

The Orient.

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AMBASSADOR ROCKHILL LEAVES.

Hon. William Woodville Rockhill, for the past two years and three months American Ambassador at Constantinople, and Mrs. Rockhill left on Monday by the Russian steamer "Grand Duke Constantine," for Odessa on their way to the Far East. They go via St. Petersburg and the Siberian Railroad, to the station of Verkhni Udinsk, east of Lake Baikal, whence they travel by carriage 250 miles southwards to Urga, the capital of the State of Mongolia. Later they go on to Peking, where they expect to spend some time, returning to America in May, 1914.

Ambassador Rockhill has been so able a representative of American interests here, and has the situation so well in hand, that the entire American colony in Constantinople regrets his departure, and the necessity of a change at this juncture. The energetic and helpful interest Mrs. Rockhill has shown in the work of the Red Cross will also be sorely missed. The best wishes of *The Orient* go with them on their fascinating journey.

Last Friday afternoon a reception was tendered Ambassador and Mrs. Rockhill by Constantinople College and Robert College jointly, in the marble hall of the Mousouros Mansion at Arnaoutkeuy. The American colony was quite largely represented, and of our British friends, Sir Edwin Pears and Miss Pears, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Poynter were there. President Gates in a few felicitous words expressed the regret of the Americans of the city at the departure of the Ambassador and Mrs. Rockhill, and good wishes for their journey. Mr. Rockhill responded with much feeling. Miss Taylor then rendered a piece on the piano, and tea was served by a committee of ladies from the two colleges.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH ARRIVES.

His Beatitude Mgr. Zaven, the new Armenian Patriarch, reached Constantinople last Thursday, Nov. 20th, on the Ottoman steamer "Gül Djemal" (the former White Star liner "Germanic"). He landed at Kavak, at the quarantine station, where a room had been placed at his disposal by order of the Government. A launch conveyed up to this point quite a delegation of governmental representatives deputed to receive this high functionary. Perhaps never before has the Ottoman Government shown such honors to an Armenian patriarch. The delegates included Ali Münif Bey, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior; Azmi Bey, Director

general of Police; Nouri Bey, General Secretary of the Grand Vizierate; Beha Bey, Director of Religious Cults; Major Shükri Bey, Chief of Staff of the First Army Corps, Erjümen Ekrem Bey, Master of Ceremonies, and others.

It was shortly after 8 A. M., but already some Armenian ecclesiastical representatives had met His Beatitude, having spent the night at Beikoz so as to be on hand when he arrived. Soon two Bosphorus steamers arrived, the one conveying the former Armenian deputies, Vartkes Effendi, Kegham Effendi, Dr. DagHAVARIAN, Kelekian Effendi of the *Sabah*, Rev. Hovsep Djedjizian, etc.; the other chartered by the Armenian society "Miatsial." Greetings were exchanged, and the Patriarch with his grand escort was conveyed on board No. 68 to Koum Kapou, on the Marmora. The journey of about 15 miles was accomplished in about an hour. At the quay at Koum Kapou a detachment of infantry with a military band did the honors. Proceeding on foot to the Patriarchal Church, the new Patriarch was met just before he reached there by the *Locum Tenens*, who invested him with the patriarchal insignia. A *Te Deum* was chanted in the church, and later His Beatitude received the felicitations of the various governmental and ecclesiastical delegates at the patriarchate.

On Friday, in the presence of the Armenian National Assembly convened at the patriarchal church, the new Patriarch took the solemn oath of loyalty to the Constitution and to the Nation. The occasion was again one of unusual interest by reason of the presence of two former patriarchs, Archbishops Yeghishe Tourian and Maghakia Ormanian.

Yesterday the Patriarch was received in solemn audience by His Majesty the Sultan, who conferred on him the grand cordon of the *Medjidie*.

THE "AVEDAPER" FOR 1914.

Beginning with the new year, Rev. A. B. Schmavonian and Rev. H. A. Jezizian will be associated with Dr. Macallum in the editorial management of the *Avedaper*. In this way the paper will be brought into closer touch with its constituency and so will be able to render more efficient service. Arrangements have been made for articles of permanent worth, to appear during 1914 by leading Armenian ecclesiastics, educationalists, doctors, writers, including some of the best known women writers, as well as by missionaries engaged in various departments of work in Turkey. It is hoped also that articles will be secured from prominent European and American writers and scholars who are interested in Armenian affairs.

The publication and business management of the *Avedaper* is to be in the hands of the firm of H. Matteosian, which means that the mechanical get-up of the paper and everything connected with business correspondence, accounts, mailing, advertising etc. will be most carefully attended to.

