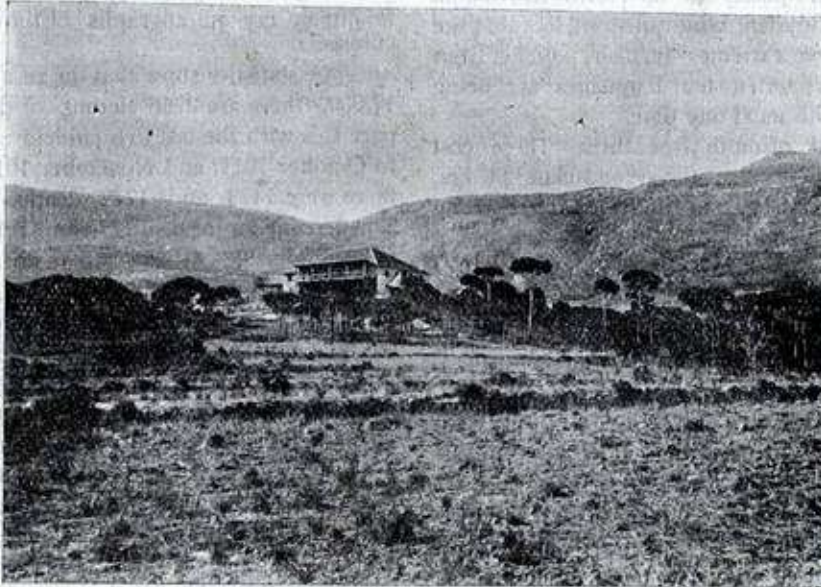


The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5, 1913.

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THE SANATORIUM IN THE VALE OF HAMMANA.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM IN THE LEBANON.

By MARY PIERSON EDDY, M. D.

Eight years ago having discovered in the course of general practice the great need of a refuge for patients suffering from tuberculosis, many of whom were obliged to leave their own home from the great dread of tuberculosis felt by their families or neighbours, I determined to open a home for such sufferers. I began six years ago with two beds only. The second year we had eight patients, the third year about eighteen and from that time on we have been gaining much in experience as well as adding to the number of patients until this Summer we had about thirty-five or more in the house with about ten nurses and helpers to look after them.

The original house which we purchased was at the height of 4000 feet above sea level, situated in the centre of the beautiful Vale of Hammana surrounded by a rampart of mountains yet 3000 feet higher.

This spot is made famous by the visit and writings of Lamartine, the poet, during his famous "Travels in the East." The original building we still use, but the 19,000 square metres of pine-forests surrounding it at that time have been more

than doubled. As you look across the valley that one house is now the centre of a beehive settlement of shacks, metal-screen houses, white and green tents and pavilions for recreation, as well as the lately added kitchens, bath-rooms and laundry so necessary to such an establishment. Our greatest need up till last year was water. We had a good spring, but for our growing family it was manifestly insufficient. One year ago in October we were able to secure "The land flowing with springs," which we had waited patiently six years to purchase. This water is now brought directly into the Sanatorium grounds and will in a year or so cause the whole place to become, as a friend said, "a veritable paradise in this desert of sand and pines." The greatest benefit we look for is that with this advent of water the occupation we needed most for the patients is secured. Not only must the garden-walks be regularly cleared up every morning, but seeds planted, flowers picked, the beds tended, while the interest and pleasure thus awakened will be a large factor in contributing to the out-door-life and health-helping-life of the Sanatorium.

We found it needful, after having begun this Summer-home for two years, to build a house near Beirut for a Winter-home; and to this Winter-home; on the beautiful Bay of Juneh, we move the patients who remain with us for the Winter the first of November, where they remain until we

are ready to go back again to the mountains with the spring flowers in April.

