

# The Orient.

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## LESTER J. WRIGHT

Just as we go to press a telegram from Beirut brings the shocking news that Mr. Lester J. Wright, missionary of the American Board at Harpout, was killed by bandits while escorting toward Aleppo the last party of orphans to be evacuated from Harpout. The body was taken to Beirut.

## THE TIE THAT BINDS

On October 26, following a custom of sixty years' standing, the Church of the American Missions in Turkey held its Communion Service simultaneously with the Annual Meeting of the American Board, which is being held this year at Evanston, Illinois, October 24-27. The service was held in the Bible House Chapel, and several friends from without joined with the members of the mission. In opening the service Mr. Goodsell, — who was chosen pastor of the Church at the Mission Meeting in July, — gave a brief history of the Mission Church, reading extracts from the record book, beginning with the founding of the Church in Beirut in 1829. The membership of this Church consists of all the missionaries who wish to be enrolled (without severing previous church connections,) and one of its important functions is to provide a church home for the children of missionaries, of whom a large number have in the past made profession of their faith in this church. At this service Lincoln Goodsell and Edward Pye were received into church membership. Mr. Goodsell and Mr. Pye officiated at the table, Mr. Pye speaking of "The New Covenant."

The spiritual fellowship between this little group and the larger one at Evanston has a deep and vital significance, — this year of all years. Together we realize the terrible blows which one after another have overthrown the established work of three quarters of a century, till Constantinople alone seems to be spared, for the present. Together we face the advance into power of those who are uncompromisingly bent upon driving every Christian influence from this land. And together we seek the vision that can see beyond the present catastrophe into the broader plans of God. The Mission is in the immediate shadow of disaster, which to human eyes appears irreparable. But this is no time to think of retreat. The Board can count on its workers on the ground to carry on, so far as carrying on is physically possible. And the workers look out from the darkness of this, the last remaining outpost on the front, — look to those who

breathe the freer air and see the broader outlook in the home land. "Do you hold fast the rope!" Not merely of financial support, but especially of spiritual support in the great fellowship of prayer.

## "THEY THAT WERE SCATTERED ABROAD UPON THE PERSECUTION . . ."

The losses to the Missionary work in the recent disaster are of many kinds. Only one of these is the destruction or abandoning of nine Protestant Churches where work was being carried on under missionary supervision only two months ago.

Eudemish was the first place where the storm broke, and the people fled in the midst of fighting. Here there was no Protestant preacher, but the church was the center of a most hopeful interdenominational social work.

The two churches in Smyrna, one Greek and one Armenian, were scattered. The two churches used the American chapel, and the Greeks had a separate preaching-place besides. Both were burned. The two pastors, Rev. H. Araliamian and Rev. Xenophon Moschou, escaped with their lives and with their families, and are now serving the remnants of their congregations in Athens, but only a few of their people are there.

The Brousa people fled en masse, and their recently ordained minister, Rev. H. Karnigian, with them. He and some of his people had to flee, under fire, at night, for twenty miles on foot, and lost everything that they had attempted to carry with them. Their church building stands, but with no Christian people to use it. Mr. Karnigian is taking charge of the church in Scutari.

The churches at Yenidje and Jerrah were both burned, and the entire population of both places fled. Mr. Parsekh Berberian, who was the minister supplying these churches, had already fled with his people from further inland at Bey Yaila and Kara Aghadj, and had taken refuge in Yenidje and Jerrah where his own flocks, added to the local Christian people, had made two strong churches. When forced to flee from this refuge this minister kept his own people together and succeeded in getting them across the Marmora to Rodosto; and the last heard from him he still had his flock with him, and had started for Drama in Western Thrace, where he hoped to settle down with them as a Christian community.

Seuleuz people had recently secured Mr. Der Baidarian as teacher and preacher, and had a hopeful school and preaching services. The people are scattered, village burned,

and the preacher a destitute refugee in Constantinople,—but trying to help such of his people as have reached here.

