

The Orient.

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THE FIGHTING IN ANATOLIA

It seems to be extremely difficult to get any reliable information as to just what has transpired during the past week in the region between Angora and Sivri Hissar. There appears to have been much severe fighting along the line of the Sakaria River, where that stream makes its great bend from its easterly course and flows north for about fifty miles, at approximately that same distance west of Angora, before turning west. The Hellenic right wing attempted a turning movement south of that line, but the forces that tried a march through the Salt Desert encountered greater difficulties than they had expected, and this effort proved a failure. It seems, however, that even the Turkish papers themselves are trying to stem the tide of too great rejoicing over supposed grand successes. The *Vakit* says:— "The news concerning the defeat of the Hellenes and the telegrams published in the form of communiqués have not been confirmed. But we gave them under reserve. This news, which was a complete forgery, becomes ridiculous and grotesque just at the crisis when Anatolia is in a life-and-death struggle." Yet in some parts of Constantinople demonstrations of joy were organized with fife and drum (daoul and zourna), and much display of bunting.

The fact is, neither side is having a happy time of it; and the issue is now in doubt. Farther west, the Turks have succeeded in driving the Greeks back to a limited extent, in the region of Biledjik, and thus the immediate danger to the Kemalist forces in the Izmid sector appears to have been removed.

The Turkish daily *Aksham* comments on the capture by the Kemalist forces of a Moslem volunteer who was serving with the Hellenic army in the Seid Ghazi region. It says:— "This Turkish Mohammedan volunteer has been brought to Angora with the Hellenic prisoners. He was wounded by a Turkish bayonet, and is now in a Turkish field hospital, nursed by Turkish doctors. What power was it that incited this poor fool to take service in the Greek army (which is aiming at the very existence of Islam), and to fight of his own will and armed with a Greek rifle, against the Moslems who are fighting for liberty and for the glory of the fatherland? We are convinced that this Mohammedan believes in God and venerates the Koran, that his heart loves his country and his hearthstone, and that he fears the Great Hereafter. What then is the force that made him forget all this? Can anyone doubt that this Moslem was acting from a sentiment of personal animosity, or else that he was a victim of political propaganda? We realize that the Greeks have found out all too well what means to use so as to sow discord among the Moslems behind the front."

MARY L. GRAFFAM

A telegram dated August 17th has been received from Miss Rice, telling of the passing away on that date of Miss Mary L. Graffam at Sivas. Miss Graffam had been operated on one week before for a bad case of cancer, and a previous telegram, quoted in our issue of last week, reported her as worse. From news that has come during the past week, it appears that Dr. Dodd was not able after all to go Sivas, and was not there to attend her as was supposed. It is not yet known who her surgeon was. But in any case, the disease had made such progress that a favorable outcome seems hardly to have been possible.

Mary L. Graffam was born in the State of Maine, and spent her childhood in Andover, Mass. She went to Oberlin for her college course, graduating there in 1894. After teaching for some time in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere, in 1901 she applied to the American Board for appointment as a missionary and was sent to Sivas, where her sister, Mrs. E. C. Partridge, had already gone the previous year. Miss Graffam sailed August 14th from Boston, and reached her new field October 8. Here she immediately plunged with all her native vigor into the study of the Armenian language and into school work at the same time, and from the first was a most indefatigable worker, traveling about the field during the vacations to inspect other schools while acting as principal of the Girls' High School in Sivas.

She spent her year of furlough in America, 1909 to 1910, and this was her only prolonged absence from her field, in these twenty years.

During the entire period of the great war, Miss Graffam stuck to her post save as duty called her to other places in the Empire. In 1915 there came the call from Erzroum for help in fighting the typhus; and Dr. Clark of Sivas, with Miss Graffam, Miss Zenger and Mrs. Sewny, went to aid Dr. Case. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton had already been attacked by the dread disease, and soon Dr. and Mrs. Case and Dr. Sewny also came down, the latter never to recover. Part of the time Miss Graffam was in charge of a Turkish hospital full of sick soldiers. On their return journey, Miss Zenger was stricken with typhus at Erzincan, and Miss Graffam watched over her till her death.

