

The Orient.

Vol. VII. No. 45

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 6, 1920

Price, Five Piastres

GUARANTY TRUST CO. STARTS BUSINESS

The long expected and very welcome American Bank has at last been opened and is functioning. The business population of Constantinople, and especially the banking fraternity, are opening their eyes wider as the new and interesting methods of this American concern strike their attention. Innovations are the order of the day; and the public is deeply interested in the introduction of American ways of doing things.

The first unusual feature, and one absolutely unprecedented in the annals of banking here, was when the Guaranty Trust Company took the Press into their confidence at a dinner given to some representative editors and proprietors, an account of which we gave three weeks ago. On Saturday evening last, the Guaranty Trust gave a dinner to its own staff, with a few invited guests representing various American concerns doing business in this city; and here again the general public was pleased. It is the first time any bank in this country, as far as recorded, has ever shown any vital interest in the happiness and esprit-de-corps of its staff, in any such practical way.

In many ways the dinner was noteworthy. The great dining hall of the Pera Palace was set with a U-shaped table, seating a little over a hundred persons. The table was decorated with greens and flowers, but the only decoration on the walls was the American flag over the seat of the American High Commissioner, Rear-Admiral Bristol, who was the guest of honor.

We shall not proceed to follow custom by giving here the menu; for it goes without saying that it was complete and satisfying in every particular of its seven courses, but the repast was not the main attraction. Guests and staff were seated so as to mingle pleasantly, and the social and the conversational part gave one a whetted appetite for the after-dinner speeches. In passing, a partial list of the honored guests may be given. Besides the High Commissioner, these included Consul Charles Allen, President Patrick and Dr. Dodd of Constantinople College, President Gates of Robert College, Mr. George Wythe, American Trade Commissioner, Mr. Day of the American Foreign Trade Corporation, Major Davis of the American Red Cross, Colonel Coombs of the Near East Relief, Miss Young of the Y.W.C.A., Mr. Steger of the Y.M.C.A., Dr. Peet and Messrs. Fowle and Riggs of the American Board Mission, Mr. Moore of the American Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Hoover of the American Hospital, Mr. Arthur Chester, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Wylie Brown of

Brown, Welles & Co., Mr. Edelman of the Charles J. Webb Corporation, Mr. Miller Joblin of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Sigmund Metz, Manager of the Constantinople office, presided; and when the coffee was served, introduced as the first speaker Admiral Bristol, who felicitated the Guaranty Trust Company on having had the courage to come in without waiting for better conditions, and helping in securing those better economic conditions without which American commerce could not succeed here. This bank, he predicted, was to be the best in Constantinople. Mr. Miller Joblin of the Standard Oil Company was the next speaker; he expressed first his regret that the Manager, Mr. Gunkel, could not be present, to represent not only the Company but also the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, of which he is the President. He also spoke of how the Guaranty Trust had extended American banking all over the world, and of the high grade of its personnel everywhere. Mr. J. N. Chrystie, Assistant Comptroller of the Guaranty Trust Co., who is here temporarily, was next called upon, and spoke of the principles of the Company in the matter of promotions, these depending not alone on length of service but on ability and hard work; so that many of the chief officials were now young men. He mentioned the growth of the foreign department, which a few years ago had in its New York office sixty members, but now has a thousand, out of the four thousand employes of the New York office. President Mary Mills Patrick of Constantinople College was next introduced, and referred facetiously to American business in this city thus far as being like the red lantern the boy found in an attic, when he exclaimed, "Gee! There's the tail end of an automobile; now if somebody would only give us an auto!" The coming of the Guaranty Trust Company, she said, gave us the auto. The success of the American business man, she held, was due to his inherent idealism. Wherever the American business man goes, he will improve the standards of business honesty. Mr. Claude Liebman, a traveler who has had much experience with the banking circles of New Orleans, followed, congratulating the Constantinople office on the high quality of its leadership, and saying the coming of the Bank just at his time would do much restore business confidence. President Gates of Robert College was then called upon. He gave as the requisites for employes, honesty and loyalty, and felt confident that the Guaranty Trust would be successful because of their cooperation with their employes. He said this office had not alone the reputation of the Bank to uphold, but also that of America; and called attention to the fact that it comes in here with the good will of every class, and that all nationalities wished it