The stories that this brief sketch might tell of the homeless, helpless ones cared for, who were gathered out of streams, caves, dried bed-streams or fields, would be too long to relate. It is much happier to have those who have come to us as nurses or college students or business-men and who have been able to return helped and ready to help others, tell you what the Sanatorium life has done for them. Our patients having come this year from places as far North as Albania and as far South as the Soudan, you can well see that the countries between these two extremes furnish patients from many races and religions. Often ten languages are being spoken by those living with us at one time.

We are in great need of more free beds. These cost for the third class £stg. 24 a year; the second class 90 Frs. a month, while the first class pay 6 to 10 Frs. a day according to rooms chosen. We have no endowment; this has been a work wholly voluntarily undertaken, because of the urgent necessity existing in the country, no other such Sanatorium being found in Turkey. Everything is supplied as in America, paper napkins, sputum cups and bags. For the disposal of all things used in the Hospital by the patients we use incinerators and guard in every way ourselves and our helpers from the danger which would otherwise be met with in caring for so many, in so many cases, ignorant people, heedless heretofore of the simplest rules of hygienic living. We look forward to many more coming forward to help us in this our great task and we earnestly hope that my earnest effort may be helped by your sympathy and prayers.

PEACE AND BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

No very substantial progress has been made yet in the peace deliberations at Athens. Certain questions regarding *vakuf* properties, as also some minor points about nationality, are still pending. Yet optimism prevails, and the general feeling is that "Chi va piano va sano."

The International Commission to delimit the Greco-Albanian frontier is having plenty of fun after its kind. Well-organized and overwhelming phil-Hellenic demonstrations have met them in unexpected quarters, and, more annoying still the local Greek authorities have prevented their visiting certain villages and hearing the claims of the inhabitants in others. It will be some time before this Commission can make its recommendations, and nobody can be sure that those recommendations will then be adopted, to say nothing of carrying them into effect. The candidacy of Prince Wilhelm of Wied for the Albanian throne assumes an increasingly probable character.

The Bulgarians have at length occupied Gümüldjina and Xanthi and the rest of western Thrace as assigned to them. They have wisely made concession to the Moslem inhabitants, who will doubtless find their new rulers both just and satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A tuberculosis exhibit has been opened recently at the Gülhané hospital, under the direction of Dr. Witting Pasha, the German specialist in charge there. On the walls of the room where this exhibit is installed are charts showing statistics of various sorts dealing with the subject, while in the centre of the room are cases containing specimens showing the ravages of the white plague in the human frame, as also Roentgen ray photographs of the lesions caused by tuberculosis.

The statistics show that in an annual mortality of about 17,000, there are 2756 victims of this dread disease. Compare this with the last two cholera epidemics, those of June to October 1911, and November 1912 to January 1913, when there were 1473 and 1242 deaths respectively in this city. The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis shown in the above figures, — 16.2 %, — is not high as compared with Paris, 20.7 %, and Athens, 20.5 %, but New York shows 11.6 %, Chicago 10.7 %, Philadelphia 10.1 %, and Boston 9.8 %. Furthermore, when we eliminate from Constantinople's 17,000 per year the enormous proportion of infant mortality, the percentage among those in middle life becomes far higher. Dr. Witting's figures show that of those coming to the polyclinic at Gülhané for treatment, 831 out of 3256, or more than 25.5 %, are tuberculous. In the age-table, of deaths between the ages of 10 and 20, those attributed to tuberculosis are 314 and those from "other diseases" 271; while from 20 to 30, the figures are 332 for tuberculosis as against 309 for "other diseases."

