

# The Orient.

Vol. VIII. No 37

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Price, Five Piastres

## AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SMYRNA

This summer has seen the real beginning of the new school buildings at Geuz Tepé. The cottage which occupied the central position on the upper terrace has been added to, re-roofed, and refinished outside and in, until it has become a very compact and well arranged school house. The Turkish department will occupy this building until the school moves out to Geuz Tepé. By the south gate a seven room bungalow has been built for the use of the teachers of the Turkish department. After the erection of the large buildings this little house will be the Lodge. Only the people, who have watched their own schools grow slowly but surely, can appreciate what it means to the faculty of A.C.I. to see two permanent buildings in our garden of dreams. The view of the bay from the top of our terrace has always thrilled us, but has become much more beautiful to us in its frame of the new office door.

The American part of A.C.I.'s faculty has been widely scattered this summer. Miss Greene went to the Lebanon after her return from Constantinople. Miss Pinneo spent her summer in Mitylene and Athens. Miss Gordon and Miss Morley lived in the Harlow house at Paradise. Miss Perkins spent the months of July and August in Italy. Miss MacCallum and Miss Mills stayed in the Murray House at A.C.I. They have directed the building at Geuz Tepé. We are all very glad to hear that Miss Grohe is recovering so surely from her operation, and look forward to her rejoining us in October.

All summer long the social service committee of our student Y.W.C.A. has carried on recreation work in the different orphanages of the city. The committee enlisted the other members of the "Y" staying in Smyrna for the summer, so that as far as possible every orphan was attended to.

The enrollment for the training class is growing steadily, we hope for more additions from other stations.

Our teachers have made many visits during the summer to the hospitals, carrying fruit, flowers, reading matter and music to the wounded.

RUTH A. PERKINS

## FAREWELL TO MISS PEABODY

On Friday afternoon, September second, the girls of the Busy Hands Club of the Stamboul Branch of the Y.W.C.A. gave a farewell party in honor of Miss Peabody who left Constantinople on September sixth. The program, which was provided by the different nationalities, included several violin selections; Turkish girls in beautiful costumes showing the development of the Turkish woman's dress up to modern

times, a song by Armenian girls in costume, and a recitation from the Odyssey by a Greek girl. Then fortunes were told according to an old Turkish village custom, and caused much amusement. Finally the girls sang their club song and two songs written by Miss Peabody, one in Turkish to a Turkish melody and the other in English set to "There is a tavern in the town." The latter two, as can be imagined, presented quite a contrast. After the songs the girls presented Miss Peabody with an old Turkish gold coin hung on a gold chain, saying that they wished to give her something rare, and money seemed to them about the rarest thing possible! Then refreshments of lemonade and wafers were served.

It was a great delight to all to hear the announcement that the membership of the Stamboul Service Center had reached the hundred mark just before the party. To Miss Peabody, leaving soon for America after having worked with such faith and enthusiasm to give this Center the firm foundation upon which to expand, it must have afforded especial satisfaction.

Miss Clara Bissell, who has been in the Constantinople Y. W.C.A. work for a year, is now taking charge of the Stamboul Service Center. The prospects for increase in membership, and greater development of the Stamboul Branch, are good.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR ANGORA

After pushing their right wing as far as Kuzulja Kale and Eulbek, south of Angora and occupying Bey Bazar, on the road from Angora to Bolou, the Hellenic forces have stopped to breathe, and supposably to bring up reinforcements, over their long line of communications. The Kemalist army counter-attacked when they thought the Greeks were weakening, and the two lines swung back and forward by turns, but with no great change.

The Kemalists are using every means to collect new troops for the desperate defence of their capital, and do not appear inclined to give it up without a fight. It is impossible to ascertain their real strength.

King Constantine and Crown Prince George and Prince Nicholas of Greece have all been in Brousa on a visit. The Turkish papers aver that the Greek King needs the hot sulphur baths of Brousa to wash out the stains of his bloody bath on the Sakaria, where they assert that he lost 20,000 men.

It is stated that the people of Sivas have presented to Ismet Pasha, Chief of Staff of Kemal Pasha, a silver sword inlaid with a verse from the Koran in gold.



## THE SEASON AT CAMP PERRY

(From report of Director Rapp)

The Constantinople Y.M.C.A. has this summer been operating a real Boys' Camp at Kilios, on the Black Sea. From June 19th to July 17th, boys representing all sorts of schools and all grades of society enjoyed a well planned program of physical, recreational and religious instruction. During August the Camp was devoted to orphans.