success. Mr. Metz, the Manager, then gave a brief sketch of the operations of the Company, whose deposits, he stated, had grown from the one and one-half millions of thirty years ago to \$674,525,852.27 today, while the capital had grown from another million and a-half to \$58,000,000.00. He spoke of the various branches and connections over the world, and said that the future here is problematic, but that the Guaranty Trust Company is here to take a foremost part in commercial development. Mr. Theodose Strandjali on the part of the employes closed the program with some remarks expressing the gratitude and loyalty of the staff.

On Monday afternoon, a reception was held in the offices of the Company, in Yildiz Han, Galata, to mark the opening of business.

THE PLUNDER OF YILDIZ PALACE

After sitting for quite a long time, the court-martial to which was committed the investigation of alleged irregularities occurring in 1909 at the time of the deposing of Abdul Hamid, has made its report, and the sentences imposed by it have with some modifications been approved by the Sultan.

This surprising document denies that the movement of April 13, 1909, was a reactionary movement fomented by the palace, and lays the whole blame for what took place on the army from Salonica, composed, it says, largely of bashi-bozouks or irregulars and of Bulgarian comitadjis such as Sandansky and Panitsa. It lauds the solicitude of Abdul Hamid for the safety of his harem, and severely censures the army of Mahmoud Shevket for the way they treated the inmates of the palace. It says more than 700 persons were taken out of Yildiz, driven by the soldiers like a flock of sheep, beaten on the way, spit upon and insulted by both soldiers and the mob. These unfortunates were taken to the prison at the Şeşakerat and some days later placed without trial on board the "Bezmi Alem" and sent to Salonica, and later to Tripoli in Africa. It describes the sack of the palace, from which all furniture, valuables and belongings, even to the window-curtains, were stolen and the trunks and boxes of the ladies of the harem were broken open and pillaged instead of being allowed to go with them to their exile. It also censures the way in which the request of Abdul Hamid to be allowed to remain in Tcheraghan Palace was refused and he was taken to Salonica. The sovereign, it says, who had for more than thirty years occupied the throne of a civilized State and the seat of the Caliphate, was treated worse than a tribal chief. It describes the way in which great strong boxes full of jewels and large sums of money, which were to have been taken with the Sultan, were pillaged while others were taken to the ministry of war, and there opened in the presence of some of those now condemned and the contents taken away, ostensibly to be placed in the Ottoman Bank, where they did not arrive. The Court rejects the assertion that these acts had a political character, and treats them as common-law offences.

In this fashion, sentences were pronounced of ten years hard labor on Generals Hüsnî Pasha, Shevket Torghoud Pasha, Ghalib Pasha, Hassan Riza Pasha, Hassan Izzet Pasha,

and Colonel Selaheddin Adil Bey, all belonging to the Salonica army; of five years detention in a fortress on Colonels Djevdet and Ali Beys; of three years detention in a fortress on Lieut. Col. Dr. Mouheddin Bey, and the former prefect of the city, Tevfik Bey. Sentence was not pronounced on Enver and Djavaid, who have already been condemned, one to death and the other to fifteen years. Twelve others have not had their cases yet completed; nine others were acquitted in default of proof; seven others are mentioned as guilty who have died since 1909, including Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Niazi Bey, Damad Ismail Hakki Pasha, and other notables. Five others are to be tried later.

