

The Orient.

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SMYRNA

When the Greek army began to give way before the Turkish attack at Afion Kara Hissar, refugees began to pour into Smyrna from all the region round about. By September 9th, when the Nationalist army entered the city, it was conservatively estimated that there were 200,000 refugees in the city. Most of these had arrived with practically nothing of their belongings.

The Turkish army came into Smyrna in good order, but soon there was looting and killing in parts of the city. Every steamer that left the city was crowded with those who could get away, and the quay became more and more jammed with others eager to go.

On Wednesday, September 13th, the great fire broke out which, before it was mastered, had swept away the fairest part of the town. From near the Basmahané railroad station clear to Bella Vista, the Armenian and foreign and business sections of the city were burned. Among the buildings to go were those of the American Collegiate Institute, the American Consulate, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the Protestant Church. The International College, being out at Paradise, was not in danger from the fire, nor was the new property of the Institute at Geuz Tepé. The financial loss in the fire is not yet known, but has been estimated at fifteen million pounds sterling.

Our American friends in Smyrna have been through so many thrilling experiences that it would be impossible to give all of them here. Every one of them worked like heroes to save students, orphans and friends from the terrible fire and its consequences; and every one has come out of the ordeal alive, and with one exception, well. President MacLachlan of International College, in attempting to save the Settlement House in Prophet Elia from pillage, was set upon and badly knocked about, and had a narrow escape from death, but was finally rescued and taken on board the "King George V." with Mrs. MacLachlan and conveyed to Malta. Of the rest of the College staff, Messrs. C. A. Reed, C. W. Lawrence, S. L. Caldwell, J. K. Birge and F. Trueblood remain at the College, and are opening up the classes as best they can. The families of Messrs. Birge, Caldwell, Lawrence and Reed as also Mrs. E. O. Jacob and son, were taken across to Athens by the U.S.S. "Sims," Mr. D. K. Getchell going with them. Mr. Moreman, who took charge of four hundred Greek orphan boys at Boudja, one of the suburbs, has succeeded in getting these and forty more from the College to Salonica on an American destroyer, the U.

S.S. "Litchfield," which had previously brought to Constantinople 482 Armenian orphan boys under the care of Mr. Krouzian, formerly assistant to Rev. H. M. Allen on the *Avedaper*. Miss Jessie Way of International College and Miss Myrtle Nolan of the Y.W.C.A. came also with them to Constantinople. Miss Bertha Morley succeeded in taking ninety Armenian orphan girls, and fifty others connected with the American Collegiate Institute, over to Athens. Miss Greene, Miss Pinneo, Miss Mills, Miss Craig and Miss Savage also escaped to Athens. Mr. Seylaz and Mr. Bourquin, Swiss teachers at International College, remain at their posts. Mr. Murray went to Malta. Mr. Getchell has since come to Constantinople to join his wife, who had been spending the summer at Cham Korea, Bulgaria. Miss Sarah Snell, Mr. Grant MacLachlan, and Miss Louise MacLachlan had been for a short trip to Constantinople, and started back for Smyrna Sept. 11th, with Miss Gertrude Grohe, who been in the Capital longer for her health. But on their arrival in Smyrna harbor they could not land, and went to Athens, except that Mr. Grant MacLachlan trans-shipped for Cyprus. Miss Emily MacCallum, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, had not returned from her vacation in Europe, and went to Athens.

Of the Y.M.C.A. staff, Mr. Jacob remains in Smyrna; Mr. Jennings is working among the refugees in the island of Mitylene, while his family are in Athens; Mr. Fisher came to Constantinople, where Mrs. Fisher already was. Of the staff of the Y.W.C.A., Miss Myrtle Nolan is in Constantinople, and Miss Christie in Athens.

Rev. Xenophon P. Moschoi, Ph.D., Pastor of the Greek Evangelical Church, and his family made their escape to Athens, as did Rev. A. Haroutiounian and all his family; he had been acting as pastor of the Armenian Evangelical Church since his arrival from Marash. Rev. H. Yeranian, long pastor of the church at Afion Kara Hissar, escaped from the fire to the quay with his family, but succumbed there to a sudden attack of heart failure; and after a brief burial service, his body was committed to the sea. His widow and one daughter have gone to Salonica and the other three daughters to Athens.