Mr. Wm. J. Rapp, Physical Director of the Pera "Y" was the Director, with Mr. Brown of Egypt and Mr. Robin, son of the Boy Scouts of Constantinople, and Messrs Radcliffe and Sackett of Robert College, as Assistant Directors. The camp was named after James Perry, who gave his life for the Y.M.C.A. work in Turkey.

The site finally chosen was on one of the finest beaches in the country, with an extensive flat meadow only five minutes from the beach for a campus, where football, baseball, tennis, basketball and volley-ball were possible. A village near by furnished milk, meat and vegetables. The regime was so healthful that during the four weeks only one boy occupied a bed in the hospital tent, and he for only a single day, suffering from a bit too much "sun." Practically every boy in camp gained weight during his stay. Digestive troubles, usually common during the early days of a camp, were happily avoided.

Ninety-four young men registered for the camp, and were all on hand when the program began on June 23. As each camper arrived he was given a mattress cover, as much hay as he could stuff into it, and as many blankets as he desired. Three men were put in each tent. The campers were divided according to language into three groups, English, Turkish and Armenian; but the Turkish group contained more Greeks than Turks and several Armenians and Albanians; and the English speaking group contained 14 Russians, 2 Swedes, 2 Americans, and Turks, Greeks and Armenians. There were in all 36 Armenians, 24 Greeks, 14 Russians, 9 Turks, 3 Albanians, 2 Swedes, 2 Americans, and one each Arab, Italian, Swiss and German. Their ages varied from 13 to 26, most of them being between 16 and 20.

All the work of the camp other than construction was done entirely by the boys. The cook was the only employed worker other than the directors. The award system was a great success, exciting much interest in the winning of the camp emblem. Practically every boy was a collector of points, and tried his mightiest to succeed. Many became enthusiastic collectors of insects, flowers and minerals, while others began a careful study of the heavenly bodies, and others made useful articles for the camp. Still others read diligently the books in the camp library; and all strived to excel in the innumerable athletic contests.

It was impressed on the boys that the camp was a training course to aid them to become leaders of other boys. Fully 50% of them promised to take an active interest during the winter in a club of younger boys, and try to give them the

educational, recreational and religious interests they had acquired and stimulated during their camp life.

The educational work included Nature Study, under Mr. Rapp; this meant a survey of the plant and animal kingdom from the lowest forms to the highest; the study of bacteria, and an introduction in methods of identifying flowers, trees, birds, insects and fish. Scouting was Mr. Radcliffe's department, including camp cooking, fire making, knot tying, map making, signalling, tracking and scout games. Many of the boys will act as scout masters and assistants the coming winter. Geology was in charge of Mr. Brown; the country around the camp being exceedingly rich in geological exhibits, it was easy to make the boys appreciate the greatness and grandeur of the forces of nature. Mr. Sackett gave a course in Photography, and the dark-room gave many amateurs an introduction into developing and printing. Prof. Dike of Robert College, who, with his two boys, was a camper, gave a lecture on the physics of light and lenses. There were also numerous lectures on public health and personal hygiene, and on first aid. A most popular course was life-saving in the water, with demonstration in methods of breaking a drowning man's grip and in carrying an unconscious man through the water.

Mass games were played every morning on the beach. The competitive line games proved the most popular; cage ball, dodge ball, ball in the ring, swat tag, etc., also appealed. Great improvement was noted in the skill of the boys in the major sports during the season. The camp fires were very much enjoyed and eagerly anticipated; and dramatics were tremendously popular, the boys showing remarkable talent.

From reveille to taps the directors were with the boys, playing with them, instructing them, talking with them in a heart-to-heart fashion, and leading them in prayer and meditation. The directors feel that many of the friendships begun at Camp Perry will continue through life, growing richer as time passes.

Among the younger boys, what might be called national traits were not noticeable as compared with what appeared among the older ones. The Greeks were much more argumentative than those of other nationalities. On the whole they have exceedingly good intellects and they delight in playing with them. The Armenians appeared to be the most introspective, doing a surprising amount of serious thinking. Perhaps the great suffering most of them had gone through in recent years is the reason for the maturity of their thoughts. Nine of these were orphans, chosen one from each Armenian orphanage in Constantinople and sent to camp through the goodness of the Near East Relief. They were picked boys, and added much to the richness of camp life. The Turkish boys were few, and mostly young; but the two most outstanding personalities in camp were Turkish boys, and it was encouraging to see how all the boys accepted their leadership and thus unconsciously showed their esteem for character wherever found. Indeed it was good to notice how little part nationality played in the boy's estimate of one another.