The Imperial clemency has changed the sentences of Generals Senator Hüsnî Pasha, Ghalib Pasha and Hassan Riza Pasha to five years each in a fortress; and those of Generals Shevket Torghoud Pasha and Hassan Izzet Pasha, Col. Djevdet Bey and Lieut. Col. Ali Bey to five months each of prison, to date from the time of their arrest.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The *Bosphore* writes: — "At the risk of being bothersome, we must again refer to the misdeeds of the bandits in Anatolia. Moustafa Kemal, who has been playing with fire and is still doing so, has certainly outdone himself. It is anarchy; in all its horror which reigns in many regions. Bands are formed, with no connection with each other; and for no other purpose than robbery, violence and assassination. There is no force there to suppress their misdeeds, until the situation in Anatolia has become worse than that in Soviet Russia. There, at any rate, a certain authority exists, tyrannical, it is true, but at least ensuring responsibility for one's deeds and a relative amount of order. But in Asia Minor, it is the chiefs of bands, utterly without responsibility, who rule and commit the worst sort of crimes against the local populations. The sack of Nicaea, that historic town whose fame was once world-wide, is a new and sad example of the complete anarchy that exists in some parts of Anatolia. Nothing was spared in this hapless city. There are details that a self-respecting pen refuses to record, and which can have their place only in official reports. The bandits did not attack merely the living. They wanted to destroy the past as well. The far-famed historical church of Nicaea, where was held the first Ecumenical Council in 325, and which for this reason had a certain archæological value, is gone. They reduced it to a pile of ruins. These bandits hate not only the present, but the past as well, out of which the present has grown, and they want to destroy its very foundations. This is the explanation of their crimes, which, inexcusable as they are, have yet some reason in the Kemalist mentality."

The *Vakit* says: — "We have before us a very seriously sick man, and the one thing that occupies us every day is to try to find how to cure him. The greatest misfortune of the Turkish nation is to be always treated by physicians who themselves need treatment. There is no greater mistake than to think that the country is one single entity, that can be

cured by just one sort of treatment. It is not the orders and instructions of the central government that can cure the evil from which Anatolia is suffering. Social evils are not like organic diseases; and those of cities are different from those of villages. And each one of these should be visited so that a diagnosis can be made of their trouble, and the remedy applied."

Apropos of the appointment of a Jew, Lieut. Matalon, as military commandant at Moudania, the Greek daily *Neologos* says:—"At Athens the equality of all citizens and the nomination of those of other races to important public positions does not cause any surprise. But here, where we Greeks are supposed to be chauvinists and very exclusive, this nomination will astonish many of the less well informed. In Greece from the top to the bottom of the social ladder, from the President of Council and the generalissimo to the meanest footsoldier, nobody is surprised at this appointment, nor feels that Lieut. Matalon is not just as capable as his fellow Greeks to fulfil the mission entrusted him. It is with absolute confidence that the State has made this selection, and it expects the very best results, just as it would with Mehmed or Hassan. That is why in Greece the Israelite or Mohammedan officials are equal to their tasks. They are fearless officers and model citizens. That is the basis of the confidence which Europe has in us."

CHANGING NAMES IN THRACE

The Greek occupation of Thrace being of a permanent character, we must get accustomed to a new set of place names, for the Turkish appellations are to be superseded by Greek; and the change has already begun. In a few instances the new name is already familiar; for instance, Adrianople, or its Greek form, Adrianoupolis, sounds more natural to most than Edirné, the Turkish name. So too, Gallipoli is more familiar than the Turkish pronunciation of Gelibolou; and Myriophyton is at least equally used with Merfeté. But in the new geography we must commit to memory Saranda Ekklesiae for Kirk Killisé; Makra Gephyra for Ouzoun Keuprü; Siderochori for Demir Hissar; Anaktorion for Serai; Vrysi for Bounar Hissar, and other names that are mere translations into Greek from the Turkish equivalents; also a list of entirely new names, like Draglilion for Lala Pasha; Nike for Havza; Eleutheræ for Baba Eski; Arkadioupolis for Lülé Bourgas; Peristasis for Sharkeuy. Another list consists of those names which have been Greek words mispronounced and which are now restored to their ancient forms, like Madytos for Maidos; Kypsela for Ipsala; Tyrolöf for Chorlou; Plagiari for Boulair; Charioupolis for Hairobol; Didymoteichon for Dimotika, etc.