Not long after her return to Sivas, Miss Graffam had to undergo another sort of trial, in some ways harder to bear. All the teachers and pupils of her boarding school were deported by the Turkish government. By persistent effort she secured the consent of the Vali to accompany them and the

Armenian population of the city, as far as Malatia, normally five days' journey to the east, taking along a supply of medicine, some food and some relief money. But she was not allowed to go any farther. The story of the horrors of this journey, as told by her own pen, may be read in the *Missionary Herald* of December, 1915.

Returning to Sivas, she worked on there trying to relieve the suffering of all classes, till in 1916, all the Americans were ordered out of Sivas. She and Miss Mary C. Fowle obtained an exceptional permission to remain, and for several months were the only Americans there. On Nov. 22nd, Miss Fowle died, and Miss Graffam was left absolutely alone. Basing her refusal on the scarcity of food supplies and on the advisability of remaining as unnoticed as possible, she refused the proffer of the Caesarea ladies to come to her help, and was there till the close of the war, all alone.

Her Alma Mater, Oberlin, in 1917 conferred on her the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of her remarkable work. A further testimonial is to be found in an article by Major General Harbord in the *World's Work* for June 1920, when, after a visit to Sivas and having seen with his own eyes the work of this devoted and resourceful American woman, he says:—"It is no disparagement of other zealous and efficient missionaries to say that Miss Mary Graffam is the outstanding missionary figure in this part of Asia. She was the head of the Sivas School which before the war was training native teachers. She remained at her post and for a long time during the war was the only American at Sivas. Her knowledge of Turkish, Armenian and German, all of which she speaks with fluency; her fine education received at Oberlin College; and her forceful character have combined to make her one of the strong influences in this whole region and have enabled her to play a part in the stirring events of the last six years which has probably never been equaled by any other woman in the chronicles of missionary effort."

Just after the armistice was signed, Miss Graffam secured the rental and an option on the purchase of a large tract of farm land right outside the city, for the purchase of which she had hoped to secure the necessary funds when she should take her furlough in America. This farm was being used as a school of agriculture for sixty or seventy orphan boys and as a home for 160 rescued Armenian girls, and the crops raised on it went a good way toward maintaining these institutions. What has happened to this farm since the Nationalist movement shut off Sivas from close contact with the outside world, is not known.

In the light of subsequent events, one may question the wisdom of Miss Graffam's decision not to take her furlough when she could, after peace came. But she felt physically able to stay, and the need of workers was great.

The Western Turkey Mission and the Near East Relief—of whose Sivas unit Miss Graffam acted for a long time as Director—have sustained in her death a severe loss. To her sister and family in America we extend our deep sympathy in their personal bereavement. Her record is an invaluable heritage for the mission work.

THE SITUATION IN ARMENIA

The *Djagadamard* prints a communication from an Armenian just arrived from Erivan on his way to Europe, who says:—

The Soviet government, established in Armenia against the will of the people, is in a very precarious position because of the lack of confidence in it. The Erivan government has lately commenced to follow the conciliating policy formerly used by Tashnaktoutioun. In the cities the situation is relatively calm, but in the villages the extremist and arbitrary policy prevails. Persecutions are carried on in all their severity against the non-Bolshevik elements. The famished Russian army in its disorganized state is a great weight on the Armenian people, especially on the peasants. Discontent is rife. The defeat of Turkey is very disquieting to the Bolsheviks. The serious and uncertain state of things in Russia has its effect in the Caucasus, whose entire population is in danger, just as if they were living on a volcano. The masters at Moscow are not inclined to help the Caucasus peoples.

The situation in Georgia is similar to that in Armenia. All parties among the Georgians, like all parties in Armenia, are agreed in desiring independence for Georgia and absolute freedom for the people. Lately forty-eight influential members of the Menshevist party were imprisoned.

The Armenian Bolsheviks and the Russians are in favor of a confederation of the Caucasus in which the component states shall not preserve their ethnic unity or real independence. The Georgians are utterly opposed to this scheme.

In the conference recently held of representatives of the Caucasian republics, the Armeno-Georgian boundaries were fixed as follows:—Akhikalkaki to go to Georgia, and the neutral zone as far as Sadaklou and Airoun to Armenia. But as a matter of fact the Georgians are very much opposed to this arrangement.

As for Azerbaidjan, that country is in ruins and completely disorganized. There is no trace left of the "Mousaval" party, whose members are scattered. Even the Azerbaidjani themselves have very little hope of the liberation of their country.

