears that when the unknown soldier was buried at Arlington, the former President sent word to the War Department, telling them that he wanted to be in the procession. Of course they let him, though he could not walk; his carriage brought up the rear. The President of the United States passed by at the head of the column; high military and naval officials also; the gathered dignitaries in Washington for the Disarmament Conference; Foch and Pershing and Beatty and all of them; the great ones of the earth; and all passed in solemn silence. This is the reporter's statement:—'But when the old Victoria (the former President's carriage) pulled slowly up at the last part of the funeral procession, the concourse of men, women and children broke into thunderous cheering.' And it seems to me that this is a significant thing. The American people have had time to learn of some

of the grievous mistakes of Mr. Wilson; but they are also coming to see that his was one of the finest ideals ever before the mind of man—and from bitterness they are turning to real appreciation of what he tried to do, and of course that means of the man himself. Another incident on the same day points in the same direction: a few prominent women in Washington, of various parties, had arranged to wait on the former President and express appreciation of his great service to humanity, and had asked Hamilton Holt to be their voice in speaking to him. But half an hour before the time set for him to receive them, he had to come out to greet the throng of fifteen thousand people crowding the streets about his home. Which may be another sign of the times, and an evidence of the drift of public sentiment (which so often takes the place of public opinion). It does not seem to be a matter of so much importance what the people think of the man Wilson, though it is good to see a man get his dues; but in my opinion it is of the utmost importance that the nation and the world learn to evaluate properly the great moral vision and plan that he gave to men."

### A NEW PACIFIC AGREEMENT

The Washington Conference has come to a second epoch-making agreement. In addition to the step already reported of agreeing to proportionate reduction of naval armaments, it last week reached a decision creating a quadruple understanding between the United States, England, France and Japan, and this decision has been signed by the representatives of those four countries. While it has not yet of course been acted on by the Governments of the respective countries, this preliminary step is so important that a telegram reports the demand of Holland also to be admitted to the same agreement, as having large interests as well in the Pacific.

The full text of the agreement has not yet reached us; but the four main points are the following:— (1) The territorial integrity of all countries in the Pacific region is established, and each Power agrees not to attack the territory of any other Power. (2) If the vital interests of any one Pacific Power are threatened, this Power will be morally bound to consult the others before proceeding to independent action. (3) In case of disagreement between any two of the contracting parties, the other two shall act as mediators and arbitrators. (4) The Anglo-Japanese alliance ceases the moment this new quadruple agreement is ratified. Six months' time is given for the settling of any difference between the contracting parties before other action shall be undertaken.

The American papers are practically unanimous in their enthusiastic reception of this measure. The solemn signature of the document took place on Friday, Dec. 9th.

According to the *Vakit*, the Albanian Government has authorized the translation of the Koran into the Albanian language.

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All communications or new items for publication should be addressed to the Editor,

**Charles T. Riggs**

All matters pertaining to subscriptions or advertising should be addressed to the Business Manager,

**Arthur C. Ryan,**

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE      DECEMBER 14, 1921

We would call the especial attention of all our subscribers in this country to the fact that for the monthly ORIENT for 1922, the price differs as between subscriptions for places inside Turkey and those for places outside. In Constantinople and the provinces, it is half a lira; outside the country it is half a dollar. In the good old days of gold and silver currency, a half-lira was equivalent to \$2.20; just about two years ago the lira fell to exact equality with the dollar; and it is now worth little more than half a dollar. But in the rapidly fluctuating value of foreign exchange, it has been decided to place the rate of foreign subscription on the dollar basis, to secure uniformity with our American and British subscribers and others.

It is fair to call attention also to the fact that anyone who has considered THE ORIENT worth \$2.50 for the current year now has the opportunity to help us toward self-support by spending again the same amount and sending copies to four other addresses in addition to his own copy. You tried and true friends of ours may thus also be the means of interesting many in Christian work in the Near East who have not had any personal or special ties to draw their minds in this direction. The paper, while appearing but once a month, will try to give a series of pictures of conditions in this part of the world that may make vivid the situation here both to those who are already acquainted with the Near East and to those who never saw its charms.