Rodosto was one point on the Thracian coast where refugees found shelter after fleeing from Brousa region. For a time Rev. S. Manougian, pastor of the Protestant Church, found his two preaching places well filled with these visitors. But when Eastern Thrace was returned to Turkey by the Moudania Convention, the entire Christian population, local and refugee, emigrated in all directions. Among the last to leave was Mr. Manougian, who with his family has come to Constantinople. His church is hopelessly scattered, so he is ready for service here.

In addition to these, Rev. Vartan Yeranian, from Cilicia is beginning work here in the city; and two former preachers, Mr. Toros Kendigian and Mr. Penyamin Aprahamian, have taken refuge in Constantinople.

### THE GEDIK PASHA SCHOOL

The American School for Boys and Girls in the Gedik Pasha quarter of old Stamboul, has now got a good start in its forty-first year. Though on account of the unsettled condition of the Near East and of this city, the number of the scholars is less than for the past several years, only three pupils in all have been withdrawn. Two hundred twenty-one is the present enrollment, of whom the largest part is Armenian, the second Turkish, and the third Greek with scattering children from Albanian, Circassian, Bulgarian, and Persian nationalities.

Several changes in the American teaching force of the school have been made. Miss Anna B. Jones, who for many years has been principal and has done faithful work in building up the school from small beginnings, has definitely resigned to take up outside duties in connection with the homes of the pupils and with the Sunday School. The latter now numbers three hundred fifty and meets both in the school and in the Protestant Church around the corner. Miss Ethel W. Putney, the new principal, has recently returned from her furlough in America and has brought many new and encouraging ideas. Miss Elizabeth Lewis of Philadelphia is taking some of the classes of Miss Dickinson who returned to America this summer. Miss Annie Barker continues her treasury work and her teaching; Miss Mary I Ward of Marsovan has charge of the Sixth Grade; and Miss Ellen W. Catlin of the Seventh and Eighth Grades. Some changes have been made in the Armenian and Greek staff but the two Turkish teachers continue the same.

The regular grade classes are being carried on as usual, and also sewing, carpentry, and shoe-making groups meet once a week. A new venture is Self Government by the students themselves. A representative has been elected from each of the six upper classes and these, with one of the teachers and a faculty appointee from the Eighth Grade, meet regularly, promulgate rules, and, what is more, see that they are carried out remarkably well.

E. W. C.

### STAMBOUL CELEBRATES

The population of Constantinople has been passing through thrilling days. The news of the fall of Smyrna was celebrated by the Turks of the city with a spontaneous joy and exultation seldom equalled. It is not to be wondered at that some of the rougher elements went to some excess, and many of the shopkeepers of Galata suffered at their hands in a veritable orgy of glass-smashing. All sorts of non-Turkish establishments were stoned indiscriminately, as an expression of the joy of the populace over the retaking of their beloved Smyrna. It was something of a damper on their enjoyment afterwards that the Turkish authorities came forward and paid for all the glass that was broken! As a Turkish boatman put it. "We have a right to celebrate. For three years we have had nothing. When we have good news we did no harm,—only broke a little glass, and then the Government went and paid for it all."

More prominent than anything else in the celebrations has been the display of flags. The manufacture of Turkish flags suddenly grew to an industry of huge proportions, and by the time the news came that the armistice had been signed at Moudania, literally millions of flags fluttered all over the city. Perhaps a bit inaccurate, but still significant, was the expression used by many Turks that day;—"For thirteen years we have been at war, and today, for the first time within the memory of some of our young men, fighting has ceased. Why should we not rejoice?" The celebrations were more moderate and orderly, for a victory at arms is far more to the taste of our average citizen than a sober settlement such as the Moudania Convention.

But the climax of the celebration came when, on October 19, the people turned out en masse to welcome and do honor, (as the people understood it) to the first Turkish forces passing through Constantinople to occupy Thrace. The proverbial patience of the Turk was well illustrated by the crowds who turned out in very considerable numbers on the eighteenth and stood or sat waiting for the arrival till sunset drove them home; and then were up betimes the next morning, hundreds of thousands of them, standing on the streets waiting for the conquering heroes all the long day through, until at last, at four P.M., the automobiles whisked past amid cheers and songs, and it was all over.