The new Greek administration has divided Eastern Thrace into four departments: those of Adrianople, Saranda Ekklesiae, Rodosto, and Gallipoli, each subdivided into from four to six prefectures. The towns of Enos, Kypsela, Soufli, Didymoteichon will form part of the department of Dede Aghadj, in Western Thrace.

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

The personnel of the Sailors Club has been increased by two new members. Miss Ruth Shaw from Wilmington, Alabama, and Miss Susan Miller from Brooklyn, N.Y. They will be of great value and will make the Club that much more efficient.

The Sunday Evening Services are continuing to attract a goodly number, and those who come once always come again. The social hour after the service is of great value. Chocolate and cakes are served free. The services and the social hour are for Americans, — Sailor and Civilian alike. We wish more would avail themselves of the privileges offered.

The athletic members of the Club were much pleased with the series of six bouts "pulled off" in the court back of the Y.M.C.A., next to the American Embassy, on Rue Cabristan. The series was between French and American sailors. Result, a draw.

The men of the U.S.S. "Panther" gave a most enjoyable dance aboard ship on Tuesday last. The ship was beautifully decorated. "Eats" of the best, and the men proved excellent hosts. Thirty-five American girls accepted the "Panther's" hospitality. The orchestra was augmented by the musicians from the "Chattanooga."

Program for week beginning

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th

8:30 Dancing class.

THURSDAY

8:30 "Happy Hours in the Harem," Stories told by Miss Isabel Dodd — Followed by free chocolate, etc. *All Americans are cordially invited.*

FRIDAY

12:30 Trip to see the Sultan. (Party leave "Chattanooga" Pontoon).

8:30 American Movies.

SATURDAY

8:45 Dance and special music.

SUNDAY

1:30 Hike and bacon bat (start from Club.)

8:30 Sing and service. Hot Chocolate. Mr. Earl Pritchard speaks, on Observations on Antwerp Olympic Games. Mrs. Harry Barnum will sing.

MONDAY

1:30 Trip around the old walls taking 2:30 train from Sirkedji to Yedi Koulé.

8:30 Games, etc.

TUESDAY

8:30 Movies.

OUR SAMOKOV SCHOOL

Glorious weather ushered in the new year 1920-21, which began on September 15 with a record-breaking attendance. The initial enrollment in the Boys' School was 131, of whom 108 are boarders; in the Girls' School 146, of whom 100 are boarders. After patching up and stretching out to the limit of possibility, as both an extra study hall and more dormitory space were indispensable in the Boys' School, the students still are most unhygienically crowded,—a condition due to the supplications of parents who would not be denied entrance for their sons and daughters, and which again emphasizes the imperative need of larger buildings.

The opening days were made notable by the presence of two unusual guests:—the first, Mr. Anton Strashimiroff, a Bulgarian writer of prominence, who gave a series of five lectures on topics of current interest; and second, an Orthodox Priest from a distant city, who brought his only daughter to the Girls' School, declaring that as it was her mother's alma mater he had had personal experience of the value of its training, and could not think of placing her in any other institution. In glowing addresses to both schools he warmly championed the principles for which they stand, and gave hope that a new day is dawning in circles which have not always known where to find the light.

The regular work is well on the way, and with the teaching body reinforced from both Bulgaria and America, a splendid year is earnestly hoped for.

Samokov, Bulgaria, Sept. 24.

