

# The Orient.

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## THE Y. W. C. A.

### OPENS A MIGRATION SERVICE BUREAU

"The world to day is confronted by a problem which, while always needing consideration, now demands immediate and international treatment. The migratory instincts of all races have been intensified as a result of the unrest engendered by the War, and the disturbance of industrial and economic conditions.

"There is pre-eminently need for investigation of one aspect of the Migration problem. From among the laws, the treaties, the contract forms and the statistics which surround this subject, the human experience of the emigrant needs to be disentangled and understood.

"It sometimes seems as if the last thing to be considered in the much explored problem were the patient traveler, tongue-tied in the foreign countries he passes through, confused beyond any orderly thinking by the shifting unfamiliar surroundings, the amazingly complicated procedure, and the terror of being turned back which dogs every step. The argument that after all an emigrant's journey is a temporary experience and therefore unimportant, is fallacious. The mistakes made because of ignorance or false propaganda; the economic loss due to fraud; the exposure to disease, indignity and demoralization, the prolonged anxiety;—these habitual experiences of the emigrant are neither temporary in effect nor slight in the injuries they inflict.

"Further, the migratory instinct is capitalized to the profit of both sending and receiving countries, of transportation agencies and employers of labor. For this reason migrants need representatives whose special responsibility is to see in them neither potential labor units nor a projection in foreign countries of the influence of the homeland, neither purchasers of transportation nor possible carriers of disease, but *men and women.*"

It is with this conviction, and as a result of questionnaires concerning the local work being done for migrant girls, sent to twenty-seven Y.W.C.A. national headquarters throughout the world, and of a preliminary survey of the conditions affecting women travelers in fourteen countries in Europe, that the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is appointing Migration Secretaries who will eventually establish a chain of service around the world: to be found (1) in the country of origin, (2) in the country through which migrants pass, and (3) in the country in which they settle.

Special Migration Secretaries are at work in Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France and the United States. The most recent Bureau organized is the one in Constantinople.

Service for all travelers, no matter what their destination, will take form in:

1. Educational Propaganda: showing the disastrous result of selling property, and breaking home-ties before the emigrant has any reasonable assurance that he is admissible to the receiving country; and the dangers to be guarded against en route.

2. Assistance when needed in making necessary preparations to emigrate, in securing passport, visa, affidavit, and in booking passage and getting into communication with relatives.

3. Advice as to decent hotel accommodation for the protection of young girls or children traveling alone, help to those needing medical care; and assistance in case of rejection and deportation.

With full appreciation of the difficulties with which Governments and Steamship Companies have grappled,—disorganized transportation facilities, financial stringency, uncertainty of the future dimensions and directions of the emigrant tide,—and not with the idea of stimulation of emigration, but in cooperation with other social agencies and with recognition of Steamship companies, the World's Y.W.C.A. hopes to set up its service.

It is an International problem to be tackled with an International plan and a policy free from all religious or political propaganda, the needs of the migrant being the essential consideration.

The Migration Service Bureau has office space just off the quay, in the Merkez Rihtim Han,—The Constantinople Coaling Office. Its office hours are from 9 to 5 and the Migration Secretary, Miss Ruth Larned, may be reached by calling Y.W.C.A. Headquarters (Pera, 2218).

## THE WASHINGTON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The above is the popular title by which the approaching gathering in the American capital has been known and widely advertised; but it should rather be termed the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, for the project is not too sweeping to be really practicable.

The Department of State has just issued a statement of the suggestions for the docket of the Conference; but of course the Conference itself is the only body competent to actually fix its own program. President Harding has insisted right along that this is to be a conference in the purest sense of the word, with no fixed program already drawn up,

nor any preliminary agreements as between the parties concerned. Each delegation will probably come with rather definite instruction from its own government; but there have been and will be no preliminary conversations involving delegates of different countries.

The corrected statement is as follows:—

**"LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS."**

1. Limitation of Naval Armament, under which shall be discussed:—
  - a) Basis of limitation.
  - b) Extent.
  - c) Fulfilment.
2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.
3. Limitation of land armament.