The occasion was actually the arrival in the city of Refet Pasha, Commissioner Extraordinary of the Nationalist Government to Thrace. The papers had announced that Refet Pasha would come at the head of a detachment of gendarmes destined for Thrace, and the number of these gendarmes started at 1500 and dwindled till, on the great day itself it was announced that only one hundred would follow him in his triumphal progress through the city. And when it actually came to landing, no armed forces were allowed to land, as the Moudania convention had expressly agreed that none such should enter the neutral zones.

Refet Pasha landed at Cabatash, on the Galata side, and

his route lay over the Galata bridge to Stamboul, thence around the City, past St. Sophia and on to Fatih, the Mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror. The entire route was ablaze with flags of red and white and green, and at intervals triumphal arches had been erected, decked with leaves, colors and appropriate mottoes. The Turkish population lined the streets from end to end of this route, the crowd being so dense that progress along the street was very difficult and in places impossible. Street car traffic was suspended for most of the day. The place of honor was given to children from the Turkish orphanages and schools, of whom thousands were lined up to hail the heroes with songs and recitations, each group with its banners.

When at last the Turkish Steamer "Gul Nihal" arrived, Refet Pasha was greeted with a din of whistles and sirens as he landed with his staff. He was met by various dignitaries, among them representatives who welcomed him in the name of the Grand Vezir and the Minister of the Interior. In response to these greetings the distinguished guest gave his hearers something of a jolt by replying that he did not recognize the existence of any Grand Vezir or Minister of the Interior in Constantinople, but he accepted the greetings of the very estimable gentlemen for whom he had the highest personal regard.

At several points along the route the cortege halted while sheep were sacrificed beside the road, and all along, the Pasha's progress was greeted with cheering and songs. Though the populace was bitterly disappointed not to see the marching Anatolian troops for whom they had waited so many hours, they were enthusiastic enough in their greetings of Refet Pasha, who for them impersonated the power of the Turkish nation retaking Thrace from the invaders. One of the Turkish papers said,

"There is no doubt whatever that Constantinople, since it became Stamboul, — since the Conqueror planted the Crescent of Islam on the dome of Saint Sophia, — had not seen such an imposing national ceremony."

### THE TURKISH PRESS

After the Moudania Conference the Turkish press was a unit in expressing the hope that better relations with Europe will soon be established. The *Ikdam* says, "France and Britain were friends with Turkey in the past, and must always be so. France has already returned to her former policy toward Turkey, and now it is the duty of England to do so. We Turks are very anxious for this change." The *Heri* expresses itself thus: "Thanks be to Allah! We have won the Moudania conventic . . . It is true that we have obtained it with great difficulties, but happily without bloodshed, and with the realization of our national aspirations. We shall see whether we shall continue to find the same goodwill in the diplomatic domain. The Moudros armistice and the professed principles of Wilson must be wiped out of our memories forever. If there is a real desire to re-establish peace, the Moudania convention must be carried out to the letter

and without making further difficulties. This will prove that Europe has acted with sincerity. We Turks are a nation that keep our word. If after the Moudros Armistice the Powers had acted sincerely towards us, there is no doubt that peace would have been re-established long ago. The allied generals at Moudania have restored good relations between Europe and Turkey. It is to be hoped that this new policy will last, and will end in a peace compatible with the interests of all in the Orient."

While applauding the peaceful settlement begun at Moudania, the papers do not allow the people to forget that it was all made possible "by the bayonet of Mehmedjik." The rule of the sword has been vindicated. The *Renin* in a leading article emphasizes this. It pays tribute to the diplomatic skill of Turkish negotiators, but says that diplomacy at Moudania was successful only because the Turkish army was strong. "The most elementary principle of diplomacy, — unless one is willing to sacrifice his own right to life, — is certainly and without fail to be strong. Before our last victory Anatolia desired to come to an agreement, but could not. Ismet Pasha at Moudania was successful in coming to an agreement because the government that he represented had inside of fifteen days dumped the Greeks into the sea. . . . Our enemies have wished to represent Anatolia as a military government which only knows how to crush and trample, and has no wish for anything but war. Now by actions Anatolia has proved that she desired war and force only in order to lay the foundation for agreement. On the day when she had proved beyond denial that she is strong, she set out on the path of diplomatic effort to secure her rights."