The Armenian officer, Souren Melikian, who went with Mr. Katchaznoui last year to Europe and America was shot August 8th. Hundreds of Tashnagists are in prison, both in Armenia and in Georgia. Dr. Papalian, a former minister, and Mr. M. Arzoumanian are prisoners of war in Erzroum.

The economic situation is comparatively more hopeful in Georgia than in Armenia. Bread costs 4,500 roubles (the pood, meat 15,000, fruit 5,000, a cup of tea 3,500. Prices for these are four times as great in Armenia.

Relations between the Turks and the Caucasus Bolsheviks are apparently cordial. The Mohammedans are much depressed because of the Greek victories; for the mainspring which sets the Mohammedans of the Caucasus in motion is at Angora. The Turks are carrying on an intense propaganda.

AMERICAN POLITICS THROUGH TURKISH EYES

(The Turkish daily *Vakit*, in its issue of August 27th, gives a letter from a correspondent in America who signs himself M. Zekeria, which is so interesting that we give it in toto.)

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Because the Afghan Government will not allow American missionaries in Afghanistan.

A commission of three persons, under the presidency of Mehmed Veli Khan, which has come to America to secure recognition of Afghan independence and to establish a legation here, has been waiting three weeks at Washington to see the President; but because it is a Moslem Government, objection is made to recognizing its independence. The Commission is still hopeful.

WHAT DOES THE PRESIDENT MEAN BY SAYING THAT UNTIL THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION IS SETTLED AND JUSTICE IS SECURED, ARMS CANNOT BE LAID DOWN?

New York, August 1

Afghanistan, in order to carry out its purpose of showing abroad the effort it is making internally to enter modern civilized life, has taken steps to secure official relations with Europe and America. Until the great war, hindrances were made by its neighbors to her reviving and rejuvenating herself. As the nations are and were trying to bind us Turks by a thousand different political and economic restrictions, just so they wanted to prevent Afghanistan from living as a virile and independent nation. For this reason the two governments whose spies have been working their way clear into the very palace in the capital of Afghanistan, with their deep-laid intrigues, by taking advantage of Afghanistan's weakness have made political and economic agreements that prevented this youthful nation, that feels the circulation of a new red blood, from rising or standing erect. The position of Afghanistan before the war was similar to that of Persia. In both foreign and domestic policy it was bound hand and foot by a thousand bonds, so that there was no chance for it to move.

AFGHANISTAN IN THE GREAT WAR. The great war smashed and cast off these bonds. Russia abandoned its policy of conquest as against her; and on the contrary Bolshevik Russia adopted a new policy of resuscitating Afghanistan and creating a strong government there. The general war had made people to some extent forget Afghanistan. Taking advantage of this, the Afghan government initiated internal reforms to rejuvenate herself. By the time the war ended, and Afghanistan began to find herself somewhat free, she began to establish relations with foreign countries. Up to that time she had had no official relations of a political sort with European powers. This was an impossible state of things with Afghanistan, which wished to play a role in international political life.

THE COMMISSION OF MEHMED VELI KHAN. The valiant Emir of New Afghanistan, Amanullah Khan, in order to remedy this lack, formed a commission under the presidency of Mehmed Veli Khan. This commission, which was formed with the purpose of visiting all the European capitals and securing recognition of the independence of Afghanistan, and of putting it in its rightful position in the international politics of Europe, began work at Moscow, where it set to work three or four months ago. It there found a most cordial reception; Russia, besides recognizing the independence of Afghanistan, drew up with them a commercial agreement in order to secure a more fraternal attitude in the political relations of the two countries. It granted the right of Afghanistan to have a minister and a consul in Russia. This beginning was a great success for the Afghan commission. After completing its work in Moscow, the commission crossed over to Angora. There too it met with a very warm and friendly reception. Here the commission negotiated a political and commercial treaty. Thus these two Moslem powers, which up to the other day had been content to love one another only at a distance, formed also a political and economic bond. This step ought to have been initiated on our part; but we neglected it because we were so used to fixing our eyes toward the West, and for that reason were so careless as not to see the hands that our friends were stretching out to us from behind; but it has now been taken under the initiative of Mehmed Veli Khan, and so bonds of friendship that should have been formed long ago, are now established. Mehmed Veli Khan encouraged by these two successes, sailed from Adalia and went to Italy. The Italian government offered no objection to the recognition of Afghan independence. The commission, having performed its duty there also, went to Paris. France gave a very brilliant reception to the representatives of this new Moslem power. Mehmed Veli Khan seemed to be very much pleased at the interest shown toward Afghanistan by Europe. In fact, he could not help expressing these feelings in the Paris papers.