There is every reason to believe that the *Avedaper* under its new editorial and business management will meet with a large measure of success. We heartily commend it to our readers and venture to point out that if they do not understand Armenian themselves it would be a very gracious and acceptable act to remit two dollars to the missionary editor Rev. F. W. Macallum, D.D., Bible House, Constantinople, requesting him to send the *Avedaper* in their name for a year to some Armenian, who, unable to subscribe for himself, would greatly appreciate such a gift.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ROBERT COLLEGE STUDENTS.

We hope soon to publish the annual statistical table of attendance at American Colleges in Turkey. Meanwhile the accompanying table kindly furnished us by the registrar of Robert College is of interest as showing the wide field that this College is influencing.

Location	College	Preparatory	Engineering	Total
Constantinople	89	150	20	259
Turkey (outside				
Cons/plc)	38	40	2	80
Bulgaria	38	35	—	73
Roumania	14	22	—	36
Russia	12	23	1	36
Greece	13	20	2	35
Albania	5	11	—	16
Servia	—	6	—	6
Egypt	2	—	—	2
Montenegro	—	1	—	1
	Total attendance			544

OTTOMAN AVIATORS SUCCESSFUL.

Apropos of the successful flight of three Turks from here to Adrianople and return two days ago, the *Tanin* of yesterday says:—

We give our readers a bit of news that will rejoice them greatly, for it proves that the Ottoman aviators have made a good step forwards. Our bird-men have succeeded in making the flight from San Stefano to Adrianople and return within a few hours. It is an unprecedented accomplishment in the history of Ottoman aviation. Three aeroplanes, which left the aerodrome at San Stefano yesterday morning at eight, reached Adrianople at 9:57 and alighted without incident. One of them was managed by Captain Fassa Bey, who had Captain Feizi Bey for a passenger; the second by Lieut.

Fehmi Bey accompanied by Captain Aziz Bey, and the third by the aviator Fazil Bey, with an unnamed passenger.

The sudden appearance of these brave voyagers on the horizon at Adrianople evoked great joy in the city, and the inhabitants, at the sight of three aeroplanes at once, gave them a warm welcome. After they had alighted, our aviators rested a while, and then after visiting the military commandant and the Vali, they took their places in the aeroplanes and left the city at 2:45 p. m. They reached San Stefano safe and sound at 4:50. We must not forget to add that our aviators did not alight anywhere en route either going or coming. They made 200 kilometres in a straight flight without stop. According to this our aviators made 100 kilometres an hour, though on the return their time was 13 minutes longer because of the wind against them.

We are enchanted with the progress shown recently by our brave aviators. We can well believe after this aerial journey that the science of aviation has made real progress among us. We feel we must heartily congratulate our devoted aviators at the advance they have shown.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

Another number of this quarterly organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has just appeared. It contains interesting reports of commercial conditions in Syria, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Servia and Bulgaria, in Samsoun, Adana, Jerusalem, Smyrna, Haifa and Aintab. An interview with Consul E. Sauer of Baghdad is published, on developments in Mesopotamia. There is an interesting extract from the U. S. Consular Reports on the world's supply of Emery, which commodity comes from the Greek Islands and from Asia Minor near Smyrna. The plans of the International Health Commission in Jerusalem are described. One of the most interesting articles is by Prof. Herbert A. Gibbons, formerly of Robert College, on the Home of the Meerschaaum Pipe, wherein he describes what he saw of the meerschaaum industry while on a visit to Eski Shehir. In another paper are set forth the advantages of Constantinople harbor and the Bosphorus for the use of motor boats, and the opportunity here offered to American firms. This number contains sketches of the late George W. Sheldon, President of the National Business League of America, and Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, both, we believe, honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce. A sketch is given of the new German-Turkish Academy of Commerce and Technology, the first step towards which has been taken by the opening of a German-Turkish preparatory school in Stamboul this fall. Of interest to our missionary readers are articles descriptive of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial School, and of the heliograph used by the Riggs brothers at Harpout. There are besides nearly a score of articles, shorter or longer, in French, for the *Review* has a considerable circulation among those who do not use English readily. In fact it is a very valuable bond between the trade interests of America and those of the Levant.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DANGER?

By REV. G. B. ADANALIAN, BROUSA.

In 1456, Halley's comet reappeared. It was supposed to indicate the success of Mohammed II., who had already taken Constantinople, and was threatening the whole Christian world. Pope Calixtus III. therefore ordered extra "Ave Marias" to be repeated by everybody, and a prayer was added as follows: "Lord, save us from the devil, the Turk, and the comet." From the innocent comet also, whose brilliant tail reached from horizon to zenith!

Today we see another comet whose brilliant rays already reach almost all parts of the earth. Is it not strange that there are other religious leaders who dare to call it a danger? It is "the Sunday School Danger."