The entire evacuation of the Christian populations from Smyrna and now from Eastern Thrace is viewed with satisfaction by the Turkish press, who consider this the solution of Turkey's most difficult problem. In fact there have not been lacking hints that it would be desirable to apply in Constantinople the method which so completely freed Smyrna of its non-Turkish population. The *Tevhid-i-Efkiar* says, "Moslem Constantinople is in joy since the signature of the military agreement of Moudania. The whole Capital is wrapped in flags. It can be said that Constantinople never saw so many flags before. It would have been better if in this sincere rejoicing there should be no false participation of hypocrites. Our greatest enemies, whose hearts are not with us, yet fly our colors over their stores, homes and institutions. For three years these people have flown Greek flags, Armenian flags, and I don't know what other flags, and now they have turned right-about-face, converted. They line up again under the protection of the crimson standard. But no! we cannot bear the hypocrisy of those whose hearts are not with us. They have no right now to appear to share in our joy, to cheat us again, those who, for three years, have laughed when we wept, insulted the red flag, and replaced the fez with the hat. We will not let them trifle any longer. You should color not your flags, but your faces, red and white, for you can no longer hide what you have been doing. These three years have been worth the expe-

rience of three centuries. For those whose hearts are for Greece or for Greater Armenian or for what not else, should not fly our flag. Kyries! Barons! do not try in vain to cover the portraits of Venizelos and Boghos Noubar with that of Moustata Kemal. For after this the eyes of the Turks are opened enough to see the louse behind the portrait, under the head-dress, in the shadow of the flags, in the fold of the heart. Do not take the trouble; you cannot deceive us. If you are men enough to do it, go on with your stubbornness of the past three years; do not wear the fez, do not spread our colors, do not change the portraits! Do not talk Turkish; do not hide your enmity. For three years you have not wanted us; now it is we who do not want you."

### THE AMERICAN NAVY IN ACTION

After the Smyrna disaster, American destroyers were the messengers of rescue and help. They made possible communication with the workers on the spot, carried the new American relief workers to the scenes of distress, and transported the emergency supplies with which the life-saving work was carried on. When it came to the task of removing refugees from Smyrna and other points on the Anatolian coast to places of safety, these vessels did their share, and more. From Smyrna itself, 213,480 persons had been transported to places of safety up to October 20. Of this total, 2,000 were carried by American destroyers, 1,800 by a vessel chartered by the Navy, 7,600 by ships chartered by American relief workers and under the supervision of the Navy, and 140,000 by Greek ships under American supervision and under the protection of American destroyers. Then the destroyers were sent down the coast from Smyrna as far as Adalia up pick of stragglers. One went into a small port near Adalia and rescued 500 Christian refugees and landed them in Rhodes. Some 49,000 more were picked up at different points along the coast and sent away on Greek ships under the protection of American destroyers.

The evacuation from the Brousa region, while not directly under American supervision, was greatly facilitated, and at the first really made possible, by the presence and aid of American naval vessels. And last but not by any manner of means least, in Smyrna, and elsewhere where the emergency has been pressing, the officers and men of the American boats have been on the spot and worked like Trojans; guarding headquarters and depots, convoying truck-loads of supplies, and in many other ways they have done, in a word, what you would expect real American men to do when people need help.

The harbor of Constantinople never saw so many American Naval vessels at once before as at the present time. A new division of twelve destroyers arrived from the U. S. on Oct. 22, making a total of twenty destroyers stationed here, besides the Flagship, a supply-ship and various smaller craft. They do not crowd Constantinople harbor, however, for they are always on the move, visiting ports all around the Black Sea, and down the Anatolian coast to Smyrna and beyond.