The highest praise should be accorded to the officers and men of the American destroyers, who worked tirelessly and efficiently to help rescue not only Americans but many hundreds of others and convey them to places of safety, both from Smyrna and from Moudania. The American Navy has thus added another page to its record as an agent for the saving of life rather than for its destruction.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION OPENED

On Friday, Sept. 22nd, the hopes of its founders were realized when the doors of the School of Religion at Roumeli Hissar, on the Bosphorus, were formally opened with appropriate exercises. Owing to the fact that the Theological Seminaries at Marash, Harpout and Marsovan, formerly under the care of the American Board missionaries, are none of them now functioning, it had been decided to begin this new institution at Constantinople, where those of all races could secure the requisite training.

The inaugural exercises were held in Albert Long Hall auditorium, Robert College, and more than a hundred friends gathered at two o'clock in the afternoon. On the platform were Rev. F. F. Goodsell, President of the School of Religion; Rev. Ernest Pye, Dean; President C. F. Gates, of Robert College, and Professor J. Rendel Harris, of Birmingham, England, the well-known Biblical scholar and archaeologist, a lifelong friend of the Orient.

Among those present were the Metropolitan of Durazzo (Dyrrachium), representing the Ecumenical Greek Patriarch; Archimandrite Anastasi, Head of the Russian Orthodox Church of Constantinople; Rev. Robert Frew, D.D., of the Union Church, Pera, President Mary Mills Patrick, LL.D., of Constantinople College, and other notable personages.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Dean Pye, after which President Goodsell made a brief address, emphasizing the three fundamental convictions of those who had united in founding the School:—that Christianity is of vital concern to the whole of humanity, that religious and social activities require well-trained leadership; and that this training must take place in the light not only of facts as they are, but of truth as revealed in the person and work of Christ. He spoke of the school as a venture of faith, of hope, and of love.

President Gates, in introducing Professor Harris, urged the students in the School never to let their very necessary learning of what men have said about the Bible take the place of learning the Bible itself.

The address of Professor Harris was scintillating with quaint and loving humor, and kept his audience on the alert throughout. He reminded them of the great unifying facts among us, saying that the things that divide us are temporal, but the things that unite us are eternal, and that they unite us because of the very greatness of the eternal things themselves. To illustrate, he mentioned those things that divided the English from the Americans:—the events of 1776, which he referred to as "the late unpleasantness," and the Atlantic Ocean, and the divergent pronunciation of the aspirate *h*. These all, he said were disappearing or had done so; while the bonds of union were coming to the fore. Quoting the words of William Penn, he said that all good men are of the same religion, and they will come to know it one day when their livery is off. As an instance he told of his experience while returning from Mount Sinai once, when he met a

number of devoted Russian pilgrims on foot; he had not a word of their language, nor they of his, but they understood the meaning of the sign of the cross which he made. Professor Harris told of the founding of Woodbrooke College, Birmingham, with which he has been connected ever since, and of the characteristic it has always had of being international; he congratulated this new School for also having started thus, and reminded his hearers of their duty to be internationally minded. To the students he gave the advice not to be afraid of the critical processes of thought, but to welcome whatever could aid in securing unanimity of religious thought. Referring to his own search for thirty years for a Harmony of the Gospels made in the second century, and of which till now only some translations have been found, he expressed his belief in one of its sayings.—"Good must needs come, and blessed be he by whom it comes."

Following these exercises, a reception was held for all friends in the former residence of Mr. Arthur Baker, in Roumeli Hissar, which is one of the buildings secured for the School of Religion. The enrolment of the School, as announced by the president, includes at present four Bulgarians, five Russians, and six Armenians, with several more applicants whose cases have not yet been decided. Regular classes began on Monday, Sept. 25th.

The corps of instruction, in addition to the President and Dean, includes Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., Professor L. Levonian, and Professor F. H. Black and Professor C. R. Johnson of Robert College. The course is of three years' duration, and the intention is to prepare not only clergymen but religious teachers and Christian Association workers.