It was character that counted and that commanded respect and loyalty, regardless of nationality.

Another subject of great interest is that of the religious life and ideas of the boys. Most of them had given much thought to religion and allied questions, but very few of them had any sense of loyalty to their churches or feelings of personal possession. They are members of a certain church for the same reason that their names are Ahmed or Garabed or Sophocles. A decided tendency was noted among all boys to question religious values in general. Many were so far confused in their thinking as to regard the numerous abuses of the various Christian churches as of sufficient weight to seriously diminish the value of the message of Christ's life and words. Happily we were able to make them see their error and to bring home to them the necessity of a real and personal communion with Christ Himself. In the evening religious groups, just before bedtime, the boys often sought moral guidance, and it was the happy privilege of the directors to wipe out many false and dangerous ideas and to replace them with the moral laws given to us by Christ.

From August 1st to August 15th, 50 Turkish orphans spent a happy two weeks in Camp Perry. We had arranged for 250 of them, but owing to the fact that measles had broken out in the largest of the orphanages, only 50 could come. On August 12th a party consisting of H. E. Ali Riza Pasha, Minister of the Interior, Selaheddin Bey, the Director of the Turkish orphanages and several members of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. visited the Camp. The Minister of the Interior expressed his appreciation of the work the Y.M.C.A. is doing in this city.

When the Turkish orphans left, their place was taken by 250 Armenian orphans, who stayed in the camp from August 17th to August 31st. Another party of Board members and visitors, among whom Dr. Tavidian and Prof. Hagopian visited the camp and attended the "Field Day." On August 29th before leaving, Messrs. Hagopian and Tavidian expressed their warm thanks for what the Y.M.C.A. has done for the Armenian nation.

The camp is now being closed and tents taken down. We hope that next summer we shall be able to go back to the same place to give the boys a chance to enjoy the fine air and the famous "peach of a beach" at Kilos.

### AMERICA AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

By CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

So far as I am aware, the first specific proposal for an association of the nations to prevent war was made at the first meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, or rather, of the preliminary Interchurch Conference of 1905 which projected the Federal Council. Ever since that time the Churches, both through their federated and their denominational bodies, have held steadfastly to that ideal. They stood strong in the support of the crea-

tion of a league of nations. They have, with few exceptions, maintained that attitude up to the present moment with differing conceptions as to just what form such an association should take. While many of them believe that significant changes ought to be made in the constitution of the present League of Nations, I do not believe that many of them think that there is any necessity for a new organization. Even those who question the stability of the existing league would insist on some association of the nations.

Certain things have complicated the situation. It would undoubtedly be simpler for our people to express a common judgment if the League were not bound up with the treaty. Many of them share the views recently expressed by Lord Bryce at Williamstown.

For the past year or more the whole situation has been so confused by party politics, and still more by personal politics, that it has been very difficult to determine what the common judgment is.

On the question, however, as to the duty of the United States to associate itself whole-heartedly with the other nations of the world for all good purposes, there has been no change in the mind of our pastors or our Churches. They share with members of our government a reluctance about involving ourselves in the determination of European boundaries, but these doubts do not seriously affect the main issue. There is, however, a good deal of question as to the sincerity of some of the proposed adjustments in Europe.

On the question of the reduction of armaments, with as near an approach as possible to disarmament, the churches speak without any hesitation and with striking unanimity.

To be sure, we find certain reactions, and occasionally Militarism raises its head, but these are, in the main, trivial.

As to what may be called the American Conscience, I should say that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand of our preachers, followed for the most part by their churches, absolutely repudiate the recent interpretations voiced by one of our representatives, to the effect that our nation entered the war without practically any unselfish motives. It is false. Our idealism was not a sham.

I believe that we are making progress out of the confusion into which we were thrown just after the war; that the cry which we sometimes heard at that time of "America First" is being silenced, so far as its selfish meaning is concerned; and that our people are coming in time to a sober second sense in which they will realize the tremendous opportunities and obligation which God has placed before our nation.

It is true that we had our selfish reaction after the war. It is not all gone by any means, but we are reacting now from that reaction, due largely to the steadfastness of our preachers and the main body of our church people to those ideals which we had during the war and which had so large a part in leading our Churches so resolutely into the war.

Dr. and Mrs. Phillips F. Greene, who have come to spend a year at the Mission Language School in Scutari, arrived from America on Thursday last.