**"PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS."**

1. Questions relating to China.
  - 1) Principles to be Applied.
  - 2) Application.

Subjects:—

- a) Territorial Integrity.
- b) Administrative Integrity.
- c) Open Door, —equality of commercial and industrial opportunity.
- d) Concessions, Monopolies, or Preferential Economic Privileges.
- e) Development of Railways, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway.
- f) Preferential Railroad Rates.
- g) Status of Existing Commitments.
2. Siberia. (Similar headings).
3. Mandated Islands  
(unless questions earlier settled)

It will be seen that there is material enough herein to keep the delegates fully occupied for a long time. Any one of the topics suggested is of prime importance; and when the delegates have agreed on policies to be followed in all these matters, the peace of the world, at least of a large part of the world, should be assured for many a century.

The principle has been announced that each country may have as many delegates as it chooses, but shall be entitled to only a single vote. The size of the various delegations may therefore vary greatly. Not all the names of delegates have been announced, and in regard to the presence of a few there was some doubt at last accounts; but as far as ascertained, they are:—

United States:—Secretary Hughes; Elihu Root; Senator Lodge; Senator Underwood.

England:—Premier Lloyd-George, Mr. Balfour, Marshal Wilson, Admiral Beatty.

France:—Premier Briand, ex-Premier Viviani, Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, Ambassador Jusserand, and Vice Admiral DeBon.

Italy:—Marquis Della Torretta, Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs; Sig. Schanzer, Italy's delegate in the League of Nations; ex-Ambassador Ricci, and the deputies Sig. Meda and Sig. Albertini.

Japan:—Mr. Yokota, Director of the Legislative Bureau; Mr. Hanihara, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Matsudaira, Director of the Bureau of European and American Affairs; Mr. Hayashi, legal counsellor; Consul-General Takao; Major-General Tanaka, and Vice-Admiral Kato.

Holland:—M. Van Karnebeck, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Limburg-Stirum, former Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and formerly Dutch representative in Constantinople; and former Ambassador Van Bleckland.

The mere recital of these illustrious names is proof of the weight of diplomatic, legal, naval and military authority that is being assembled in Washington; and each delegation has in addition an army of advisers along each line. Surely we are justified in expecting positive and constructive results.

### THE MOSLEM WORLD, FOR OCTOBER

Those who would like a clew to the amazing tangle of social and political events in the Near East may find it in the October number of the *MOSLEM WORLD* under the title "The Sword or the Cross." The Editor, Dr. S. M. Zwemer, points out that the only pathway to peace is the *via dolorosa* of sacrificial service. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, of Oxford, lucidly explains the real character of the "Caliphate" and its influence on Pan-Islamic ideals.

The number is rich in material on popular Islam; Dr. W. G. Frohlich discusses "Nubian Marriage Customs," Mr. G. W. Swan, the pseudo-miracles of Mohammedan saints which rival those of mediæval Europe. Mr. W. M. E. Miller, of Persia, shows that animal "Sacrifice among the Shiah's" is common and is an undoubted testimony to their belief in vicarious atonement.

Taken altogether with "Book Reviews" and discussions of "Current Topics" this number gives the reader not only a broad outlook but a deep insight into one of the most crucial world problems of today.

Published by the Missionary Review Publishing Co. 156 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y., 35c. a copy—\$1.25 a year.

During the four weeks ending Oct. 29th, there were 1049 deaths in the city as compared with 1200 the previous four weeks, and 1144 during the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 209 were from tuberculosis, 143 from diseases of the circulatory system, 116 from those of the respiratory tract, 90 from those of the digestive tract; 79 were still-born or died at birth, and 79 children died of gastroenteritis. There were 19 cases labeled accidental death, and 8 from typhoid fever, and 3 from plague.

## RODOSTO WORK

(From *Near East Relief*)

At Rodosto, Mr. Peter Prins and Miss M. L. Caldwell are doing a fine piece of constructive work for the 6400 Armenian and Greek refugees who were sent to Rodosto upon the evacuation of the Greek Army from Izmid. These refugees have been living in four large abandoned barracks, and the Near East Relief has been running soup kitchens feeding 6400 daily with soup and bread. The refugees were unable to obtain work in Rodosto and it meant that they would be idle in the camps. It seemed as if it would be another story of continuous feeding in the soup kitchen with little hope of the refugees becoming independent.