A course of six lectures is being given at the School during three weeks, on Monday and Friday afternoons, by Professor Herbert G. Wood, Director of Woodbrooke College Birmingham, Eng., on the general theme "The Need and Nature of the Next Religious Revival." The topics are Sept. 25, The Economic Problems of Today and the Need of a New Spirit in Commerce and Industry; Sept. 29, The Failure of the Old Diplomacy and the Need of a New; Oct. 2, The Limitations of Nationalism and the Need of Reviving Christendom; Oct. 6, Some Characteristics of the Next Revival in the Light of the History of Previous Revivals; Oct. 9, The Outcome of the Modern Criticism of the Gospels and its Bearing on the Re-interpretation of Christianity; Oct. 13 A New Evangelism.

Professor Harris is giving several very helpful talks to the students and faculty during the first days of the session. He is on his way with Professor Wood to the Peninsula of Sinai and to Egypt on research work.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES

Robert College opened auspiciously on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13th, and so far 566 students have been registered. It seems inevitable that all first records of academic years in the Near East must begin with the statement: "In spite of the troubled political situation, the College looks forward to

a successful year." Never was this more true than now and while hearts are anxious and political storms rage near by, classes are taken up in the usual manner, and Robert College is preparing to continue the even tenor of its ways as in years past. Dr. Gates in his talk at the first College Assembly on Sept. 22nd pointed out the very great need that there is for education in these lands and emphasized yet again the necessity for leaders who were ready to serve God and their fellow-men to the utmost of their ability.

A very large number of the faculty visited Europe during the summer vacation. Many witnessed the beautiful Passion Play at Oberammergau and others travelled in Bulgaria, Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

The new members of the Faculty and Administration from America are the following. Prof. Chester F. Lay, who is to be professor of Commerce, comes recently from the School of Business Administration of Chicago University. To assist in the Commercial Department also is Mr. Harlan D. Conn, B.S., from the University of Illinois College of Commerce. The new Physical Director is Mr. Charles C. Cowell, a graduate of the Physical Education Y.M.C.A. School at Springfield, Mass. Mr. J. Edward Todd, A.B., is Bursar. He took up his work early last Spring before the departure of Mr. Anderson, but rightly belongs to this year's list of new faculty. In the Engineering Department, Mr. Donald S. Blaisdell, B.S., Penn State College, is to be instructor in Civil Engineering. Miss Olive Barstow succeeds Miss Smith as Secretary to the President.

The community is happy to welcome back Dr. and Mrs. Bertram V. D. Post and family after their year's absence in America. They have been much missed and it is good to have them with us again.

Other former professors and instructors have also returned to the College. Mr. Robert Stuckert is here after a year in America. He is to be superintendent of Elementary Mathematics. The same department is fortunate in procuring again the services of Mr. Max Larsen, who was an instructor in the College for several years before the war. Professor Kunick has also returned to take up his old position of professor of the German language and literature.

Professor Johnson has consented to be the Registrar and is very ably assisted by Mr. Theodore Haralambides, who has had much experience in record and schedule work.

We regret to announce that Prof. Henri Reymond, so long the head of the French Department at Robert College, has been obliged to take a year's rest because of ill-health. He must follow his doctor's orders to remain in a high altitude in Switzerland until he has recovered his strength.

Mr. David D. Baker, who came last year to the College as an instructor, has undertaken the work of Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in the place of Mr. Radcliff, who was obliged to leave at the end of two years' service. Mr. Baker is well fitted to do this work, and we are sure the Y.M.C.A. will continue to be the energetic and living organization it was under Mr. Radcliff's able management.

On every hand there are good signs for a year full of

achievement. The plan of raising the standard of the classes is gradually resolving itself, so that the Academy now consists of six classes, from the age of 12 to 18 years, and the College classes make four years in addition.

E. T. S.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

The new College year has opened very pleasantly. Dr. Patrick's return gave joy and confidence, and students and teachers all arrived with unusual promptness. There were 107 boarders enrolled the first night, and others have followed.

There are several new members of the faculty, — Dr. Essenburg who joins the biology department; Dr. Johnson who comes as the head of the physics; Miss Miller who takes drawing and painting in both College and Preparatory, and is starting some practical courses in arts and crafts. Miss Smith combines the offices of physical director and Y.W.C.A. secretary. Mrs. Greene takes some classes in English and psychology, and Mr. Davis some in literature.