Another interesting comparison is given in the table of deaths according to nationality. According to the best available statistics, the Moslems constitute about 52 % of the population of the city, the Greeks about 30 %, the Armenians about 12 % and the Jews nearly 6 %. But of deaths from tuberculosis, 62 % are among Moslems, 24 % among Greeks, 9 % among Armenians, and 4.5 % among Jews. Of this disproportionate number among Moslems, the heavier burden falls on the women, as will be seen by this comparison:—

Moslems,	756 men,	943 women.
Greeks,	440 "	219 "
Armenians,	156 "	96 "
Jews,	68 "	54 "

If one looks for the cause of the far greater mortality among Moslem women than among any others, two things may be pointed out,— the seclusion of these unfortunates in harems, and the wearing of the veil. When the doctors of Islamic law can find a method of legally emancipating women from these disabilities, we may expect to see an improvement in this showing, but not till then. Dr. Witting's investigations point to the same causes of trouble; for they show that the ravages among the higher and middle class women are much greater than among the lower classes; and it is among the lower classes that there is far more freedom regarding the veil and out-of-door life.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The first anniversary of Founders Day was celebrated on Oct. 25. On the eve of the Day the first Indoor Track Meet was held in the Gymnasium. It was a new experience in the lives of practically all of the students, as indeed, it was in the lives of most of the instructors and visitors. The eight score of boarding students were marshalled in two divisions and they marched to the arena with vast pride. The yells and College songs startled the peaceful air of Paradise and doubtless recalled to the tutelary deities the almost forgotten days when Ionian youths shouted and sang on the banks of the Meles. The races were very exciting. The humble potato — the gift of America to the hungry hordes of Europe — was gathered by eager hands; the youth of the Levant were initiated into the mysteries of the sack race and some really good sprinting was done in the regular running on the track.

Founders Day was ideally bright and bracing. The American Consul General, Hon. George Horton, kindly consented to come and raise the flag over the main building on the campus. He first addressed the students in these eloquent words: —

The flag that we unfurl today over this educational institution for the first time is called by us Americans "Old Glory," and it causes the heart of every inhabitant of the United States, whenever he sees its inspiring colours waving in the breezes of any foreign country, to thrill with joy and pride. I think that the chief reason for the name "Old Glory" and the source of pride in the minds of most people, is the fact that this flag has witnessed so many deeds of heroism, has been defended with such splendid courage both on sea and on land, has waved and dipped and risen again in such glorious charges.

It was with Custer when the last man fell beneath it; it was with Sheridan when he rode down from Winchester, and went back with him into the fight; it was with Perry and Farragut and a host of others, whose names raise a patriotic thrill in the hearts of all good Americans.

And we love to think of Old Glory in this connection as ever waving in the forefront of the great battle for Freedom and the rights of man.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of Glory there.

Never yet has this flag led an army marching on a campaign of conquest or oppression. God grant that it never shall!

But to many of us—to all of us when we stop to think—the Stars and Stripes derives its brightest glory not from the blood that has been shed in its defence, but from the fact that it is the standard of a peace-loving and free people, of a nation where all men are equal before the law, where religious liberty prevails and where the chief intellects of the country are devoting their genius to inventions and discover-

ies for the betterment and advancement of the race; because it is the flag of the country of Franklin and Fulton and Noah Webster and Johns Hopkins and Peary who planted it at the North Pole, and Edison, whose inventions have brought a new era in civilization, and Eli Whitney, and Howe, who created the sewing machine, and Morse, and Alexander Bell of Telephone fame, and the Wright Brothers who made navigation of the air possible.

This flag, today, floats in America over one of the finest free public school systems that the world has ever known, where thousands of poor boys, from Lincoln's time and before, have got the equipment that has made them great and powerful for good; a school system that begins with the primary grade and reaches right up to the splendid State Universities that are the chief pride of our united commonwealths. It is peculiarly appropriate then, today, that we set the Stars and Stripes waving in the breeze over this magnificent American school on a day sacred to the fame and eternal memory of the noble Americans whose generosity has done so much to make this institution possible.

And here let us not forget a word of gratitude to the Ottoman Government whose liberal and enlightened policy towards foreign educational institutions contributes greatly to their success and development. Nowhere in the world are schools and colleges of this kind treated more hospitably or given greater privileges.

This flag today derives more added glory in being unfurled for the first time on this campus and beneath this friendly sky, than if she were waving at the head of a battle line or at the mast-head of a dreadnaught.