THE TOWN OF NICAËA

One of the most attractive places near Constantinople for excursions, especially for students of church history, has always been the little town on Lake Iznik, formerly called Lake Ascanius, which still preserves the name of the seat of the first Ecumenical Council. Iznik is the Turkish corruption of *αἰς Νικαῖαν* (to Nicæa) in the Greek; and the Greeks still call the place Nicæa. The massive fortifications, so similar to those of Constantinople, are still quite well preserved and at least portions of them certainly date from the time of the Council that made the town famous. The town itself, however, was ancient at that time. Strabo describes it as built regularly, in the form of a square, with a gate on the middle of each side. This was the rebuilt town as laid out by Antigonus, son of Philip, in 316 B.C., but a still older town existed before that on the same site. There was said to be a magnificent monument in the middle of the town. Nicæa became so important as to rival Nicomedia for the title of metropolis of Bithynia. It was held as a bulwark against the Arabs and the Seljuks, but the latter took it in 1080. In 1204, when the Fourth Crusade, or filibustering expedition captured Constantinople, Theodore Lascaris, made Nicæa the capital of a Greek kingdom or empire, which included Bithynia, Mysia, Ionia and part of Lydia. His suc-

cessors remained there till Michael Palæologos in 1261 transferred the seat of power to Constantinople. In 1330 the city was captured by Sultan Orkhan, and has since then been incorporated in the Ottoman Empire.

The Council of Nicæa, in 325 A.D., was an event of the highest importance in Christian history. It was convened by the Emperor Constantine, who personally paid the traveling expenses of the 318 bishops who attended, as well as of the two presbyters and three servants allowed to each bishop. The most noteworthy achievement of this Council was the drawing up of the creed which in substance was what has since been known as the Nicene Creed. Various other matters also came up and were settled; but this was the act for which this Council has since stood. A second Council was held in the same town in 786, called by the Empress Irene, and held in the Church of St. Sophia, which church has since disappeared.

In fact the whole place is rather a mournful ruin, the only remaining relic of the distant past having been the Church of the Virgin Mary, which contained a rude picture of the great Council. This church is now reported to have been razed to the ground by the Kemalists in their last attack on the town.

TRIAL OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

A writer in the *Djagadamard* says:—

In this country of ours even the most serious problems become a joke in the end.

As if the chiefs of the Nationalists, who are in Constantinople, were already tried, as if hundreds of men guilty of massacre who were arrested and freed, were already tried, condemned and punished, as if those who dragged Turkey into the world war were already tried and punished, now they are after those responsible for the Balkan war, and want to try them by a court martial under Nouri Pasha.

It would seem that the Balkan war was the cause of the universal war, and the latter was the cause of the massacres and of the armistice, and the armistice caused the appearing of the Nationalist movement. That is to say, consequently the really responsible ones are those who were at the head of the government during the Balkan war.

But if we accept this syllogism, the court martial under Nouri Pasha will continue into eternity. For logically after the trial of those responsible for the Balkan war, will come that of those responsible for the Tripolitan war; and afterwards that of those responsible for the war with Greece.

If it should be possible to finish the trials of the above persons, the court martial will have to take in hand those responsible for the Russo-Turkish war of 1878. Afterwards the turn will come for those responsible for the Crimean war, and so on to eternity.

But what is the use of all these trials? Even if it were possible to find those responsible for the origination of the Turkish race, and punish them severely, still it would not result in any good.

I am sorry to say that the evil will always remain evil.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

TRADE OPENINGS IN GREECE

(From *New York Journal of Commerce*)

Greece, as a result of population and territorial increase, along with greatly enlarged wealth and post-war readjustment demands, is to-day a land of good trade opportunities for the United States. Such is the opinion as expressed to *The Journal of Commerce* representative by Eliot G. Mears, recently returned from the Levant, where for several years he has been United States Trade Commissioner attached to the Athens and Constantinople embassies. Mr. Mears was also a member of the recent Harbord Mission to the Caucasus.