The new Medical building is going up rapidly under Mr. Booth's efficient direction.

On Sunday President Patrick preached on the text — The truth shall make you free, — illustrating this by what she had seen in America, and made us all more alive to the high ideals in life. The beautiful tones of the new organ renewed our gratitude to the Alumnae whose gift to the College it is. At the opening assembly on Tuesday morning the Hall was well filled with College students and preparatories and teachers and medical students, and President Patrick gave an inspiring appeal to all to learn to really think.

There are nine graduate students at the College, preparing for either a higher degree, or for teaching in orphanages and national schools.

I. F. D.

CARRYING ON

Rev. Paul Nilson writes from Namroun, above Adana, under date of Sept. 1: — "In June two boys graduated from our Tarsus Academy and two from the College. During the summer we have had vacation schools, — sixty boys under the trees in this mountain village, and sixty children in Tarsus. Sunday School and church services have continued. Dr. Haas continued the Tarsus clinics, examining over a hundred patients each Wednesday. Here in Namroun many sick villagers came each morning to the clinic. All of us Americans have found time to study Turkish also. Namroun makes a fine summer center. On Sept. 18 we reopen the Tarsus schools, — Kindergarten, Grades and Academy (no College boys this year). Mr. Goldsby, Mr. Bobb and Mrs. Block remain with us. We are on good terms with all and rejoice in the opportunities for serving the people."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

It is unnecessary for us to go into the detailed history of the past month in Greco-Turkish operations, for it is well known by this time to all our readers. The rapid collapse of the Hellenic resistance, and the almost unopposed march of Moustafa Kemal's forces to the Aegean and the Marmora was astounding to those who had not looked behind the scenes. Events since that in Athens have somewhat explained the causes of the sudden change. The foolish move the Greeks made in Thrace was a sort of desperate attempt of King Constantine to bolster up his waning popularity among his own people; but it failed. The substitution of General Hadji-anestis for General Papoulas in Anatolia seems to have been another blunder. The morale of the Greek troops was badly undermined. It is too early to attempt to say whether officers or men were more to blame in the headlong retreat of the Greek army; suffice it to say that with hardly more than a show of resistance, the main body of the southern army succeeded in eluding the advancing Turks and embarked for the islands or the Greek mainland; while the northern army, not so hotly pressed, got away through the ports of Moudania and Bandurma into Thrace. Many from both armies were taken prisoners.

There has been a very large exodus of refugees, preceding and accompanying the military evacuation; but a still larger number of the non-Moslem population has thus far been unable to leave the country. Indescribable scenes of confusion and heartrending separations and much suffering have resulted. Many thousands, an indefinite number, from the Smyrna and Brousa regions have taken refuge in Mitylene, Chios, Athens, Salonica, Rodosto, and other places, many of whom are now with neither shelter nor food nor clothing, in direst distress. Quite a large number succeeded in reaching Constantinople as well. In all these places, measures of relief are being hastened by the Near East Relief and the American Red Cross, as well as by many other agencies. The American Government has granted the sum of \$200,000 to meet some of the needs of this unfortunate multitude, and the British and other governments have also made gifts, as well as the Pope.

The British forces of occupation both at the Dardanelles and at Constantinople have been materially strengthened by land and sea, and General Harington is acting with great promptness in conferring with the Nationalist leader as to preserving the neutrality of the Straits Zone, and preventing any continuation of hostilities anywhere. It seems at this writing as though Moustafa Kemal would accept in principle the conditions of the Allied Powers, leaving some details to be arranged by conference. Public order in Constantinople and vicinity has not been disturbed at all.

The abdication of King Constantine has not been a great surprise, in consequence of the heavy set-back of Greece and the deep popular discontent. He has abdicated in favor of his son George, 32 years old, who was recently married to Princess Marie of Roumania. This move was brought about by a revolution headed by some army officers, which might have been very bloody except for its prompt results. The Crown Prince has accepted the throne, and has taken the oath as king with the title of George II.