HOW THE COMMISSION WAS MET AT WASHINGTON. At length, in order to complete its work, and to establish a legation in Washington, the Commission arrived in New York. But here, contrary to their expectation, they met with a very different reception. The Americans, who cannot be reconciled to the continuance even of Turkey as a Moslem government, gave a cold reception to this new Moslem power of mushroom growth. While they were expecting the disappearance of Moslem powers, it was somewhat of a surprise to see them increasing. First they treated it sarcastically; they said the Commission was not competent to deal with political matters; they asked what Afghanistan was, whose independence they were seeking; they said America knew nothing of the existence of such a Government. The Commission paid no attention to such derision, but went on to Washington. It requested an interview with the President for the purpose of presenting the letter of Amanullah Khan, Emir of Afghanistan. The head of the government, Mr. Huger (*sic!*) hesitated whether to receive the Commission or not. He gave them an evasive answer, saying they might see him

the following week, but without naming a day. Days and weeks passed, and all the efforts of the Commission have been fruitless. It is three weeks now that the Commission has been waiting in Washington, but the Government still hesitates. It cannot yet decide whether to recognize Afghan independence or not. For a long time it was impossible to find out the cause of this hesitation. At length this short extract, which I found in a newspaper of today's date, solves the problem. "The Federation of New York churches has presented to the President a memorandum suggesting that the American government should not recognize the independence of Afghanistan, since that government does not allow American missionaries to enter its territories."

A FACT. This short paragraph has made clear the desire of the church, which plays a preponderant role in matters pertaining to Moslem governments, to exercise its influence also in the foreign relations of this new Moslem government. After this representation by the clergy, it is easy to infer that the American government, before recognizing the independence of the Afghan government, will require the free admission of the missionaries into the country! In this twentieth century, such a demand on the part of a nation which we had supposed was at the apex of civilization, a democracy that had separated religion from politics, seems almost laughable, does it not? Truly laughable, but true. A truth that those who do not know America will not believe, or wish to believe. Just as America has a wrong impression of us, so wrong is our impression of America. If they had shown us the true countenance of America, would we have stretched out our hands to Wilson, who wanted to expel the Turk from Europe, or called out to him "Justice! Justice!"? At least for the future, would that we might recognize those who are willing to be our sincere friends. We must not forget that it is not only the Afghans that this American body opposes. Yesterday I read this brief statement in the papers:—"The general secretary of the Federation of New York churches, Rev. Herbert Laflamme, had an interview with the President, to present to him the resolutions taken by the Baptist churches. In the course of the interview Mr. Harding made this statement to him:—"Until the Near Eastern question is settled and justice has been secured, arms cannot be laid down." Furthermore the head of the government, Mr. Hoge (*sic*) in addition stated that the government is following with great interest the Turkish question, although nothing was said about the government's policy in the matter."

Here we have a brief statement that may indicate the feelings of America against Turkey more clearly than many pages of explanation. But our readers who have not followed the trend of public opinion closely, may interpret this statement of the American President in our favor; for apparently there is no difference between the statement of the President and our own aim. For we too desire the establishment of peace in the Near East, and a peace with justice; we wish this ten years' shedding of blood to cease; we wish our ruined lands to see a little quiet and comfort. We wish the Turks also to have a share in the blessings of peace. But we wish, in addition to peace, the recognition of our rights

(Two lines censored)

This is our conception of justice:—that the Turk should be master of his own country, of his fortunes and his future; and on behalf of this right we are shedding blood.

THEIR CONCEPTION OF JUSTICE. But is this the way these people over here understand justice? They wish that the Christians, who for ages have been despised and tyrannised over in the East, should be released from the hands of the oppressive (?) and murderous(?) Turk; and that the sun of Christianity, which Mohammed the Conqueror dimmed, should again rise above the horizon; that the Turks should be slaves everywhere where there are Christians, for they are convinced that the Turks cannot be rulers. Ruling is the exclusive privilege of the white and Christian nations; and Moslems have no right to enjoy such a privilege. Therefore the peace that Mr. Harding refers to, and the justice that he thinks of, have an entirely different meaning. Until an enlarged Armenia, stretching as far as Adana, and until Constantinople and the lands which are prevalently Christian, are handed back to Christianity, peace cannot be established in the Orient. And the meaning of all this is, that the connection of America with this Eastern problem is a religious connection.