May she be waving here yet, when our lessons all are learned, and when our successors and their successors come here to study at the great American University which this school is destined to become, an emblem of goodwill and progress and the continued uplift of humanity.

Three hearty cheers were given the Consul at the close of the address, after which he mounted to the tower and raised "Old Glory" amidst the yells and songs of the students gathered below.

C. W. L.

THE AFFAIR AT ADABAZAR.

Miss Kinney writes of the unfortunate incident of Oct. 25th at Adabazar, as follows: —

"For weeks the Armenians here have been preparing for the celebration of the 1500th anniversary of the discovery of their alphabet. Services were arranged for in the churches and a great jubilee meeting was planned in one of the largest churches. These all went off very successfully and then after the jubilee a procession of boys and girls from all the Armenian schools was formed, and the idea was to march through the streets, stopping at all the schools and listening to speeches there. Our school was the first on the list and the procession stopped here as planned. It was most beauti-

fully arranged and entirely orderly in every way. I had no idea the people could carry out such a procession so well. After they left us they went to one of the clubs in the city, where a speech was made. The parade was just starting on from this last place when several soldiers stopped it and ordered it to disperse. There happened to be a lawyer near, quite a prominent man, and he asked the soldiers to show their authority. They displayed their written order, and the lawyer then told those in the procession to quietly disperse and go home. This they were about to do when one of the soldiers seized a large device with some writing on it which was being carried at the head of the procession, and broke it to pieces. This angered those who were carrying it and they hit the soldier with the sticks broken from the device. Upon this the leader of the squad of soldiers ordered his men to fire on the crowd. Before they could do so however some men sprang out of the crowd, wrenched the weapons from the soldiers and before they knew what was happening one soldier was killed. Of course by this time panic had seized the crowd and the children came stampeding back crying that the Turks were upon them. A few of our girls also were in the procession, and they came rushing into the school yard frantic with terror and with all sorts of stories to tell of what was happening. So far as I have been able to sift the matter however the actual occurrence is as I have narrated above.

"Of course the killing of the soldier was most unfortunate and *wrong*, but one can't help realizing how strong the provocation was when in the first place their procession was stopped so summarily and especially when the order was given to open fire. Just in front, too, were a company of kindergarten children with their little banners, and it is not strange the men were angered at the order to fire upon them. If some of the older men had been in front they might have prevented the trouble, but this was a children's parade and the older men were at the back.

"Another unfortunate thing is that the weapons of the soldiers were carried away and nobody knew where they were. I believe all but one or two have now been returned but the situation here is serious of course.

"Since Saturday martial law has been enforced. All the head men have been called to testify at a military court presided over by an officer from Constantinople. Many men and boys have been and are in prison and some have been beaten. The houses are being searched for weapons. Things seem rather tense still, but we hope nothing more serious will happen than the hanging of some one, whom of course they must find guilty of the murder. There are several thousand soldiers here, but ostensibly to *keep* the peace. We hope it is so.

"It really seems a burning shame that the one time the people tried to celebrate such a national event should have been so spoiled. They thought, too, that the government had given permission to them, and it certainly looked so, for there were soldiers with the procession. If they had wanted to stop the procession they should have done so before it left the church. The Armenians have many points in their favor, but of course the fact that a soldier was killed outweighs any number of such points."

OPENING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Pera is at last an actuality. The rooms at No. 2 Fresco Apartment, Passage des Petits Champs (former American Consulate) were opened on October 13. The reception to members given by the Board of Managers took place on October 28 from 5 to 7 P. M.

Judged from the point of view of attendance, of enthusiasm, of good-fellowship, or from the courteous and cheerful manner in which the young men served tea, the reception was a great success. Dr. Bowen, President of the Board, in a few appropriate words, welcomed the members into the Association and expressed the gratitude of the Board for the splendid start that had been made. The Gen. Secretary, Mr. Davis followed with a few stirring words of thanksgiving and gratification. Brief replies were made in Greek and in English, by Mr. Serantides and Mr. Giavourakes who voiced the heartfelt thanks of the young men of Constantinople to the Board of Managers and the International Committee for having made available such an attractive place where men can profitably spend their leisure time. They pledged themselves and their associates to uphold the good name and high ideals of the Association.