In this blessed country of ours Sultan Hamid used to fear and forbid every new and brilliant endeavor. And today this opinion about the Sunday School is of that same sort.

Making a résumé of this article it would be as follows:—

1. Robert Raikes opened his school for neglected, rowdy hooligans off the street, and it is wrong and dangerous to go outside of that element.

2. The Sunday School spoils or injures family life.

3. The attendance of children at Sunday School is a cause of their coldness toward the church.

4. Parents become careless and lazy in their duty toward their children.

5. The fact is, instruction of parents at home is much better than that of teachers in Sunday School.

6. Therefore the children of Christian parents should never set foot in a Sunday School, but only after they are mature should they go to instruct others.

In answer to these statements, we must first agree that the writer of this article is not at all familiar with the state of Sunday Schools in these Bible lands of ours. Those who attend Sunday Schools or young people's societies here do not stay away from church on that account. Nor is the Sunday School an institution especially for children. Thither parents and children go together. It is one half of the religious services of Sunday. Indeed in many places the Sunday School is held in the morning and the preaching service in the afternoon.

Secondly: Whatever sort of Gospel teaching, be it in homes, churches or Sunday Schools, which discourages persons of any age, children or adults, from attending church services, makes parents lazy, or destroys family life, is not true gospel teaching. Bible teaching rather deepens parental and filial love, family, church and national relations and duties. And this should be so. The real danger is not in the Sunday School, but in the question of whether the Gospel is or is not well taught there. It was this fear that once made the papal church forbid the common people even to read the Scriptures.

Thirdly: The Sunday School lasts but one hour in seven days, or one hour out of 168. If parents teach their children

nothing during the 168 hours and expect to teach them the Bible merely during that one hour of Sunday School, woe be to those parents! Or if they think their duty done by sending their children to the Sunday School, you may set those parents down as ignorant of Christianity, and try to instruct their children well in Sunday School.

Fourth: The writer of this article, ignorant of the state of Sunday Schools in our land, seems to be ignorant also of the feelings of Christian parents. A Christian parent during the six days of the week speaks often to the children about their salvation; family prayer is a daily occurrence in that home. Besides speaking of such spiritual duties often, a true parent desires that at least Sunday by Sunday his children hear God's Word from another's mouth,— the preacher's, the Sunday School teacher's, or the comrade's in the Y.M.C.A. Will not this be more useful?

Fifth: The opinion of the writer of this article is opposed to pedagogical principles as well. Merely home training cannot be considered complete; for children, after all the training they get the whole week from their parents, need the additional verbal instruction of others. Besides, both children and older persons find pleasure in associating, playing and studying with those of their own age; otherwise life becomes burdensome. Then too, if in a home there are children of 6, 10, 16 and 20 years, these cannot all be taught as one class. Their respective abilities and needs differ. The lesson or advice given to one cannot be given to another, nor should it. Indeed the sermon given in church seldom meets the varying needs of those of differing ages. It is just these varying needs of those of differing ages that are met by seating the corresponding ones side by side under a Sunday School teacher.

The Sunday School of the present age is established on pedagogical principles. It is a most successful and important institution, instructing as it does those of all ages in the Holy Scriptures.

The "danger" is in the lack of the true Christian spirit, in which case the aim will fail of realization, and every sort of effort,— in church, in home, in Sunday School,— becomes sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal.

Sixth: The Sunday School is not an end, but is simply one of the means towards that end. The steamer and the train, the telescope and the microscope, are not goals, but ways of reaching the goal. Sometimes in the hands of an ignorant or careless captain the steamer may be wrecked, and thousands of persons perish. The disasters and the dangers are not the fault of the steamer but of the captain that commands the steamer. So too, the object of the Sunday School is to lead to heaven and to save souls. The church is under obligation to educate its children besides preaching to them. Considering the church as a great family, the fathers and mothers therein should educate the children of that great family, just as should the parents in a small family.

To render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's, is a duty. The man of faith has a variety of duties. He is not excused from one because he

has performed another, nor can he emphasize the one and therefore neglect the other. They are the complement one of the other. "Go ye . . . teaching them" (Matt. 28:19).

MAKE DISCIPLES . . . TEACHING THEM.

FEMININE ARITHMETIC.

We were on a large fishing-boat, making the run from Tiberias to the site of Capernaum. The dragoman accompanied our little party, and, as dragomans will, kept up an intermittent fire of information about everything within range of vision. It was labor thrown away, for we had all posted ourselves well on the Lake and its surroundings before starting; but it soon proved to be worse than lost labor. Some of the dragoman's statements seemed questionable, — were at least at variance with the infallible Bædecker; and the elderly lady of the party was not slow to correct him with a terse decisiveness that would have quenched most men at once. But the dragoman had a thick skin, and several times argued his points, only to be finally floored with the extinguishing statement that Bædecker was not in agreement with him, and that was enough.