WILSON AND HARDING. And now perhaps my readers may think that I have misinterpreted this sentiment, which was probably spoken with a humane purpose, and that by having a wrong understanding of it, I may be mistaken in my conclusion that America is against us, and they may ask my reason for this sort of interpretation. First of all, it is not likely that the President would speak in our favor. Harding, during the campaign for his present position, in the hundreds of addresses that he made, frequently spoke against the Turks. Besides, Harding is far more religious and fanatical than Wilson. Wilson was a thinker; he had freed himself from the influence of the Church. Nevertheless in regard to the Turks he was still under the influence of Christianity, and desired the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. But Harding, like all the Americans, grew up and developed within the Church. In his opinion, as in that of all Americans, first of all the power of the press is to be reckoned with, and second that of the clergy. And he made this statement to a clergyman who went to see him and to present a protest against the Armenian atrocities, to which they never get tired of referring.

THE PROMISE OF THE AMERICANS. Then besides, there is a promise given by the Americans to the Armenians,—the dream of a great Armenia was first born in a thought expressed by Americans. The universal sentiment of sympathy and love toward the Armenians has made all America the partisan of this dream of an immense Armenia. In their opinion, it is an accomplished fact; and there is not even room for a discussion of it. Without the acknowledging of this right of the Armenians, is it possible to establish a well-founded peace? It is this idea which has led the American President to make this statement. It is impossible for us today to expect any help from a people that thinks in this way; but at least for tomorrow's need, we should immediately get this people to understand the truth.

M. ZEKERIA

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EDITORIAL SECTION

It is hardly necessary to comment at length on the remarkable letter published elsewhere, by the New York correspondent of the *Vakil*. Of course it is not a fair representation of the attitude of President Harding, to represent him as bigoted and under the thumb of an ecclesiastical federation; nor of ex-President Wilson, to assert that being a thinking man, he has escaped from such control! Nor is it to the average non-American any great recommendation of Afghanistan, or any proof that she is ready to take her full place in international relations, when we are reminded that she excludes American missionaries. Were America to exclude Moslem *hodjas*, we imagine there would be a very just outcry from every Turkish paper at such unjust discrimination. The attitude of America as regards the boundaries of Armenia is presented by this learned writer in a very garbled form. The pity of it all is, that such pabulum should be given wide circulation in one of the most popular of Constantinople dailies, with such misleading statements about the American government and its attitude toward Turkey, based on an account of the alleged experiences of a delegation from Afghanistan.

There is at present a very unfortunate attitude on the part of the Hellenic authorities toward the work of the Bible Societies in Greece. Most of our readers are aware of the fact that some twenty years or so ago the Hellenic Government inserted in the Constitution an article forbidding the sale or distribution of any translation of the New Testament, or of the Old Testament other than the Septuagint, which is considered by the Orthodox Church as superior to the original Hebrew. At least as early as 1835, the Orthodox Church authorities in the Holy Council of the Kingdom of Greece had taken virtually the same attitude, in declaring as disap-

proved and uncanonical and inadmissible in the Eastern Church every other translation, whether from the Hebrew or from any other language. When the later action by the Hellenic Government was taken, there were many Greeks who felt chagrined at the reactionary attitude thus made official, and who hoped that this article of the Constitution might soon be amended or dropped. During the period of the Venizelos Government, the more moderate element of the people had their day, and the sale of the Bible in Modern Greek was permitted, no steps being taken by the authorities to enforce the obnoxious article.

Since the return to power, however, of King Constantine, and the re-installation of the former Metropolitan Theoclitus, there has been an end to the enlightened policy of his predecessor, the Metropolitan Meletius, and the lid is being clamped down tight on the sale and distribution of the Bible in the language of the people.

From Athens comes the word that four cases of Scriptures consigned to the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society have not been allowed to land; while from Salonica we learn that the repository of the American Bible Society under the charge of Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, which was in his own house, has been searched by the Hellenic authorities, and quite a number of copies of the New Testament seized.