Then the plan of renting farms for the refugees was taken up, and Mr. Prins was successful in securing a farm of 16,000 deunims of the richest land in the region. 400 deunims of this land had been ploughed for fall planting, and there were ruins of many farm buildings on the place. The refugees were told of this place and they at once went out to look at it and report what they could do with it. They returned eagerly begging that they might go at once and start building huts with the material lying about. A caravan of oxen and buffalo wagons carried 400 Armenians away from the refugee camp to the farm. Food supplies, implements, and 150 liras worth of lumber were sent out. The refugees were then left to work out their own building problem and use their own initiative. They worked eagerly from early morning until it was too dark to see, the men raising the beams and the women building the walls of clay and stones.

When Mr. Prins returned, there was a quadrangle of little clay cottages with roofs of red tile. Each cottage had a clay fireplace, and each family group was happy. They had built something their very own with their own hands. After months and months of camp life, they were back on the farm.

In front of each cottage was a pile of wood. The trees of this region have been cut down during the war and this makes fuel a problem. Upon being asked where they obtained the wood, the refugees answered: "We dug up the roots of the old trees."

A village baker built a bakeshop and bakes the bread for the farm group. A little school is to be started for the children, as there are teachers among the refugees. Men who were not farmers were dubious about going to the farm but they are finding that the community needs them. The carpenter refugees are more than busy.

When the Near East Relief auto arrives, the ex-refugees rush out to greet the Americans, and show them their new work of which they are justly proud. While the women are working on the clay walls of cottages, the men are preparing the land for the spring crops. They discuss around their fires in the evenings next summer's crops, how they will dispose of them, and they eagerly await the time when they will be independent.

The Armenian Central Committee is paying for the rent of this farm and the Near East Relief has agreed to supply food, implements oxen, etc., until the people are self-supporting. So far it has been a great success, and it has been a pleasure to help this group of people because they are so eager to help themselves. They are asking if their refugee brothers and sisters may join them.

There could not be found a more eager, hard working, and grateful group of farmers than these ex-refugees who are making a place for themselves on the Near East Relief farm in Rodosto.

On October 7th, Mr. George Dennis of the Relief Department of the Constantinople Headquarters, and Miss Caris E. Mills sailed for Rodosto, Thrace, on the ship "Amphitrite," with 300 Armenian refugees from Haskeyu, Ortakeuy, and Beshiktash camps. This relieves the congestion and makes better quarters for the refugees remaining.

The hold of the "Amphitrite" was filled with Near East blankets, food for the trip, and supplies for Rodosto Near East work. The decks were crowded with the refugee families. There were many children and small babies, and the passageways became a network of baby hammocks.

The "Amphitrite" reached Rodosto early the following morning, and under the direction of Mr. Dennis, the refugee men worked diligently in unloading the boat. The people were temporarily housed in a large barracks by the sea which the Greeks supplied until arrangements were made for transportation to the Near East farm. In three hours every family was settled in the barracks home.

In four days, Mr. Peter Prins, the Director of the Near East Relief at Rodosto, and Mr. Dennis, had in readiness for the settlers a farm of 9000 deunims of rich land. The men and older boys were sent ahead to clean out the old farm buildings and prepare a temporary place for the women and children. Then a long caravan of ox carts and buffalo wagons, led by a Near East Reo truck, floating the Stars and Stripes, carried the refugees away from the refugee camp to a new life on the farm.

The caravan travelling through the hilly country was a picturesque sight. Old women with oriental head coverings and baggy trousers, mothers with babies, baby cradles of every description, cooking utensils, etc., were perched on top of wagons of supplies which the oxen and buffalo leisurely pulled over the rough roads. Upon arrival, the women found that the men and boys had worked hard to prepare a clean comfortable place for them. The Near East workers drove away at 6 p.m., leaving the crowd busy settling.

There is plenty of building material from the ruins of the old farm buildings to make clay cottages for 100 families and the Near East Relief is sending lumber for the beams. Little clay huts literally go up ever night, the men and women building in the moonlight in their eagerness to possess one room they can call their very own. The roof of the clay and stone cottage is of red tile. The clay fireplace is the most important part of the interior—here the meals are cooked, the family squat around the fire at night, and the burning wood serves as a light for the cottage.

The Near East Relief feels that placing these Constantinople refugees on a farm where they will in time become self-supporting and independent is constructive work and a vast improvement to feeding in the crowded camps of a city where work cannot be obtained.

### ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

As the weeks go by, College activities increase and now that a long and pleasant autumn seems to be drawing to a close, academic life is in full swing, and work is going forward in good earnest.