That the Association is meeting a long felt need is evidenced not only by the verbal assurances of scores of men but also by the way they flock to the rooms and use the various privileges. There are few minutes between 5:30 and 10:30 P. M. when the billiard and ping pong tables are not in full use. From the beginning to the end of the week there is scarcely an hour in any evening when some class or literary society is not in session.

There are already 64 men enrolled in the English classes which meet every Monday and Thursday and Wednesday and Saturday. Several men are enrolled for classes in French, German, Turkish, Greek and English and French Stenography. All language classes which have not already begun will begin this week.

The Association might lay a fair claim to the term "Cosmopolitan" as there are no less than eleven nationalities included in its membership. Most of these members find in the Reading room papers and magazines in their languages. Thanks to the generosity of friends some books in various languages have been donated, thus making a start toward what is hoped and expected will develop into a large and useful library.

X.

A project is before the Council of State for a funicular railway from the Taxim to Funduklu on the Bosphorus, near the Parliament Building. If the scheme is put through, the Bosphorus steamers will have a landing near the lower terminus, thus affording easy communication between Pera and the Bosphorus villages.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 5, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

The Lucknow Conference Continuation Committee has designated next Sunday, Nov. 9th, as a day of special prayer for our Moslem brothers and sisters. It is the day after which comes Kourban Bairam, or the Feast of Sacrifice. The same day has also been designated by the World's Alliance of Y. M.C.A.'s as the beginning of a week of prayer for the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s of the world. The General Committee of Christian Associations in the Turkish Empire has also sent out a call for prayer during that week. November 9th is becoming a day to remember. Last year the Greeks captured Salonica on Nov. 9th. The year before, the cornerstone of Gould Hall was laid at Arnaoutkeuy on Nov. 9th. Let all who can unite to make it this year a day of earnest prayer.

We wish to congratulate the Y.M.C.A. on its very successful and promising start in its rented quarters in Pera. To secure such enthusiastic support from so large and varied a constituency must be a source of genuine satisfaction to all connected with the enterprise, and especially to the Secretaries in charge. We understand that at one recent meeting a gentleman with white hair came in to listen but was frightened out by what seemed to him the exclusively *young men's* character of the gathering. The name Young Men's Christian Association refers to the spirit and the aim of the institution, and is meant to be inclusive and inviting, not exclusive or repelling. Neither gray hair nor the profession of another faith is sufficient to shut out any one. This Association aims to make men young in spirit and Christian in spirit and in truth; and its ideal is that of the Young Man Christ Jesus.

Only a few of our readers have had the privilege of seeing the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Lebanon Mountains, the view and account of which appear in this number. The work is a beautiful one. Sufferers from the white plague have heretofore in this country been almost as helpless as were those stricken with leprosy in Christ's time. But the spirit of Christ is now rescuing these also, through devoted love and self-denying care and the application of scientific

methods. One valuable lesson taught by this institution to all who learn of it is the lesson of the value of cleanliness. Would that all Ottoman physicians might appreciate the meaning of the saving efficacy of soap, water and antiseptics. Another lesson is that of the usefulness of fresh air. If we could carry on a crusade against sleeping with all windows and doors tight shut, in city and country homes, there would be less tuberculosis to deal with.

Next week we hope to give our readers a glimpse of another most Christlike enterprise in the same general region of the Lebanon.