### SCHOOL OF RELIGION NOTES

The course of study for the present semester includes the following subjects: Religious Education, Prof. Levonian; New Testament Introduction, Prof. Pye; Interpretation of the Christian Faith, Prof. Goodsell; Church History, Prof. Black; Sociology, Prof. Johnson. Prof. Pye is also giving an elective course in New Testament Greek. Rev. C. T. Riggs and Mr. J. B. Kingsbury are giving special lessons in English to the Russian students.

The school has profited greatly by the visit of Dr. Rendel Harris and Prof. H. G. Wood. Prof. H. G. Wood, Director of Woodbrooke College, Birmingham, England, gave a series of six lectures under the general title of "The Need and Nature of the Next Religious Revival." Dr. Harris gave one lecture on "The Next Stage in New Testament Study."

The present enrolment of students is seventeen; Six Russian, three Bulgarian, one Greek, seven Armenians. Of these two are young ladies. Six of the Armenian students are from Cilicia.

The school has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Mianzara Kaprelian as Matron.

### ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

The Hissar Players had their first meeting in the Hamlin Hall Apartment on Monday evening, Oct. 16th, Dr. Watson presiding. After the election of officers for the coming year, the program of the evening was taken up, consisting of a very clear exposition from Mr. Larsen of The German Drama of Modern Times.

On the evening of Oct. 21st the first meeting of the College Club was held, at which Prof. Scoles read an interesting paper on "A Glimpse into Contemporary Science."

A shadow has recently been cast upon the College by the death by drowning of a promising young Albanian student, Ibrahim Machi, belonging to the Fourth Academy. He had only been a student at the College for one year but in that short time had shown promise of a brilliant mind. His death was particularly distressing and all the College offers its deep sympathy to his brother here at College and to his parents in Albania.

### Y. M. C. A. NOTES

STAMBOUL BRANCH: Owing to the extremely unsettled condition in this city following the Greek defeat in Anatolia, activities in the Branch have been at a very low ebb. Especially during the last three weeks very few members have been frequenting the building; the English classes had a small attendance, and only three new members joined the Branch, while nineteen dropped off during the month. The membership now numbers 264.

We had hoped to have a considerable increase in the

membership. Advertizing material is ready, a fine program all worked out which we expected to put into effect October 1st, staff well prepared, and here we are, not disheartened nor scared, but it is simply impossible to have that planned "rebirth" as of October 1st. It will have to be postponed for the time being. We sincerely hope not for long.

There have been no social activities during the month and none will take place in the building as long as the present situation lasts.

During the rowdy scenes on Saturday and Sunday September 9th-10th a few windows were broken in our building and a hostile demonstration carried on in front of the building by a number of Turkish students, but since then we have had no further trouble of any kind.

It is really most remarkable that during these days, when hostile feeling between Greeks and Turks runs higher than ever, Turks and Greeks meet in the building daily, converse with each other and play with each other. A Greek boy recently mutilated Moustapha Kemal's picture in an illustrated paper, but that is the only incident that has taken place. The influence of the "Y.M.C.A. atmosphere" is surely felt by the men. There is the beginning of a realization of the fact that in the Y.M.C.A. they are fellow human beings, rather than Turks and Greeks and Armenians who are supposed to hate and despise each other.

### MITYLENE

When for the seventh time in its history Smyrna was burned to the ground, three hundred thousand souls fled in desperation, not from the heat of the flames, so much as from the fear of the Turks.

The island of Mitylene, known for its beautiful production of olives and olive oil, became the reception grounds for the great majority of those who were fortunate enough to get away.

As the island is only two hours from the Anatolian shore, evacuation within the time limit was accomplished due largely to the foresight of a small man named Jennings who saw it was better to get everybody away from Smyrna and even dump them in a heap at that nearby place for the time, rather than carry some to distant places like Salonica and leave others in terror at Smyrna.

So Mitylene became the base of operation for shipping, feeding and first aid.

Ship after ship, carrying thousands upon thousands of poor unfortunate souls, came pouring into the village day after day.

No sorer sight could ever one see than what one witnessed on the quays where they embarked and landed.