American business men will be interested to know, said Mr. Mears, that currency and banking conditions in Greece are probably on a sounder basis than those of any other Eastern European country. She is in a position where she can not only buy what she wants but can, to a large extent, pay cash. Unlike other countries, she does not stand in need of special credit accommodations. Despite her heavy marine losses in the war, she really increased her aggregate wealth. Her shipping is almost back to a normal basis, having increased from about 400,000 tons to 750,000 tons since the war.

Greek resources were greatly enlarged by the terms of the treaty with Turkey signed a few weeks ago, which assure to Greece Bulgarian Macedonia, Western and Eastern Thrace, together with certain of the Dodecanese Islands. Also Greece is assigned administrative jurisdiction for at least five years over the rich Smyrna section where the sovereignty of Turkey is now merely nominal.

These accessions, which increase the population to 8,000,000, bring to Greece some of the finest tobacco lands in the world, the source of virtually all the famous Turkish tobaccos. They also include regions well known for other products such as nuts, dried fruits, skins and certain minerals.

The chief ports of the new Greece, which the Greeks are striving to make the pivotal points of the Mediterranean trade, are Piraeus, Salonica and Patras. Large foreign shipments to Greece are most economically handled when directed to these ports, from which small vessels operating with great frequency distribute the goods to other points as desired.

From the American point of view the outstanding business attractions in Greece are in connection with the following: Agricultural development, port and harbor improvement, railroads, municipal utilities and hydro-electric enterprise.

There is a good market in Greece for agricultural machinery of all kinds but especially of the sort practicable for small farms. Greece, like others of the Eastern States, is experiencing a radical breaking up of her larger estates and she seems destined to become a country of small but fertile and prosperous farms.

A very ambitious programme of port and harbor improvement has been mapped out. Large expenditures are soon

to be made in providing the ports, especially that of Piraeus with modern dock facilities of all kinds. The Government has already arranged to spend \$25,000,000 on the harbor of Piraeus alone. Three British firms are at present bidding for the job, which will most probably be awarded to an Englishman.

The Greek Government also plans a large-scale overhauling and extension of its railway systems. To the State lines were recently added the French roads through Macedonia. Railway equipment in large quantities will no doubt be marketed in Greece in the near future.

Lack of fuel has led to the determination to develop to the limit the water power in Greece. In the neighborhoods of Vodena and Verria water energy to the amount of 55,000 horse power now going to waste will soon be harnessed. This enterprise is regarded as particularly important because of its proximity to many textile factories and mineral deposits, notably lignite.

Although as compared with American standards, municipal utilities in Greece are somewhat backward, the rapidly growing population and wealth of the cities, together with the renewed progressiveness of spirit is expected to work wonders in the near future.

The chief products of Greece from which her exports are mainly drawn are tobacco, currants, skins (goat, sheep and kid), opium and minerals such as emery, magnesite and lignite.

As a result of the heavy inward movement of goods which was typical of all European seacoast countries after the war, Greek markets are now pretty well stocked, says Mr. Mears, so far as general merchandise is concerned. This condition cannot long continue, however. Normally, Greece buys and will continue to buy largely of such things as cereals, sugar, coffee, agricultural implements, textiles, shoes, paper and products, furniture, chemicals, marine engines, and small motors generally. The British army supplies at Salonica were recently sold to the Greeks. They included fairly large supplies of agricultural and railway equipment and motor trucks.

Greek merchants are not confined within the borders of their own country, says Mr. Mears, but are the most conspicuous dealers throughout the whole of the Levant. They are to be found in large numbers in every seacoast town of the Mediterranean, the Aegean, and the Black Sea, and therefore connections with them would insure business over a wide field.

Mr. Mears does not advise as a general policy the practice of resorting to consignments in exporting to the Levant. He regards as entirely feasible that the exporter should insist on cash against documents at time of delivery, or else require the necessary amount of confirmed credit in New York. This policy is not advocated out of considerations of the risk involved in long time credit transactions, but because of the

lack of any necessity for such credits. Greece in particular he regards as amply able to finance her trade requirements either on a cash basis or on a well secured short term credit basis.