The disturbance at Adabazar, in connection with the celebration of the great Armenian commemoration, was most regrettable. It is not for us to apportion the blame, nor pronounce judgment. An apparently innocent soldier was killed as a result of the rousing of passions, and a dozen or more persons are in jail in consequence. One may question the wisdom of the step taken by the Government in stopping a national procession of school children that had started, even though one cannot question the Government's right to do so. One may question the wisdom of the starting of such a procession without clear and written official permission. Certainly there seems to have been no intention of the slightest disloyalty on the part of the manifestants. It is a relief to know that the sad fate of the one soldier was not avenged by any indiscriminate killing or violence, and that everything seems to be quiet and orderly in the town. It sometimes seems a most difficult thing to convince people that the wisest course is to obey a distinct order of the legally constituted authorities, and do the protesting later in an equally legal way. It is also extremely difficult to secure the wise use of power and authority on the part of a man who is not quite big enough for his job. The encounter of a stubborn corporal with a determined group of celebrants brought to a sad ending what should have been a most delightful occasion. All of which goes to prove that normal and really peaceful conditions are not yet restored even in interior towns far from the turmoil of the recent wars.

NOTICE.

To all new subscribers for 1914, we will send FREE the remaining numbers for 1913 dating from the receipt of such subscriptions. So that if your subscription reaches us by December 3rd, you receive the **five numbers** of December *gratis*.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Nov. 9.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

RED CROSS MEETING.

As intimated a fortnight ago, the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross held a meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 28th, at the American Consulate General. In the absence of the Chairman, Ambassador Rockhill, and of the Vice-Chairman, Miss Barnette Miller, Ph. D.; who is now in Paris, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Hon. G. Bie Ravndal. Some twenty-five or thirty members were present, and the Court room proved an ideal place for such a gathering. The minutes of the last general meeting were read, also the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Chapter. It has been a period of unusual opportunity for the young organization, including as it does the earthquakes of the summer of 1912 on the shores of the Marmora as well as the two Balkan Wars and the work among the unfortunate refugees in Asia Minor.

The Chapter has reason to be proud of its leaders in the work of mercy it has undertaken,— of Mrs. Rockhill, in her tireless thoughtfulness for emigrants, her energy in securing employment for them, and her personal investigations in Brousa; of Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the Embassy, who literally took his life in his hands in undertaking, with Dr. Baynes of the British Red Cross and Rev. Robert Frew of Pera, the arduous care of the soldiers in the awful "camp" at San Stefano, surrounded by dysentery and perhaps cholera, a work that brought on him a serious illness; of Major Clyde S. Ford, Surgeon, U. S. A., and his cholera hospital at the Tash Kushla Barracks, as well as his later work for sufferers in the second war; of Dr. W. M. Post, both among the earthquake victims at and near Sharkeuy with Dr. Wallace, of the U.S.S. "Scorpion," and among the refugees in the Brousa and Konia regions; of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Dodd and Miss Cushman, who left their home in Konia and did valiant service for the sick and wounded soldiers at the Vefa School in Stamboul; of Miss Jillson and her associates among the emigrants at Brousa, and of many others who worked with these leaders and helped to save the lives of men and women and little children irrespective of nationality.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Peet, showed a total of LT. 11,517.84 received during the period under review, and LT. 9,835.04 expended in these various forms of relief work, leaving a balance in hand of LT. 1,682.80. A report was also read of the relief and industrial work in Brousa, written by Miss Jillson, showing that the value of looms now on hand and of the stock of cloth, etc. made by the women employed, practically equals the amount expended for this branch by the Chapter.

The question of the advisability of maintaining this industrial relief in Brousa was referred to the executive committee, who were also instructed to decide on the best method of sharing in relief work among the stricken villages of Thrace, and also to investigate the possibility of joining in measures for the fighting of tuberculosis here in Constantinople.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Chairman:— The American Ambassador or the Chargé d'Affaires, *ex-officio*.

Vice-Chairman:— Pres. M. M. Patrick, Ph. D.

Secretary:— Hon. G. Bie Ravndal.

Treasurer:— W. W. Peet, Esq.