Fragments of families, watching and staring to see if other members of the family had been saved and were arriving, almost forgot their hunger striving to catch sight of their loved ones, and what a sight it was that did land. Only old men, old women and little children came staggering down the gangplanks with bundles of mostly carpets and

bed clothes on their backs, some without hats and shoes and some men even without trousers. All had been relieved of their money and valuables before they got on the ship and most of them arrived with just what they stood in. Old folks died and babies were born on the quays, on the gang ways and on the open ship decks.

Fathers and sons had been taken from the families and sent to the rear as prisoners of war. Some children of a family got on one boat and others on another, meant some went to one place and the others to another and the mothers had no way under the sun of telling where they were. Some women came ashore with two or three children that she did not even know, clinging to her and she had not so much as a blanket for them to sleep on in the open street nor a crumb of bread to feed them. Men from 15 to 50 years of age and women from 16 to 35 were not among the passengers, for few of them were even allowed to leave the Anatolian Coast.

To alleviate this hunger, distress and confusion, Admiral Bristol's Smyrna Disaster Relief Committee stepped in and was the only organization that tackled the situation.

Ships were chartered and requisitioned that composed a fleet of forty, each carrying from one to ten thousand refugees. Flour was sent from Constantinople even to American Destroyers and immediately baked into bread to feed the hungry crowd so that within twelve days over 652,000 rations of bread were given away. Milk was given for the babies and all the blankets in the place were bought up and given away to the ones who had nothing to cover with. A hospital was opened and sanitary work done that prevented epidemics. The uniting of families was done as far as was possible and then the distributing of the refugees from the island of Mitylene to the mainland of Greece closed the chapter of painful history for Mitylene to the extent of leaving there only the quota of refugees that could be housed and fed by the inhabitants of the town; and now while ruins and desolation mark the effects on one side, pain, sorrow and loneliness mark it on the other. P. P. PHILLIPS

### CHRISTIAN WORKERS' UNION

The October meeting of the Constantinople Christian Workers' Union was held October 7th at the Pera Service Center of the Y.W.C.A., under the chairmanship of Mr. F. F. Goodsell. The annual reports of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer were read, and Prof. E. J. Fisher gave a report on behalf of the follow-up committee after the visit of Fred B. Smith, of the World's Alliance of Churches to promote peace, which occurred last April. In connection with the purpose of the Union to deepen the spiritual life of its members, a monthly leaflet has been distributed to the membership, giving topics for united prayer and helpful thoughts.

This meeting authorized the Executive Committee to continue the circulation of these leaflets, and also requested a committee composed of Prof. Fisher, Miss A. M. Burgess and Mr. H. H. Riggs to assist in organizing groups for the study of the subject of international friendship.

The election of officers was postponed till the next meeting, to enable a nominating committee to prepare a suitable slate.

After the business session, the Union was favored with a helpful and thought-provoking address by Professor H. G. Wood, of Woodbroke College, Birmingham, England, on Eph. 6: 10, - Our Spiritual Warfare.

### MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER

Evidently there are persons who value THE ORIENT, and yearn for it. All our other subscribers will, we are sure, appreciate the friendly spirit of the following: -

"Dear Editor the "ORIENT"

Bible House, Constantinople.

"Oncet last spring we was in your office and we says as how the Orient was a grand little paper, and how as we'd like to have it comin' to uns, and you says, you give me the price of a subscription an' you can have the paper comin' an' we give, an' we ain't got nothin'. There ain't no Orient come to us since we was in your office.

"We kinder had a hunch you'd be some impressed when we tol' you we thought there warn't no school should be without the Orient, specially them schools what's located in this part of the globe. But you prob'ly had them words said so often you feel more impressed with them that don't say em. We wish we hadn't said 'em, though it's because we feel 'em to be the truth, we're a-laborin' with this letter.

"It certainly would be just grand if you'd feel to send the copies along kinder regular like, about oncet in two months, or if they gets published oftener as often as they comes out.