Greece is the only country in the world which forbids its own subjects to read the Bible in the language they use and understand. It is much to be regretted that in this enlightened age, any country should be so mediaeval. It is especially sad that the people in whose language the New Testament was written, and who have jealously guarded the sacred Book from that time on, should take so narrow an attitude and thus deprive the common people of the understanding of the Word of God. For no matter how easy it may be for an educated man to understand the Greek of two thousand years ago, the language has made progress, and now the Government refuses to make corresponding progress and keep pace with its language. One might feel more lenient if they were consistent and insisted on the use of the ancient language in all newspapers and in the official government records. But to close up the Book of books, which the common people would hear gladly, is in this case at the very least unjust discrimination.

If there were something to offer the people in its place, it would be different. But the edition of the New Testament in the ancient Greek, which the Ecumenical Patriarchate put out in 1904 and its second edition, of 1912, are both entirely out of print; and neither the Patriarchate nor the Hellenic Government appears to be doing anything toward giving its people even the ancient text. For the present, apparently the result of the reactionary attitude of the Greek authorities will be to deprive their people of the consolation of God's Word, just at a crisis when it would do them so much good. At times of national struggle or of personal bereavement, in extreme joy or extreme sorrow, the voice of the Lord speaking through His Word is a great comfort to His children. It

is most unfortunate for a Christian Government to take this sort of a stand in any case, but most of all when it injures its own people in the hour of their greatest need.

Y.M.C.A. NAVY CLUB

The Navy Club is feeling very deeply the absence of "Mother Flint," who has left for a holiday in America. She is followed by the best wishes of all the men of the U.S. Navy in these waters, to whom she has endeared herself by her unselfish and tireless devotion to their welfare. They all pray for her speedy return.

The brushwood fires of the past week, started during the heat and drought of late August on the hills back of Camp Mark L. Bristol, edged up uncomfortably near the Camp itself, and it was only by the vigorous energies of the men in starting backfires and fighting hard, that serious damage was prevented. The high winds of the past week made the work still harder.

Camp Bristol will be the scene of a two-days' picnic next Sunday and Monday, when a large number of the sailors are expected. Early in the week it is planned to hold Interallied games, under the auspices of the American Navy Club, when there will be field sports and boxing contests. Some of the men are training for the various events already.

The usual features at the Club in town go on as usual.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

The Heir to the Persian throne has been having a busy time during his visit in this city. On Monday there was a banquet at the Persian Embassy in his honor, followed by a reception to the Persian colony. Tomorrow a ball is scheduled at the same Embassy, to which 350 persons have been invited. His Royal Highness leaves Constantinople Sunday by Orient Express.

Messrs. M. Abraham and G. Aaron, representing the Zionists of Constantinople, left the Sirkedji Station last week on their way to Carlsbad, to attend the twelfth Zionist Congress. It is understood that Dr. Max Nordau is not allowed by his physicians to attend the Congress, on account of a recent attack of pneumonia. Furthermore, Dr. Alexander Marmoreck has decided not to participate, and Messrs. de Lieme and Julius Simon, who previously represented the American Zionists, will not be there, nor Mr. Israel Rosoff, one of the chief Russian Zionists who is in full accord with Mr. Justice Brandeis, in opposition to the present leaders.

The storm of last week Tuesday was accompanied in Pera, Stamboul and along the line of the Anatolian railway

with considerable hail, which in many places did great damage. In the Bible House alone, over 150 panes of glass were broken, and the American hospital at Nicomedia was practically unroofed by the violence of the storm.

Among the buildings burned in the big fire at Scutari was the one recently purchased for a school which was to have been opened under the care of Miss Stuckey and Mr. Boghossian. This Swiss-Armenian School is to be transferred to Makrikeuy where it will open about September 15th.

THE NEAR EAST

It is reported that the Kemalist government has decided to send a deputation to America, to be headed by Felhi Bey, formerly minister of interior.

There has been a great fire in Eski Shehir, which started in an explosion in a munitions depot, and is stated to have destroyed a large part of the city.

The *Palestine Weekly* gives a further report as to excavations conducted by the various archaeological societies in Palestine. At Askalon the great cloisters with which Herod the Great adorned his birthplace have been identified and excavated. A local museum of sculptures and carvings has been organized. Excavations have commenced at Beisan (the ancient Bashan). The exploration of Tiberias and further excavations in the vicinity of Capernaum have been continued. At the latter site, a hexagonal court with mosaic pavement and ambulatory has been uncovered. At Caesarea the discovery of sculpture and pottery is announced. On this site measures are being taken for the conservation of such important ancient buildings as survive, and for the organization of a local museum.