## Y.M.C.A. NAVY CLUB

Sunday was one of the biggest days in many weeks. The U.S.S. "Gilmer" and the U.S.S. "Trinity" arrived at this port and many of their men visited the Club. The dining room, exchange counter and canteen did a record business. There was a large attendance at the evening service. Mr. Way, of the Standard Oil Company, and Mr. Steger, of the International Y.M.C.A., made splendid addresses. Sergeant Clements and Mrs. Timmerman delighted the audience with their solos. Next Sunday night Mr. Hedden, of Detroit, Michigan, in charge of boys' work at the International Y.M.C.A., will be the speaker.

At Camp Mark L. Bristol the U.S.S. "Williamson" and U.S.S. "Overton" played the first of their three-game series on Sunday morning, the score being 10 to 1 in favor of the "Williamson." There will be base ball games at the Camp next Sunday afternoon.

Forty-seven men spent the week-end at the Camp and Saturday night there was a big camp fire, with plenty of good things to eat. During the week two forest fires were started on the adjoining hills, but the watchmen extinguished them and no serious damage resulted.

We wish to thank the members of the American colony who have contributed books and magazines to the Club. We greatly appreciate these and will again ask that all of you let us have your books and magazines when you have read them.

The Russian orchestra will play at the Club on Wednesday night at 8:30.

Program for the week:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th

2-3 p.m. Americanization Class

8:30 American Movies and Music

FRIDAY

12:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes.

SATURDAY

8:30 Dance

SUNDAY

3:00 Base ball at Camp Mark L. Bristol. Boat leaves Dolma Baghtché at 1:00. See Miss Shaw

5:00 Russian Concert and free Lemonade

8-9 Sunday service. Speaker, Mr. Hedden, of Detroit, Mich. Soloists: Mrs. Timmerman and Sergeant Clements

9:00 Movies

MONDAY

2-3 Americanization Class

8:30 Movies and music.

TUESDAY

8:30 Dance

WEDNESDAY

1:30 Sight seeing trip to Stamboul.

Music every afternoon, 4 to 7

## PREVAILING PRICES IN BULGARIA

The various travelers and vacationists from Constantinople who spent a part of the summer in Bulgaria (and among them were twenty-two Americans) were probably most favorably impressed for the moment by the comparative cheapness of all the necessities of life. A salary on which one must scrape and skimp in Constantinople there becomes a princely income. Americans were made to recall the square meal for twenty-five cents once obtainable in the small towns of the home country. It occurs to the writer that a list of prices of some of the staple articles of living might be of interest to readers of THE ORIENT. The following represent retail prices in the Sofia market unless otherwise stated.

Flour . . . . .	10 piastres the kilo.
Beans . . . . .	8 " " "
Potatoes . . . . .	3 " " "
Lamb . . . . .	28-32 " " "
Butter . . . . .	95 " " "
Lard . . . . .	52 " " "
Cheese (white) . . . . .	42 " " "
Cheese (yellow) . . . . .	67 " " "
Milk . . . . .	9 " " "
Rice . . . . .	22 " " "
Onions . . . . .	8 " " "
Semolina . . . . .	10 " " "
Prunes . . . . .	16 " " "
Honey . . . . .	35 " " "
Eggs . . . . .	16 " " dozen.
Chickens . . . . .	40 " " each.
Coal . . . . .	2 Ltq. the ton.
Lumber . . . . .	19 " " Cu. m.
Brick . . . . .	10 " " 1000.
Cement . . . . .	11 " " ton.

Railroad fares are from 75 to 150 piastres for one hundred kilometres. On the Sofia street cars one rides ten kilometres for four piastres. A good house or apartment of from four to six rooms may be had in Sofia for from 20 to 30 liras a month, and in the smaller cities at 8 to 12 liras. A room with two beds in the Union Palace hotel costs 130 piastres a night, and in the second rate hotels 50 piastres. A good meal at the best restaurants costs from 30 to 50 piastres.

Now behold the other side of the story. A high school teacher receives from 12 to 20 liras a month, a government clerk from 8 to 12, an expert accountant from 20 to 25, a cook from 3 to 6, a workman from 15 to 30. The highest salaries in the government or army are from 600 to 800 liras a year.

So prices are high for all who earn their living in the country and it is only the foreigner who can fare sumptuously every day.