This is an opportune time as well to ask for increased cooperation on the part of our readers in other parts of the Near East, who may be able to keep us informed of what takes place in their regions, so that we may pass on the information to our eager readers. It has been natural for many of these to complain that the paper was too local in its coloring, and neglected the wider field. Needless to say,

the acknowledged shortcoming has not been due wholly to neglect or short-sightedness, but largely to the difficulty of securing the news we so much craved from a very large number of points. What interests you, will interest your friends at home; and if you will allow us the privilege of putting into our columns such items of interest, you will make the paper of enhanced value to all its constituency.

The agreement reached as between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan in Washington last week, to ensure the peace of the Pacific, has yet to be ratified by the respective countries before it becomes binding; yet under the circumstances of the Conference, and in view of the character of the delegates, it seems most likely that the hopes raised by the first step will be realized in due time. Widely divergent statements of view are reported from various United States senators on the subject, and a fight is to be expected; but it is confidently predicted that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate. There is no reason, apparently, why it should not be ratified as well by the other Governments.

If and when this takes place, the United States will enter upon a new phase of her international life. A most careful study of the terms and objects of the present agreement will convince all open-minded persons that it is in no sense an "entangling alliance," such as the Father of his Country warned us of. It is rather a mutual agreement not to attack each other's territory, coupled with a pledge to have recourse to every other possible means before any open conflict takes place. It is to the advantage of all, without being a hampering bond on any one. And one could hardly have hoped for a more comforting step in the direction of preserving the peace that fortunately has not yet been threatened. It should convince everyone that America does really see her international responsibilities and obligations, and is ready to take her share in protecting the world from any repetition of the tragedy of 1914. And it is most gratifying to feel that these four countries have the moral support of all other nations in the step they are now taking.

### THE LOCAL PRESS

The Monday morning paper *Aurore* published an interview with a Turkish diplomat, a part of which we give in translation:—

"We have at last learned that the Hellenic Government will accept mediation on the following terms: Evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks; an administrative autonomy of the territories now occupied by the Greeks; the nomination of a Christian governor; and the acceptance of the Enos-Midia line as the boundary. The British Government, convinced that the abandoning by Greece of her territorial ambitions in Anatolia would be a big step toward the pacification of the Orient, has thought the moment propitious for this, and has proposed a preliminary conference of the three principal powers for an exchange of views. Though we have

yet no news of the acceptance of this by France and Italy yet I do not believe they will refuse. In case this conference is agreed on, we can consider the settling of the Greco-Turkish quarrel as certain, through the energetic intervention of the Powers. For they have at last been convinced that the only way to put the peace of the Near East on a solid basis is to recognize the just and legitimate aspirations of Angora, on the basis of their Pact. The Nationalists will never lay down their arms, and Greece is not the one to make them change their determination; consequently the most logical thing to do is to find grounds for an agreement. Although Angora has stated that they will not begin pourparlers before not only Smyrna but also Thrace has been evacuated, it is clear that the Powers, with the purpose of settling as soon as possible the trouble, will surely find a method of acting that will content Angora. As for the rights of the minorities, Turkey has recognized these rights for a long time. In fact, history proves that the Turks have of their own accord recognized in large measure the rights of the minorities in territories which they have conquered. If the rights of the Turkish minorities in other lands are also recognized, Angora will be much more eager to recognize those of the minorities in Anatolia; but we may be sure that the Nationalists will never accept either an autonomous administration or a Christian governor for Smyrna. As for Thrace, we believe that this country forms the rampart of the capital, without which it rests at the mercy of the weakest assault from the West; furthermore the Turks form the overwhelming majority of the population of that region, and we do not believe the Turks will make the least concession on this point. To sum up, I will say that the question of peace has been transferred from the field of battle to the halls of the chancelleries, and that we do not believe we shall again hear the roar of cannon. We hope the new year, that begins so soon, will at last bring us a new era of peace and prosperity."