As one of the many evidences of this, Mr. Mears pointed to the fact that the Greeks of America transmitted to their country, according to the figures of Greek bankers, the sum of 350,000,000 drachmas (drachma, 19½ cents) annually, an amount in itself larger than the Greek imports of merchandise.

American firms contemplating business in Greece are advised to get in touch with the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, which is described as a very active and efficient organization with headquarters in Constantinople.

N.E.R. NEW CONSTANTINOPLE OFFICE

For nearly a year and a half the Near East Relief have been using as headquarters the well-known house of Mr. Evgenides on the Rue Petits Champs, Pera. But this has become too small for the office work and for the necessary living quarters as well; so the organization has secured new offices up near the Taxim, No. 25, Rue Taxim, and has moved in already. This allows the whole of the former headquarters to be used for the accommodation of the personnel, in addition to the house on Rue Telegraph which is also full.

Another change is that of the office of the Case Committee of the Constantinople Unit, which has been moved out of the crowded Hürriyet Hotel in Mahmoud Pasha and is to be over in Pera. Miss Phillips, head of this committee, and Dr. Graff have returned from a six weeks' vacation in Bulgaria.

A large building situated on the water just above Baltaliman has been rented by the Near East Relief for a Trachoma Hospital in connection with its various orphanages, and this will shortly be ready for use. The number of trachoma cases in the orphanages, while not alarming, is serious, and it has long been felt that these ought to be segregated from the other orphans till the disease is cured. Only those familiar with conditions in this country can realize how difficult a task it is to stamp out such a plague. Mrs. Heizer and Miss Ahlers have had charge of the securing of equipment for the new hospital.

Miss Janet McNaughton, who has been working with the Near East Unit in Constantinople during the summer, has decided to stay with the organization for a year, and her place in the teaching staff at Constantinople College has been taken by her sister, Miss Margaret McNaughton who recently arrived from America.

The two hundred orphans from Nicomedia who were transferred a while ago to this city with Miss Sophie S. Holt, who was in charge, have been allowed to return to Nicomedia to their former home. Here they have been joined by Miss Mary E. Kinney and seventy more girls, who came over from Adabazar to be a little more quiet. The ten boys who were also with Miss Kinney have been placed in Bardizag in Mr. Kingsbury's orphanage, which is running splendidly.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The Orient Express coming from Paris lately collided with another train near Belgrade, in Serbia, and several cars were derailed. The only passenger killed, as far as reported, was Mr. Marouké Ipranossian, "Hadji Agha," who is said to have been the wealthiest business man in Turkey. Mr. Ipranossian was on his way back from a visit in Paris. The firm of Ipranossian Brothers has branches all over Asia Minor, the chief office being in Constantinople. Mr. Ipranossian was a native of Amasia and began his career as a pedlar in the streets of his native town. His fortune is now estimated away up in the millions of liras. His elder brother, Yeprem, will carry on the business.

The Paris *Matin* announce that M. Defrance, who is French High Commissioner at Constantinople, will shortly be named Ambassador of France to Turkey.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Czecho-Slovakia to Turkey, Dr. Rudolph Svetlik, reached Constantinople last Saturday.

It is announced that sun-time will be resumed beginning with October 10th.

The Turkish daily *İkdam* thinks it has reason to believe that Sir Horace Rumbold, who has represented Great Britain at Berne and at Warsaw, will be appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

The former patriarch of Jerusalem, Nicodemus, who has been in retirement for a long time in the island of Antigone, has just died at the age of 95.

The new Sheikh-ül-Islam, Nouri Effendi, has called the attention of the Minister of Interior to the fact that a large number of cafés and beer-halls have been opened in the immediate vicinity of mosques, contrary to law, and has asked that the necessary steps be taken to put a stop to this scandal.