F. H. B.



## THE ORIENT

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

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE SEPTEMBER 14, 1921

Any and all subscribers who have not yet paid up their bills are requested to send their checks as soon as possible to the editor, at the Bible House, Stamboul, Constantinople.

To new subscribers a special offer is made of THE ORIENT from this number till the end of 1921 for Sixty Piastres, or Forty Cents. Send in your names immediately.

It is very unfortunate for the Turkish papers to attempt to call the present Greco-Turkish conflict by the name of *Jihad*, as a least one of them did last week. Such a deliberate attempt to stir up Moslem fanaticism is both wicked and useless. The *Jihad*, or religious war, was solemnly declared shortly after the entry of Turkey into the great war; but the results of such a step were disappointing to the Moslems of Turkey, for those of other lands paid no attention to the call. Nor did it result in entire unanimity among the Moslems of Turkey as to the carrying on of the war. And the present war is no more a religious one in reality than the world war was; and such an appeal to fanaticism is the raising of a false issue. It will not help Moslems to victory, while on the other hand it might easily stir up some spirits to acts of illegal violence against Christians in general, or against others than combatants. We trust that wiser counsels will prevail among leaders, so that the press of our city may refrain from such an attempt to stir up fanaticism.

The official statement of the General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in America, regarding America's position on international issues, reflects, we believe, the prevailing view among thinking people in the United States today. The United States cannot be kept permanently out of her legitimate place among the nations of the world, not because she wishes to lead, but because the American people

feel their responsibility to serve. In other words, we as a people have definitely put off the swaddling-clothes of a policy of isolation, and are convinced that the way to world peace and progress is in cooperation for mutual good. Our idealism has been immensely strengthened by our experiences and those of the other nations during the great war. We can never settle down to be a selfish nation. A recent Turkish writer quoted in these pages did Americans the honor of stating that they were all brought up in the Church. No matter how much that statement needs to be modified, it is nevertheless true that the large majority of the American people are influenced by the position of the Church on public questions, and especially where the position of all the churches coincides. Dr. MacFarland is certainly right in asserting that practically all our preachers, followed for the most part by their churches, absolutely repudiate the assertion of a recent speaker who unfortunately has the honor to represent our country at a foreign capital, when he stated that our motives in entering the war were purely selfish. Such a lie has been vigorously and very deservedly repudiated by press, pulpit and platform throughout our land. We were not, are not, and do not intend to be, uninterested in the prosperity of the world as a whole, or in cooperating for the good of the race. And if the United States is not yet a member of the League of Nations, neither an ambassador nor a political party can permanently keep us from joining hands with the rest of the world in a league to enforce peace. As a corollary to this, we as a nation have also a deep interest in seeing to the securing of justice in every country throughout the world, not for our own sake, but for the sake of righteousness and peace. Neither the Near East nor the Far East, nor Africa nor the Islands, contains a spot where America has no interest. If we have been given great wealth and great power, it is not for our own sake, but to use it in behalf of humanity. And our people are learning this lesson, despite the slump after the fighting. And they will act on it.

## NOTES

## CONSTANTINOPLE

A plot has been discovered by the interallied police to start a revolution in Constantinople, seize and use the war material now held by the allied military authorities, stir up revolt among the British troops quartered here, and assassinate certain officers. The Turkish authorities have been ordered to cooperate in bringing to justice those implicated.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol and Mme Dumesnil have raised among the officers of the American, French and other naval units now in Constantinople the sum of Ltq. 1,186 in behalf of the Russian naval officers and their families who are in need. Admiral Boutakoff is at the head of an Officers' Union which will undertake the right use of this fund.



At a meeting of the Armenian National Assembly last week under the chairmanship of the Armenian Patriarch Zaven and of Professor Der Hagopian of Robert College, Bishop Yeghishé Tourian, former Patriarch at Constantinople, was elected Patriarch of Jerusalem. His election which was recorded some five weeks ago, was the preliminary choice made at Jerusalem. The election has now been submitted to King George of England as head of the mandatory Power over Palestine, for his approval.

Last Friday special prayers were recited in St. Sophia for the victory of the Kemalists forces. The Heir Apparent and other imperial princes were present.

Prince Paul of Greece has been making a round of visits in the city during the stay of the naval school-ship "Helli," which sailed last Saturday for the Aegean Sea.

The receipts from the Galata bridge on the first day of the increased bridge tolls, Sept. 1st, are stated to have been 157,000 piastres greater than the previous average. An attempt is being made to compel women to pay; heretofore they have been free to cross without paying, especially in the case of Turkish women.