One interesting incident of the revolution was connected with the "Averoff," the Greek battleship which was lying in the Bosphorus. Admiral Ipititis was known to be a strong Constantinist; he happened to be on shore when the news of trouble arrived and a wireless ordered this ship to steam out against the other units of the Greek fleet which had joined the revolution. Sending in reply a refusal to fire on Greek ships, Captain Baltadji put to sea to join the fleet. Just at that moment Admiral Ipititis returned in a motor launch, but he was jeered at and left to go ashore at his leisure.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES

The September number of the *News Circular of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A.* tells the following story, from Mr. E. O. Jacob of Smyrna:—"One event of really first-class importance is the entrance of the Student Association into the oldest Christian school in Asia Minor. Founded in 1708, the so-called Evangelical School now consists of a Gymnasium of 800 students, a grammar school of as many more, a library of 37,000 volumes, many of them are rare, and an archaeological museum that boasts many a unique figure and fragment. Though an Orthodox institution, it has never depended for support on church or state. It is solid, conservative, enduring. Just now it is completing a new building which will make possible a much larger social and recreational program by the students. We had long dreamed of a Student Association in this educational citadel. Finally the time seemed ripe. Influential members of the school board proved favorable. Then followed an invitation to appear before the whole board. When we had finished telling what the Association would try to do by way of social activities, athletics, campaigns for clean living and a scheme of personal and social service that might challenge every boy in the gymnasium, the veteran chairman rose and startled every man present by saying, 'In other words, you want to bring in a program that will make our education really complete!' The plan was unanimously adopted, and will be put into effect as soon as the school opens in the autumn. And once the Evangelical School has started, the others will certainly follow."

Alas! The fine plant of this school is in the burned district of Smyrna, and there is very little chance of its re-opening for many a day.

THE TURKISH PRESS

The *Tevhid-i-Efkâr* says:—"The contents of our National Pact, in which we have laid down our program, can be summed up in the phrase: We are determined to be masters in our own house. This is the reason why we have gone to all the sacrifices of the past three years, and why we have been so resigned under the chaos in our country. It is astonishing in view of this that there should be so much discussion as to our aims. We have often said that our demands will never go out side of our national boundaries. Our one wish is to live in quietness and peace within the limits of our own country, after having voluntarily renounced Yemen, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, etc. It is also true that to attain our end nothing is too hard for us. Nevertheless it must not be supposed that in consequence of our victory we are going to make exaggerated claims. On the contrary, the world may be sure that if the chance of a peaceful arrangement exists, we shall not fail to profit by it. So that if there are any of the Great Powers,—for example France, which is the nearest to recognizing our claims,—who are now working to give us our rights as being in accord with their own interests they are by this very course rendering a great benefit to humanity."

The *İleri* says:—"For three years Greece has had the free passage of the straits. She has made the most of it. She has had soldiers in the so-called neutral zone. Her fleet has been a long time in Constantinople waters. And now Turkey says to the Powers:—Greece has been having these various advantages from the neutral zone, and now we in turn wish to have them. Yet you refuse us saying that we must not come near, or else we shall be responsible for the ensuing war. We Turks love justice, and know how to die for justice. We can have confidence in Europe only if the principles of justice are observed. As everyone knows, we have two different accounts to settle, one with Greece, and the other with the European Powers. Greece has occupied our territory, which we mean to reoccupy. We have reoccupied Smyrna, and tomorrow we shall reoccupy Adrianople. To this end we are now awaiting the answer of the Allied statesmen on this point. We have on our side right and might and patience. We are waiting."

The *Vakit* says:—"Those who take the trouble to understand what our Nationalist struggle really is, see that Turkey is not out for military adventures. We have need of peace above everything, and we have done everything humanly possible to get peace by pacific means. It was only after we could not so obtain it that we had recourse to arms. How therefore can our nation be accused of being militarist? However, there is one thing that must be remembered, and that is that we are quite determined to win our full independence at all costs. We have laid down the program of the independence we demand, and we mean to get back the territories which are ethnically ours. Our just claims are in no way in contradiction with the interests of the Allies."