The first meeting of the Hissar Players this season took place on Monday evening, Oct. 17th, in the Hamlin Hall apartment. The Players had decided that attention should be concentrated this winter on continental drama, and a most excellent beginning was made by a paper read by Mr. Read on "Modern French Drama." He was obliged to condense his wealth of material, but he gave a clear and brilliant survey, in his introduction dealing with stage history in France during the last few years, and setting out the various tendencies at work at the moment; and discussing more at length the Unanimist School and the work of Paul Claudel.

On Oct. 19th, the First Faculty Reception, to Seniors Juniors and Engineers, was given in Henrietta Washburn Hall. Several cinema films were shown, depicting the working of an industrial plant in England, and explained by Mr. Tubini. These pleasant receptions give students and faculty one of their few chances of meeting on an entirely social footing.

The Y.M.C.A. Federation Meeting, also the first of the year, was held on Oct. 20th. The Association has made a splendid beginning. The speaker was an old Constantinople friend, Mr. D. A. Davis, who founded the Y.M.C.A. in Pera before the war, and who is now in general charge of all the Y.M.C.A. work in Europe. He spoke on the League of Nations. He has followed the history of the League from the very beginning, has attended many of the meetings and is enormously impressed with the importance of the society itself, and with the earnestness and devotion of many of its permanent officials. It is indeed inspiring to have first hand knowledge of the League of Nations. While there may be many flaws in its management and dissatisfaction concerning it among many people (no human agency is immune from bitter criticism), the idea of the League is a noble one. That the world is ready to accept it as practical at all is an enormous step in advance. And we must surely agree with Mr. Davis that it is our duty as well as to our interest to support it as far as lies on our power.

The College Club held its first meeting on Saturday evening, Oct. 21st, and Professor Scott read a paper on Oversea Expansion and The Modern World. Instead of discussing the influence of European civilization on uncivilized colonies and newly discovered lands, he took the reverse idea and showed how much both of luxuries and of necessities Europe owed to overseas expansion. The subject is a very

interesting one but very large, and Professor Scott confined his discussion to the social aspect.

The Political Science Forum on Monday was conducted by Mr. Dulles, First Secretary of the American Embassy. He described the machinery of the Paris Peace Conference 1918-19. He was in a particularly good position to observe the conference, as he was an officer on one of the American commissions at that time.

At College Assembly on Oct. 28th, Mr. F. F. Goodsell gave a lecture on the "Internationalists." This is not a new society, but merely the name Mr. Goodsell gives to those people who wish to include a large service for humanity in love of their own country. He circulated, before his lecture, small papers on which was printed what he considered the Creed of the Internationalists. It accentuated the interdependence of nations and the belief that the greatest civilization will flourish where there is the liveliest, the most prolonged and the most friendly mingling of national elements.

The first organ recital of the year took place on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30th. Professor Estes was ably assisted by the Robert Male Chorus and by Mrs. Markham. Prof. Estes played several selections, by Guilman, Gounod and Dubois. Mrs. Markham sang a beautiful solo, "Gethsemane," and the Male Chorus rendered two selections. The last number on the program "In Paradisum" by Dubois was played in loving remembrance of Miss Meredith Hart, who died exactly a year ago, Oct. 30, 1920, in Lausanne, Switzerland.

E. T. S.

### WHERE JEW AND GENTILE MEET

On Wednesday, Sept. 19th, quite a number of the missionaries of the American Board met in Dr. Peet's apartment at the Bible House, and had a very pleasant social chat with Bishop Herbert Bury, Anglican Bishop of Northern and Central Europe. Dr. Robert Frew escorted the Bishop to Stamboul, and this furnished an opportunity for conversation with both of these clergymen who have recently been on visits to the United States. Bishop Bury was prevailed on to give a brief address, in which he very felicitously outlined some of his experiences in America, particularly in speaking before Chambers of Commerce and other bodies with regard to the necessity and methods of strengthening Anglo-American ties and of cooperation in all branches. His broad and deep international spirit, his genial warmth, and his cordial appreciation of the American spirit, made a splendid impression on all present.

It was an unusual pleasure to the gathering to have present also the acting Grand Rabbi of the Jews, Haim Bedjerano Effendi, as well as Mr. Mitrani, who acted as interpreter when the Grand Rabbi also spoke a few words in cordial appreciation of what Americans are doing for the relief of the suffering of his nation in this city. Seldom does an American audience of this description have a chance to hear and talk with the religious leaders of two great communions at one and the same informal gathering. And both Bishop and Rabbi expressed their appreciation of the occasion as well.