The Persian festival, or rather commemoration, of the death of Hassan and Hussein, which occurs on the tenth of Moharrem, was held last Monday. The month of Moharrem begins the religious year 1340, of the Mohammedans.

The notorious Turkish pashas, Enver and Djemal, have been condemned by a special war tribunal of Turks to pay back to the Government the sum of Ltq. 420,000 which they are alleged to have misappropriated from secret government funds during the war. Needless to add, these two persons are not now in this country.

### THE NEAR EAST

The Italian steamer "Santa Teresa" with a load of cereals and sheep, struck a mine last week some forty miles or so from the entrance to the Bosphorus, and sank, though the crew were rescued.

There is talk of a Turco-Caucasian Conference to take place soon at Kars. The Kemalists Government had tried to come to agreements separately with the various Caucasian States, but these have decided to act together if at all. Hence the Conference.

### OTHER LANDS

At the Council of the League of Nations, under the presidency of M. Van Karnebecke of Holland, the representative

of Bolivia brought up the question of the recent treaties of Chile with Bolivia and Peru, which he stated were dictated by force and were unjust. As the facts in the case had not yet been prepared for a Commission to investigate them, the case was adjourned. Chile threatens, in case the matter is brought up, to withdraw from the League.

It is announced that the first steamer flying the German flag to sail for America since the war will leave Hamburg tomorrow for New York.

The League of Nations Council has decided to commit the investigation of the question of Upper Silesia to a committee consisting of the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain.

### PERSONAL

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Mary Cole Blackly, of Portland, Oregon, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Royal M. Cole, formerly of Bitlis. Mary Cole was born July 1st, 1886, near Bitlis, and went to America for study, graduating at Oberlin in 1908, winning Phi Beta Kappa honors and the fellowship in English. After a year of post-graduate work, she lived with her parents at Forest Grove, Oregon, and led the young people in the University there in mission study for some years. In 1914 she was appointed a missionary of the Woman's Board of Boston, and designated as a teacher to Trebizond. Owing to the outbreak of war, she did not reach her field; and after some waiting in England went back to America. In May, 1920, she was married to Dr. Blackly of Portland. Her death occurred August 11th. Her parents still live in Forest Grove. Dr. Cole is in his eighty-third year. Her sister, Miss Nellie Cole, is in Trebizond.

Miss Lomie Smith and Miss Whittle and Mr. C. S. Mills of Robert College returned last Thursday from a summer in Europe. Prof. and Mrs. G. H. Huntington came on Wednesday, returning from their summer in America.

Dr. W. A. Kennedy, representative of the Lord Mayor's Fund, who is also a member of the League of Nations Commission to investigate the forcible detention of Armenian women and children, has gone to Geneva to attend the sessions of the League of Nations Council.

Miss Lillian Brauer and Miss Myrtle Nolan left Constantinople last week Wednesday by Italian steamer for Mersin and Adana.

News has come of the arrival at Aleppo of Rev. and Mrs. M. N. Isely, Miss Edith Cold, Miss Lucille Foreman, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Elsa Reckman, Miss Pauline Relider, and Mr. Kerr and sister. They were leaving August 16th for Aintab.



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### SUNDAY SERVICES September 18, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs  
ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. C. F. Gales, D.D.  
CONTOPLE COLLEGE 11 a.m., Pres. Mary Patrick, LL.D.  
MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Sept. 13th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.56	20 leva . . . . .	0.23½
Pound sterling . . . . .	5.90	20 marks . . . . .	0.30¾
20 francs . . . . .	2.40	20 kronen . . . . .	0.02¾
20 lire . . . . .	1.34	Gold lira . . . . .	6 60
20 drachmas . . . . .	1.58½		

### THE BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL

The Bithynia High School will reopen on Sept. 15th, in the residence of the late Minister of Marine, Hassan Rami Pasha, Chifte Havouz, Geuz Tepe.

Boys from eight to fifteen years of age, if well recommended, will be received.

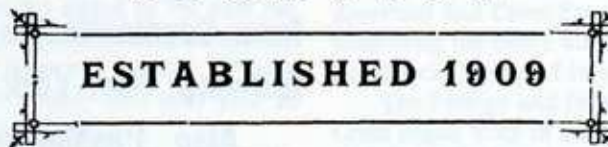
For further information apply to J. P. McNaughton, No. 17, Bible House, Stamboul. Mr. McNaughton will be in his office on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. On other days of the week except Sunday a competent representative will be in attendance.

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