AN EARLY FORERUNNER OF THE ORIENT

Among the archives of the Western Turkey Mission is a file of circulars issued by the missionaries at Constantinople. "for the brethren at Broosa, Trebizond, Erzroom, and Ooroomiah," the first number of which appeared June 27, 1845. It appeared about once a fortnight, and was at first known as the *Beybek Circular*, but after four or five issues, as the *Constantinople Circular*. Rev. G. W. Wood was the first editor; he was followed in December of that year by Rev. H. J. Van Lennep, who in turn gave place a year later to Rev. Joel S. Everett. Each number was simply four pages of carefully written manuscript, and was presumably made in four or five copies, one for each station. Its purpose was to keep the various stations informed of events of general interest such as were not dwelt upon in the frequent letters sent to the *Missionary Herald* in Boston. In Vol. 1, No. 8, of Oct. 8, 1845, we read:—"It seems from the Ooroomiah circular just received, that dissatisfaction is felt in that mission in regard to the manner in which the Circulars (or some of them) are executed; and the apprehension is expressed that they may be worse off on the score of receiving intelligence than before. I beg to say in regard to this Station that while I interpose no plea of abatement in regard to the reproof administered, my circulars have been written under a different idea from that which seems to have been entertained in regard to the Circular plan at Ooroomiah. The plan as I have supposed, was not to furnish missionary journals, nor such letters as we write for America, nor elaborate papers on missionary topics in general, nor to manufacture news which did not exist, but simply to note down the general incidents of our work, passing events, and particularly our domestic history which our brethren and sisters at other stations are interested in knowing. The plan as proposed by Dr. Smith has not been understood here as contemplating the furnishing of a given amount of 'matter' prepared with 'care:' but on the contrary, his plan, as proposed by himself, contemplated the sending out sometimes perhaps a 'blank' sheet, and the most informal jotting down of things, not for preservation, for the circulars stop only at the two extremes, but for the satisfaction of some who otherwise might not until late, or might never, learn these items of intelligence. The members of this station declared at the commencement of this plan that their correspondence would not be affected by it; and so far as this station is concerned, I cannot but think the apprehension expressed is somewhat *premature*. As to the amount of matter, it is not to be supposed that ordinarily each fortnight will furnish very much or very exciting intelligence with which to fill our circulars."

In the Circular of Dec. 1, 1845, we read:—"The new bridge was erected about ten days since. It is 1300 f. long and 30 wide, resting on 74 boats, anchored with chain cables, well corked and coppered. Two small arches are made for small boats. It remains open at night for the passing in and out of vessels. It is not free as the other; foot passengers pay 5 paras, etc. The government has been offered 2000

piasters a day for the rent We have again had some rain, and the fountains which have all been dry until now, have again begun to flow, thus taking a heavy burden of expense from the poor man's shoulders."

On Feb. 15, 1847, appeared "Circular Extree, No. 30," with this preamble:—"Thinking that readers of this circular would be glad to hear something further of Nicomedia and Adabazar, as Baron Absolom has returned, I will issue this extree numbre lest, as events now crowd thick upon each other might pass by something that would be gratifying to the readers of the circular to know." It then gives an account of happenings in those places during a visit of the pastor of the Constantinople church. It was a period of great opposition to the growing Protestant influence, on the part of the Armenian Patriarchate and the Gregorian people, and the atmosphere was tense.

"The interest in Baron Absolom's preaching at Nicomedia continued to increase until his audience amounted to two hundred, the whole city seemed to be moved, and they could find no place large enough to accommodate the hearers of the word, it could not be expected that the enemies could remain silent, in such a time especially when they saw some of their most efficient men attending the Protestant meetings and one who had been the most violent persecutor converted and willingly acknowledged himself publicly as a Protestant; but no violent measures were resorted to until the funeral of one of the brethren; this man has long been at the point of death with the consumption but continued until last week. On hearing of his death the Brethren were in great fear and doubt what to do, some of them were for letting the old church bury him, as he was never anathematized although giving good evidence of true piety. Baron Absolom told them that they must bury their diseased brother for it would not do to let this occasion pass; finally they consented to make the trial. A Committee with a note from Der Harootune stating that such a man had died and they wished to bury him in their own form, signing himself Vakee of the Protestant Bishop."

The Circular goes on to describe the funeral, to which the Governor sent six Cavasses to keep the peace; the procession was pelted with stones both on their way to the grave and on the return, and with "all the vile and opprobrious epithets that the Turkish language is master of," but not one of the party received the slightest injury,— "so signally did the Lord protect his children."