Members of Executive Committee:— Pres. C. F. Gates, D. D., Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D. D., and Mrs. E. D. Marden.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

The October number of this valuable quarterly is of especial interest to dwellers in the Ottoman Empire by reason of two articles therein,— one by President Howard S. Bliss of Beirut, on The Balkan War and Christian Work among Moslems; and the other by Professor Duncan B. Macdonald of Hartford Seminary, on the Vital Forces of Christianity and Islam,— the seventh paper in that series. Dr. Bliss believes that as a result of the awakening of the Moslem mind by the war, and in consequence of the still further discrediting of Christianity in the Moslem mind because of the events of the war, the task of the Christian missionary is more exacting than ever, and that character needs emphasis as never before, and the spirit of sympathy that wins rather than attempts to convince by logic. Dr. Macdonald contributes a helpful discussion from the standpoint of the writings of Mohammedan theologians, mystics, dogmatists and philosophers. Aside from these articles, Dr. Richard Wilhelm of Tsingtau writes of the Influence of the Revolution on Religion in China; Secretary A. J. Brown, D. D., of the Presbyterian Board, U. S. A., writes of the Relation of Church and Mission in Japan; Professor Harlan P. Beach of Yale contributes a study of the Preparation of Missionaries at Home and on the Mission Field; there are three papers on Christian Literature, dealing with the situation in Japan, China and India; the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, Canon of St. Albans, has a paper on Indigenous Christianity; Dr. S. H. Wainwright of Japan describes Dr. Mott's Conference in Japan. The number also contains the story of the Barrows Lectures in the Far East last winter, by Prof. Charles R. Henderson, D. D., of Chicago University, in which he describes his "Mode of Approach" in this unique series of Lectures, which were a treatment of sociological progress, intended to show the superiority of Christianity in its dealing with these problems.

The *International Review of Missions* is such a thesaurus of the results of most mature experience all over the Mission field that we do not hesitate to pity the missionary who does not have access to it. In fact it is a surprise to find that some of our missionaries are still hesitating about securing it. Eight shillings annually could hardly be better invested in any other sort of Missionary literature. Every educational institution and every missionary family ought to have it. Address 1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The past week has been rather a gay one at the College shut up in Scutari. On All Hallow E'en the whole dining room was adorned with Jack o' Lanterns and witches and weird and awesome things of all kinds, each table having some individual and special decoration to excite hilarity. Fortunes for every student and a particularly good dinner added to the fun.

On Saturday evening the P. B. T. U. held its initiation party, and many old students who were members of the Society spent the night at the College. But the event of the week was the delightful piano recital given by Miss Sarah B. Taylor of the Arnaoutkeuy School. Miss Taylor has been studying in Germany, under Herr Arenson of Berlin, during the past summer, and her rendition of the different numbers bore evidence of her successful study.

People go to visit the new buildings of the College at Arnaoutkeuy constantly, and the expressions of admiration for their beauty and harmony and solid excellence abound. Everyone seems especially impressed by the stately simplicity of Gould Hall, and by the charm of the Assembly Room inside, with its airily hung gallery. Word has been received from the Trustees to continue the building of the Refectory, which will bring the line of buildings into order and also give much needed extra room.

Nov. 3, 1913.

I. F. D.

DEVASTATED THRACE.

Recent visitors to the vicinity of Adrianople, Serai, Vizé and Chorlou in the interests of the British Relief Committee bring back sad tales of the destruction caused by war in the whole vilayet of Adrianople, and especially in the sandjak of Chorlou. Nobody is going to stop in this connection to apportion blame to this or that party. The Ottoman army swept northwards and then southwards over this area. The Bulgarian army swept southwards and then withdrew northwards over the same. Then the Ottomans went again over it to Adrianople and Kirk Kilise. The result is, that devastation and ruin have left their grim mark everywhere. The thousands of refugees that fled thence to the capital and across into Anatolia have in large numbers returned, — but to ruined homes. One family was met, returning to Vizé, who had driven their cart back all the way from Deurt Yol in Cilicia; and they found their home only a blackened and charred wreck. Out of 3200 houses in the region of Serai and Vizé, less than 1000 were left standing. Out of all the schools, mosques and churches, only one was found that had not suffered. From the standpoint of the farming population, a worse fact is the loss of cattle and of farming implements. These representatives of Christian sympathy and relief estimate that in the sandjak of Chorlou 80 % of the cattle and draught animals are gone. The farmers must try to do their fall and winter plowing and sowing with the remaining