## THE ORIENT

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

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All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE NOVEMBER 2, 1921

## EDITORIAL SECTION

The agreement signed October 20th at Angora by M. Franklin-Bouillon, the delegate of France, and Youssouf Kemal Bey, commissaire of foreign affairs for Moustafa Kemal, is but one of several agreements signed or to be signed during these days by the Nationalist government. An Italian representative is stated to be now at Angora, negotiating an agreement as to Italy's place in Asia Minor; and it was but yesterday that the Kemalists and the Bolsheviks came to an understanding as to the eastern boundaries of Turkey, in the conference at Kars. The Franco-Kemalist agreement has been wrongly called a Treaty; that dignified word is hardly to be applied to the present paper. But it paves the way for a treaty later on; although when that comes, it will doubtless be done by all the Allied Powers together, and not separately. The present understanding is as to the northern frontier of Syria, which is fixed as starting from the Gulf of Alexandretta and proceeding eastward, north of Aleppo and south of Killis, to Djerablis on the Euphrates, and then following the line of the railroad to Nisibin, the railroad itself remaining on the Turkish side of the line but under Allied management. The agreement also provides for the evacuation of Cilicia by the French, with guarantees (not yet made known) for the safety of the Christian minorities in that province; and also for the safeguarding of the economic interests of France. We trust this step will be for the real interests of all concerned, and that every provision will be made for the continued quiet and righteous rule of all the territory involved.

Hon. Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to Washington and formerly Professor in Robert College, arrived yesterday with Mrs. Panaretoff by the Simplon Express from Bulgaria, and will make a visit at Robert College.

## DECREASING COST OF FOODSTUFFS

It is encouraging to compare the average cost of food stuffs today with that of a year ago and two years ago; for it reveals that even aside from the lower cost of the Turkish lira itself, the prices of the staples have come down considerably. In some particulars, the prices one year ago were higher than they were a year previous to that; but there is hardly any article of food today that sells for more piastres than it did a year ago. Naturally there is much variety in the quality of each product listed; but the prices given are as near the average as can be ascertained. Were the prices given in cents per pound, the decrease in cost would be still more striking.

Article	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921
	<i>(Prices given in piastres per oke)</i>		
Mutton	90	122	80
Beef	65	110	60
Rice	45	34	30
Beans	25	16	19
Macaroni	45	40	38
Potatoes	14	10	10
Milk	55	40	32½
Coffee	140	55	100
Sugar	47	68	42
Olive oil	120	117	77
Eggs (per dozen)	57	58½	54
Flour		33	22

In October, 1919, the dollar was worth 80 piastres; in October, 1920, 122 piastres; and in October, 1921, 189 piastres.

## AEROPLANE INVASION FAILS

The former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, who has been living in Switzerland, flew last week from there in an aeroplane to Edenburg, south of Vienna, in an attempt to regain his throne in Hungary. He soon joined a part of the Hungarian army which had been influenced to join him, and began a march on Buda-Pest. When about sixty kilometres west of that city, he was captured by loyal troops under Admiral Hortly, the Regent. His wife, the ex-Empress Zita, was captured with him.

Charles of Hapsburg had made two pledges to the Swiss Government as conditions of being allowed to live there:— that he would not leave Switzerland without the consent of that Government, and that he would not engage in any political activity. Both of these pledges he has thus broken. It is now considered certain that the Allied Powers will intern him on an isolated island and keep a very strict watch over him.

Prof. E. F. Nickoley and Mr. Geo. B. Stewart, Jr., of Beirut University, reached Constantinople yesterday on a brief visit.

## NOTES

### CONSTANTINOPLE

The Bulletin or Calender of the American College for Girls at Constantinople has just appeared, giving all information about the various courses of study and other particulars as well as the names of graduates and of former members of the Staff. Separate folders are also issued regarding the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Medicine and Music.

The Monday morning weekly *Aurore* has come under a new management, and is now advertised to appear each week in both English and French. The first number was issued last Monday.