NEWS NUGGETS

Dr. Ruth A. Parmelee, formerly of Harpout, returned to Constantinople from America September 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Compton of Marsovan left Constantinople Sept. 25th for Samsonn on their way to Angora.

Miss Lucie Borel of Adana passed through Constantinople Sept. 22nd on her return from Switzerland to her post.

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Miss Mary Webb, Miss Lilian Brauer, and Miss Jessie Martin returned September 14th to their work in Adana, after a summer in Syria.

Mr. Lee Vrooman, of the "Pensacola" party, who spent some time in Harpout, was married Sept. 4th to Miss Helen L. Stuart, at Bangor, Maine. Mr. Vrooman is studying at Hartford Seminary preparatory to returning to Turkey.

Rev. H. A. Maynard and family and Mrs. E. C. Partridge and three children have gone to Erivan, where Mr. Partridge already is, and will engage in missionary work there. Miss Shane is also in the same station.

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The marriage is announced of Mrs. Majorie W. Perry, widow of Mr. James Perry, formerly Y.M.C.A. Secretary in Turkey, and Rev. Stewart W. McClelland, at Warsaw, N.Y., on July 31st. They will live at the Detroit Country Day School, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith of the Near East, Miss Woodsmall of the Y.W.C.A., and Dr. Wilfred M. Post went down to Smyrna to help care for the thousands of refugees there; and after their return, Dr. Post went also to Rodosto, to look into sanitary conditions among the refugees of that region.

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Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Ostrander reached Sofia September 7th on their return from a year's furlough in America. With them came Miss Edith L. Douglass, returning to Samokov after two years' absence, and Miss Ella M. Snyder, of Salem, Ohio, who comes out to spend a year or two with Miss Abbott in Samokov. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander have left their son in America.

A party of Near East Relief workers under the lead of Mr. Reger, and including Miss Myrtle Nolan of the Y.W.C.A., left Sept. 26th on a tour of investigation of the places where most of the refugees from Smyrna and other Asia Minor points have recently gone. They will make some sort of census of the refugee population, with the object of bringing families together again as much as possible, and in touch with friends.

Miss Jeannie L. Jillson, who went to America for the summer, returned just in time to take a most active part in the work of rescuing and sending over to Thrace the refugees from the Brousa region, nine thousand of whom had

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congregated at the port of Moudania and were in a pitiful condition. With the cooperation of Capt. Addams of the U.S. Sub-chaser 96, and of Capt. Joubert of the French frigate "Touareg," she succeeded in evacuating all these 9,000, and then followed them to Rodosto, to see that they were taken care of there. Steamers sent by the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates helped in this transfer. Miss Parsons and Miss Hinman cooperated at Moudania for a time and then returned to Brousa, to open up the Girls' Boarding School there if possible. Rev. Mr. Karnigian of Brousa has come with his family to Constantinople.

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The U. S. S. "Utah" is expected in the Bosphorus some time after the middle of October.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and all parts of Anatolia has been restored.

The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar has signified his intention of visiting Constantinople about the end of October.

The Gedik Pasha School, the American Girls' High School at Scutari, and Bithynia High School have all opened, with a somewhat light attendance.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was in Constantinople for a short time last month, leaving on the 25th for England on his return to America. He is a prominent member of the Federal Council of Churches.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, LL.D., formerly of Cornell University and now of New York University, and Mrs. Jenks made a brief visit in Constantinople early in September, leaving on the 10th for Sofia and Bucharest. Dr. Jenks addressed many American friends at the American Navy Y.M.C.A., and also at the Luncheon Club.

According to the Turkish report, among the booty taken by the Turks from the Greeks during the past campaign, are 358 guns, 160,000 rifles, 256,000 cartridge cases, 1600 machine guns, 120,000 uniforms, 86,000 pairs of boots, 42,000 mules, horses, etc. The prisoners include 4 generals, 22 colonels, 256 commanders, 1890 officers and 32,000 men.

The Franco-Roumanian Company will open an air service between Paris and Constantinople October 1st, for passengers and merchandise. There are to be two departures from Constantinople per week, Monday and Friday mornings and the flight is announced to take nineteen and a half hours, the route being via Bucharest, Budapest, Vienna, Prague and Strasburg. Mail will also be carried.

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