A shipload of agricultural implements consigned to Jewish workers in Palestine, has left New York. It is a gift from Jews of the United States and Canada, and is valued at \$100,000.

Mr. Juda Mazza, a Constantinople Jew, has bought from the British Government fifteen steamers and has organized the Zion National Steam Navigation Company, which intends to run lines of steamers from Alexandria to the Palestine coast and to Constantinople, from Marseilles to Constantinople and the Black Sea, and from Piraeus to the coasts of Syria and Alexandria. The steamers fly the British flag, and the initial voyage has already been begun.

Miss Margaret Doolittle, Principal of the American Girls' School in Tripoli, is teaching a course in phonetics in the Language School at Suk-el-Gharb.

OTHER LANDS

Mr. Erzberger, formerly German Minister of Finance, was shot and killed last week at noon in the street at Griesbach. It is reported that the assassin got away, but that this was part of a monarchist plot.

The peace treaty between the United States on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other, was signed last week Wednesday, August 24th, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna. The terms were virtually those of the Treaty of Versailles, except that the United States made no demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser, nor for the punishment of the war criminals. It did, however, insist on the recognition by Germany of her responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to the Allied and Associated Powers.

The giant dirigible ZR2, just purchased by the United States Government from England, was wrecked by a severe explosion over the city of Hull, England, last week, and its remnants lie in the Hull river. Many lives were lost.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York announce the opening of a new office at Antwerp on September 1st, at No. 36, Rue des Tanneurs.

The Prince of Wales leaves England October 26th for Bombay on board H. M. S. "Renown," to make rapid but comprehensive survey of all the States over which he will one day reign. It is expected that he will then visit also Ceylon, and the Malay States, and go still farther on to Japan.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan have made a gift of 10,000 yen to the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of Japan, for "meritorious services rendered to the Japanese expeditionary forces in Siberia."

Fresno, California, has so long been connected in many minds with the Armenian colony there, that it may be news to such when they hear that the largest German-speaking church in the United States is there, with a membership of 1,035. These are Germans whose ancestors migrated to Russia two centuries ago and settled along the Volga River. There are three churches of these immigrants in Fresno, the total membership being about 2,000.

Since the armistice the British Admiralty has put on the obsolete list over 530 warships, including 38 battleships, 2 battle cruisers, 87 cruisers, 300 destroyers and 106 submarines.

PERSONAL

Mrs. MacCallum and Miss Myrtle Shane arrived last week from the Caucasus. Dr. MacCallum is staying for a while longer at Batoum, helping in the Relief work there while Capt. E. A. Yarrow and several members of the Vickrey Near East Relief party have gone to Moscow to investigate famine conditions and the need for relief in that area.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Flint, of Syracuse, N.Y., who have been in Constantinople ever since the first of March, 1920, left by Italian steamer for Italy on their way to America. They came intending to stay but a few weeks; but they have been too interested in their work to leave. "Mother Flint" has made herself well-nigh indispensable in the Sailors' Club, now the American Navy Club; and even if she stays away but a brief time, will be very much missed. Mr. Flint has been doing steady and faithful work in the Bible House Treasury office.

Mr. Caleb Gates, youngest son of President Gates, left Robert College last Sunday on his way back to his school work at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. He went by Orient Express and sails from Cherbourg.

Prof. Dwight L. Scoles and family, Miss Elizabeth S. Frost and Miss Nellie L. Estey, nurses for the Infirmary, Miss Elizabeth P. Otte, assistant teacher in the community school, and Messrs. David D. Baker, George P. Hayes, John P. Ninas, and Walter F. Myers, instructors in the College, arrived last Wednesday to join the Staff of Robert College; also Mr. Stuart Northrup, who enters the Engineering School.

Mr. Ross A. McReynolds, of Maryville, Missouri, has been secured for a three-year term as teacher in the Thessalonica Agricultural Institute at Salonica, and is to sail September 8th from New York on the "King Alexander." Mr. McReynolds is a graduate of Maryville High School and the University of Missouri, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a student in the Bible College of Missouri.

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SUNDAY SERVICES September 4, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. George E. White, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. R. F. Markham
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, August 30th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.50	20 leva	0.27
Pound sterling	5.63	20 marks	0.36
20 francs	2.42	20 kronen	0.03
20 lire	1.32	Gold lira	6.42
20 drachmas	1.58 1/2		

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