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The Honorable and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau have recently given Constantinople Woman's College \$10,000 to found two scholarships of \$300 each. They are to be called the Josephine Morgenthau Scholarships and are to be applied to one Junior and one Senior each year, among those who intend to pursue the profession of teaching.

Mr. Morgenthau is one of the Trustees of the College, having been elected last year.

According to the Greek dailies, a house has been offered by a rich Greek in Pera as a residence for the newly elected Patriarch, with the object of bringing him into closer contact with the official representatives of other nations. If he

chooses to reside there, the religious side of the Patriarchal life will still go on as before at Phanar.

The Constantinople Relief Fund has arranged for four concerts of chamber music, to be given by well-known Russian artists for the benefit of the Russian refugees. These will be held in the Pera Palace Hotel, the first one being given tomorrow afternoon at 5:30. Tickets for the series are eight liras, or two and a half liras for a single concert.

The capital had its first taste of snow on Dec. 12th, when a light fall was accompanied by a strong wind.

### THE NEAR EAST

According to the Turkish dailies, the evacuation of Cilicia by the French troops and its occupation by the Turkish authorities continues peacefully. The Turkish sanitary service is being installed. The mixed commission to delimit the newly accepted frontier between Cilicia and Syria has met at Alexandretta and has commenced its work. Moustafa Kemal has issued a proclamation to the population of Adana and vicinity, exhorting them all to live together in love and harmony.

The Passitch cabinet in Jugo-Slavia has fallen and King Alexander has designated the former premier, Mr. Davidovitch, to form a new cabinet.

An insurrection has broken out in Crete against the Hellenic authorities, the localities chiefly affected being in the region of Canea and Rethymo. Troops have been sent to deal with it.

A DeHaviland aeroplane left Lymgne for Paris last Saturday, on its way to Constantinople. It will come via Spain, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Sicily, and through Brindisi and Athens; and the return route is through Bucharest, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Frankfort and Paris.

General Gouraud left Beirut last Wednesday returning to France. During his absence, M. de Caix, Consul-General, will act as High-Commissioner, and Gen Lamothe will be in command of the French army.

### OTHER LANDS

The negotiations between Premier Lloyd George and the representatives of the Irish Sinn Fein have resulted in an arrangement by which Ireland becomes a part of the British Empire on the same basis with Canada, South Africa and the other Dominions. This agreement has been favorably met by Sir James Craig, representing Ulster, and seems to be a solution of the Irish Problem.

Said Halim Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier of Turkey during the early part of the great war, was assassinated last week in Rome. He was of those detained for a time in Malta, and had recently been released.

**PERSONAL**

Mrs. Hemphill, sister of Dr. W. W. Peet of Constantinople, sailed Dec. 10th from New York on the Greek steamer "Megali Hellas" for Constantinople, where she will make her home with her brother.

A daughter, Margaret Mary, was born to Rev. and Mrs. Ernest W. Riggs, now of Arlington, Mass., on Nov. 18th.

Last Wednesday Miss Emma D. Cushman, of the Near East Relief, received at the hands of General Pellé, French High Commissioner, the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of her services to French prisoners of war at Angora during the late general war. Rear-Admiral Bristol and several of the notables of the American colony were present to witness this ceremony, which took place at the French Embassy. Our congratulations are extended to Miss Cushman on this well-merited honor.

Major C. Claflin Davis, Director of the American Red Cross Unit that till lately has been working among the Russians of this city and others, was on Monday last the recipient of the Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, conferred on him by the Patriarch of Jerusalem in recognition of the valued services rendered by the American Red Cross to the Greek community. This decoration was handed to Major Davis at the Ecumenical Patriarchate by the *locum tenens*, who informed him also that the Greek philanthropic institutions of this city have decided to place his portrait in the Hall of the Ephors, together with those of other great benefactors of the Greek institutions.

Rev. F. F. Goodsell left Constantinople on Tuesday for a brief visit to Smyrna.

**SUNDAY SERVICES December 18, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. George H. Huntington  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Prof. Harold L. Scott  
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

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