The tourist traffic toward Constantinople is to resume this year, and we shall again have tourist steamers coming into the Bosphorus. Three big steamers at least are scheduled to be here in the late winter or early spring. The "Caronia," under the management of Thomas Cook & Son, advertises a Mediterranean tour, sailing from New York January 28th, 1922; the "Carmania" of the same line leaves New York February 11th, also for the Mediterranean, under the management of the American Express Company; while on February 14th, the "George Washington," chartered by the Raymond and Whitcomb Co., sails out of New York. All are advertised to visit Constantinople. Dates and other particulars will be given later.

Mr. Lucien I. Thomas, of the Standard Oil Company, who is in Constantinople on an official visit, was the speaker at the American Luncheon Club on Friday last, and told of the confidence the Company has in the commercial future of the Near East, and of its expectation to expand its interests in this section of the world.

### THE NEAR EAST

Mr. Dimitrieff, Bulgarian Minister of War, was assassinated on Saturday, Oct. 22nd, near Küstendil, in southwestern Bulgaria. His assassins have so far escaped. He was 44 years old.

The ex-Queen Milena of Montenegro, widow of the ex-King Nicholas who recently died, has issued a statement dissolving the Montenegrin Government, inasmuch as that country has become an integral part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Certain irreconcilables, however, among the Montenegrins are still determined to keep up a struggle for independence.

### OTHER LANDS

According to the local papers, the Greek Archbishop Troianos, sent by the Holy Synod of Greece to the United States on a mission to the Greek Orthodox churches there, has been refused recognition by the majority of these as representing the Metropolitan of Athens, since they recognize as such the former Metropolitan, Meletios.

Among the names on the program of the American Board Annual Meeting, held in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 18-20, appeared those of Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander of Samokov, Bulgaria; Rev. George E. White, D.D., of Marsovan; Rev. John E. Merrill, Ph.D., of Aintab; Lorrin A. Shepard, M.D., of Aintab; Rev. Joseph W. Beach, of Talas; Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, now Associate Secretary of the Board, and Rev. Charles R. Watson, D.D., of Cairo.

The Polish Government has officially accepted the Upper Silesian award of the League of Nations Council.

Because of the ceremonies incident to Armistice Day at Washington, the opening of the Conference on Armaments is postponed till Saturday, Nov. 12th.

The Red Star liner "Kroonland" lost one of her propellers while 300 miles out from New York, last week, and was forced to return to that port.

The Prince of Wales has left England on H.M.S. "Reynown" on his long voyage to India, Ceylon, the Philippines and Japan.

### PERSONAL

Rev. J. Riggs Brewster of Salonica left Constantinople last Friday, returning by rail to his station. Mrs. Brewster remains for a time longer to regain her strength after her successful operation.

Mr. Melville Chater and Miss Lauretta Quinn, of the Near East Relief, were married Oct. 22nd, by the Right Rev. Mons. R. Barry-Doyle of the British Army, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Pera.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, left last week Tuesday for the Caucasus.

Mr. and Mrs. Michell Garry have arrived at the Arnaoutkeuy Preparatory School coming from America.

Mr. D. Alton Davis, Special Representative for Europe of the International Y.M.C.A., left Constantinople on Sunday last, returning to Geneva.

**NOTICE**

The third meeting of the Academic Forum of Constantinople Woman's College will be held on Friday evening November 4th, at 8:30.

Major C. C. Davis will speak on "The American Red Cross."

These meetings are open to the public.

It is proposed to bring up, after the meeting of the Academic Forum at Constantinople Woman's College, Arnaoutkeuy, on Friday night November 4th, a proposition for the organization of a Constantinople Chapter of the League of Nations Union, that is to say, an International Club for the propagation of the ideals of a World League of Nations.

The plan will be discussed of an organization consisting of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and publication committee, with the purpose of procuring or printing for distribution in the Near East literature on international problems and ideals.

Should each member contribute five liras Turkish, a beginning could be made in this direction.

Any who are interested in the proposition are cordially invited to be present.

**SUNDAY SERVICES November 6, 1921**

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.  
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m. Prof. George H. Huntington  
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE 11 a.m. Mr. Frank Ritchie  
 MEMORIALCHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Nov. 2nd**

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar . . . . .	1.95	20 leva . . . . .	0.26
Pound sterling . . . . .	7.70	20 marks . . . . .	0.24
20 francs . . . . .	2.90	20 kronen . . . . .	0.01 1/4
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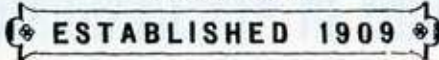
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