THE NEAR EAST

The Kemalists do not seem to be as inclined toward Bolshevism as they were reported. They have just published some leaflets announcing that the Russian Bolsheviks have shown their true character in their invasion of Azerbaijan; that the Republic of Azerbaijan exists no longer save in name; that the ministers and other notables have been massacred and the Tartar population which was opposed to the idea of sending Tartar troops against the Poles, has been wiped out.

Madjid Bey, formerly Governor of Jerusalem, has been appointed Vali of the reorganized Vilayet of Aidin, whose capital has been variously announced as Nazili and Afion Kara Hissar. He has been in Europe but has returned to Constantinople and leaves shortly to take up his new duties.

According to the Armenian daily *Yergir*, the Kemalist civil officials in the Harpout region have gone on strike, because they have received no salary for four months.

The interallied commission for the delimitation of the Greco-Bulgarian frontier has been in Athens and has gone to Salonica where the Bulgarian delegate meets it to commence work.

Mr. Alexander Naoum, for fifteen years first dragoman of the Hellenic Legation in this city, and later minister to Bulgaria and then general secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, has been appointed Hellenic Minister to Roumania, and passed through here the past week on his way to Bucharest.

The Kemalists are said to be attacking the Armenian army with the purpose of occupying Kars, Ardahan and Batoum, which they claim on the score of the defunct Brest-Litovsk treaty. They are reported to have occupied Olti, from which the Armenians have again driven them.

An earthquake shock of more violence than the usual ones in Smyrna was felt in that city last week Tuesday, resulting in damage to several houses.

General Wrangell's army has driven the Bolsheviks out of Nogaïsk and Berdiansk on the Sea of Azov, toward Taganrog; and at Volnovakha they captured 1,100 Reds. On the other side, the Poles have occupied Slonim, east of Bialystock, and captured 12,000 prisoners in one place and 3,000 in another.

OTHER LANDS

Peking despatches tell of a threatened famine of disastrous dimensions in China, and of a prompt response from Japan, which however will meet only part of the need. A serious famine is also predicted in Soviet Russia, especially in the north, owing to lack means of communication.

By October 1, the German army had been reduced, according to the treaty stipulations, to 150,000 men.

The Russian newspaper *Pravda* states that the population of Moscow, which in 1917 was 2,013,400, dropped in April, 1918, to 1,700,000, and is now only 1,093,600. The population of Petrograd has likewise dropped from 2,500,000 in 1917 to about 800,000 today. Such are the beneficent results of Bolshevism.

The Gordon-Bennett cup for aviation has again been won by a Frenchman, Sadi Lecoq, who made the course of 300 kilometres in 1 hour, 6 minutes, 28 seconds.

PERSONAL

Mrs. J. H. Kingsbury of Bardizag came to Constantinople last week for a brief visit, and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Murray, at Arnaoutkey.

Professor and Mrs. F. D. Clark have arrived to join the staff of the Engineering Department of Robert College.

Rev. Ira W. Pierce, of Harpout, is at present working with the Armenian Relief Fund Association of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto.

Mrs. George L. Manning of Robert College returned last Saturday from a brief trip to America. She was in the United States just two months.

Rev. Elmer E. Count, Ph. D., of Sofia reached Constantinople on Saturday on his return to his station from a visit in America, with his wife and two daughters.

Mr. A. L. Haig has arrived in Constantinople and taken up his duties as Director of the Constantinople office of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in succession to Mr. Steven. James W. Wiles, Ph.D., who is in charge of the entire district, including the Balkan States and this region, is here also, on a visit. He will make Belgrade his headquarters. He is well acquainted with that city, having been for seven years professor of English in the University of Belgrade.

Dr. W. A. Kennedy of the Lord Mayor's Fund arrived the past week with his family from London, and will locate at Couroutcheshme, near Constantinople College.

SUNDAY SERVICES October 10, 1920

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Capt. Houston.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Prof. E. J. Fisher, Ph.D.
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.15 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, October 5th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.22	20 leva	0.34 1/2
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20 lire	1.06	Gold lira	5.08
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