Yourn, hopein' we get the next number,

X. Y. Z."

(N.B. They got it)

### GUARANTY TRUST SELLS OUT

On October first, the Guarantee Trust Company of New York ceased to function in Constantinople, and the plant, business and good-will of its Constantinople office were taken over by the Ionian Bank, Ltd., of London. This was in virtue of an arrangement made some time previous as between the two Banks, and was due to the only moderate amount of business success attained by the Constantinople branch, and to the lack of development to date of important American business in the Near East.

While we naturally very much regret the cessation of operations by this American Bank here, we are glad to announce also that Mr. Schellens, who has recently returned to Constantinople, as well as Messrs. Conn and Clayborne and virtually all the previous staff of the Bank will remain and be connected with the Ionian Bank. It is also announced that every facility will be continued for bank relations with America and the carrying of dollar accounts.

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### NEWS NUGGETS

The Editor, Rev. C. T. Riggs, has gone to Salonica to spend a month in helping the depleted staff of that station to meet the opportunities that face them. This is in pursuance of plans laid at the Mission Meeting last summer, and seemed the more important after the fall of Smyrna threw on to Salonica an entirely new set of problems.

Please do not blame the Editor for the faults of this number of the ORIENT. He is not to blame, but the green Substitute Editor.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Getchell, after a few weeks of much-needed rest in the Italy, expect to join the Salonica Station will for the present. They spent a couple of weeks in Athens and Pireaus on their way to Italy, helping out in the efforts of their hard-pressed Smyrna associates in looking after their friends among the refugees there.

Mr. Charles W. Fowle of the New York office of Near East Relief, sailed from New York October 4, expecting to reach Constantinople by the end of the month. His arrival probably be somewhat delayed because he has gone to Athens to confer with the American Red Cross officials taking up work in that region.

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Reports show that the number of refugees evacuated from Anatolia after the Greek defeat falls very little short of half a million souls. The housing and feeding of this host is a staggering problem. It is reported that the Greek government will require every householder in the interior towns to take in refugees numbering at least half of the number already in his house.

The Trustees of the American University at Beirut have unanimously invited Mr. Bayard Dodge of the University staff to become President of the University. It is hoped that Mr. Dodge will accept the office.

Dr. Ruth A. Parmelee, of Harpout, after a visit to

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America, started out with the expectation of taking up work in Smyrna, but arrived on this side of the ocean to find Smyrna in ruins. She has gone to Salonica to work among the refugees and others there.

Prof. H. G. Wood, and Dr. J. Rendal Harris left Constantinople on the *Lamartine* Oct 17, going to Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Sinai.

On the same steamer went Miss Josephine Dana for a vacation trip in Palestine.

Miss C. E. Padwick, who has completed her work here in preparing the report of the Field Committee for the Survey of Christian Literature for Moslems, also sailed on the *Lamartine*. She goes to Cairo to continue work in preparation for the Survey Conference to be held there Nov. 7.

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Dr. F. W. MacCallum expects to start on Oct. 31 to attend this Conference. Dr. MacCallum is general chairman of the Field Committee which has been conducting the Survey.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson F. Dodd arrived on Oct. 6. They have gone to the Language School, where they have begun the study of Turkish.

Rev. and Mrs. Edmund W. McDowell of the Mission to the Nestorians arrived in Constantinople Oct. 21, having come from Bagdad via Persia. Both went directly to the American Hospital on arrival, as Dr. McDowell was seriously ill with fever, and Mrs. McDowell was suffering from a neglected sprained ankle.

The American Red Cross has undertaken the task of relief of refugees from Asia Minor in Greek territory. Dr. A. Ross Hill has arrived in Athens to inaugurate the work.

Miss Margaret White of the Pera Y.W.C.A. returned from America Oct. 1.

The American Sailors' Club has moved into fine new quarters. The new clubhouse is on the opposite side of the of the Grande Rue and a block further down than the former one. The Navy Y.M.C.A. is to be congratulated on having a place so roomy and convenient.

Mrs. A. C. Ryan and two children are spending the winter in Switzerland.

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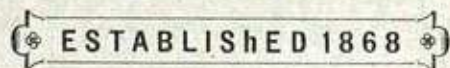
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