20 %. The committee referred to, — which is the lineal descendant of Lady Lowther's Relief Committee, — has been distributing grain for seed. Besides this, Hadji Adil Bey, Governor of Adrianople, has received from the central government a grant of Lt. 2,000 for aid in rebuilding houses. "What are these among so many?" Not more than from two to five liras can be given per family to a few of the suffering families. Winter however, is near, and there is sure to be a terrible lot of misery in this hard-stricken region.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Sir Louis Mallet, the new British Ambassador to the Porte, was on Thursday last received in formal audience by His Majesty the Sultan. The words exchanged upon the presentation by the Ambassador of his credentials were most cordial.

Ambassador W. W. Rockhill and Mrs. Rockhill returned from the United States last week, arriving by train on Thursday.

The third order of the Shefakat has been conferred on Miss Ellen Block, daughter of Sir Adam Block, in recognition of her services to wounded Ottoman soldiers.

The business school for girls, announcement regarding which was made last week, was opened on Saturday last by the Minister of Public Instruction. The Ministers of Interior and of Public Works were also present, as was the Prefect of the City, also other notables.

THE PROVINCES.

Dr. Hamparisoum Güleserian, a graduate of Euphrates College, has been secured by the Board of Managers as associate physician to the College, relieving Dr. Atkinson of many petty calls on his time.

Last week the branch line connecting Alexandretta with the Baghdad Railroad at Toprak-Kalé, near Osmanié, was formally thrown open to traffic. This connection with the Mediterranean is expected to be of great value to the Baghdad Railroad.

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The great Hindia barrage, on the Euphrates near Hillé, south of Baghdad, has at last been completed. Further notice next week.

Mrs. William Sellar, of Bebek, passed away last Saturday evening after an illness of several months. She was in her 82nd year.

OTHER LANDS.

Commencing in March next, the Cunard S. S. Co. will place on their Liverpool-Boston service their two large steamers "Caronia" and "Carmania," of 18 knots speed and 20,000 tons gross tonnage, which are at present on the Liverpool-New York mail service. These, with the "Franconia" and "Laconia," will make a weekly service between Liverpool and Boston, calling at Queenstown.

The formal opening of the new Missionary Home in Aurburndale occurred on Oct. 16th with appropriate ceremonies.

NOTES.

Miss Gladys Ruth Stephenson, of Oakland, Calif., has been appointed a missionary of the Woman's Board of Boston and is coming to Smyrna. She is a graduate of Pomona College, 1911, and has taken a full course in kindergarten training. Miss Stephenson sails for Naples on Nov. 15th from New York on the "Princess Irene."

Miss Harriet J. Fischer, of Wheaton, Ill., a niece of President Blanchard of Wheaton College and a graduate of that college last year, has been secured for a three years' term of service at Adana.

Rev. L. D. Woodruff, of Philippopolis, sailed from New York on the Cunarder "Caronia" for Liverpool Oct. 18th on his return to his field, and was due in Philippopolis on Friday last.

Rev. Marcellus Bowen, D. D., Agent of the American Bible Society, left on Wednesday last for Philippopolis, and returned on Saturday.

Rev. F. W. Macallum, D. D., has gone to Cairo to attend a meeting of the Lucknow Literature Committee, of which he is a member.

Rev. Edward B. Haskell, D. D., of Salonica has an article in the September number of the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*, entitled "At the Storm Centre of the Balkans," which is illustrated and illuminating.

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CARPATIA (23,243 " " " ")	Nov. 9th. "
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ULTONIA (18,036 " " " ")	" 30th. "

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