Presently the question of the dimensions of the lake was mooted. "It is six miles wide and thirteen long," said the lady. "Six and a half miles wide and fifteen long," corrected the dragoman. "Six miles wide and thirteen long," reiterated the lady in a firm voice and with a nod of the head that dismissed the question. "That is what Bædecker says, and it must be right. The dimensions of the lake are very easily remembered. It is just twice as long as it is broad, and one over!"

Samokov, Bulgaria.

R. T.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN IN SYRIA.

Under this title the Beirut correspondent of the *Near East* writes: —

Recent French activities in connection with new railway concessions in Syria fully bear out President Poincaré's unequivocal declarations, a few months ago, as to the importance of France's economic interests in this country, and her determination to fully protect and develop these interests. As a matter of fact, France has not only the predominant interest, but she has so far been the sole European nation to exploit the economic resources of Syria. Apart from the Hedjaz Railway and its present and projected extensions, all the railway lines in Syria are exclusively French, and so are the Beirut Port and Quay Company, and the Gas Company. Even the Beirut Water Company, once the sole surviving sign of British economic interests in Syria, has ended by passing into French hands. In the educational field the French also take the lead. In the principal centre, Beirut, in spite of the munificent patronage of American millionaires and the prodigious activity of the President, the American College is being outrivalled by the French University directed by the Jes-

uit Fathers and backed by Government subventions. The University has already preceded the American College by founding this year a College of Law and a College of Engineering. The expulsion of clerical orders and congregations from France has determined a further influx of Frenchmen and money into Syria; and, not satisfied with the considerable output of clerical talent and wealth, the French Government is strongly backing the educational activities of the Mission Laïque. Indeed, French moral activities are not confined to Syria, but embrace all the Near East, and it is in the economic field that her insistent claim to priority is most evident.

The following list of railway lines in Syria will give an idea of the importance of France's economic interests therein, and of the validity of her claim to superior consideration and privileged rights: —

	Kilometres
Beirut-Damascus, narrow-gauge with cogwheel,	149
Damascus-M'zerib, > >	103
Rayak-Aleppo, standard gauge	331
Homs-Tripoli, > >	102
Jerusalem-Jaffa, narrow gauge	87
Beirut-Maameltein, > > suburban	19
Maameltein-Jbeil, (to be constructed soon)	15
Total	806

The only other railway lines in Syria which are not French are those of the Hedjaz Railway, viz. —

Haifa-Damascus, narrow-gauge	285
Haifa-Acre, > >	23
Afoulé-Jerusalem, (under construction, 23 km. built)	120
Total	428

Even Germany had finally to recognize the superiority of these claims. The reported grant to the French of a concession for an extension from Aleppo to Meskene on the Euphrates seems to afford further confirmation of a Franco-German entente. The French Railway has the right to an extension from Aleppo to Biredjik on the Euphrates. Meskene lies about a hundred miles south of Biredjik, and it is rational to suppose that Biredjik, which forms rather a part of Asia Minor, and lies more within the German zone, may have been substituted for Meskene. There is also reason to suppose that the Rayak-Lydd Railway scheme has entered the domain of reality, and that the Ottoman Government has finally had to agree to the Jordan Valley tracé. This might presuppose the conclusion of the negotiations for the taking over by the French Company of the Haifa-Deraa branch of the Hedjaz Railway. The acquisition of this branch is of vital importance to the French. By bringing down the freight rates to nominal figures the Hedjaz Railway has lately been crippling the French cogwheel line between Damascus and Beirut. Once the Haifa-Deraa branch passes into the hands of the French Company, the whole network of railways present and prospective, in Syria will practically be exclusively French.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 26, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day. After the signature of the treaties of peace, after "bumper" crops in so many sections of the country, with so many signs of bettering political and economic conditions through the country, and especially in view of such unprecedented open doors for Christian opportunity throughout this land, it ought not to be hard for Americans residing in Turkey to give hearty thanks tomorrow. War has made people more thoughtful than perhaps ever before. The Government places fewer obstacles in the way of our efforts, and the people in general are, we think, more responsive. The Colleges and High Schools are more crowded than ever, and in several of them Greek and Turk and Bulgar study peacefully side by side and form really fast friendships under the genial protection of Old Glory. The general health of the Americans in this Empire is good, and there are no cholera epidemics.

Glancing at our own country, we note that despite the gloomy forebodings of Progressives and staunch Republicans, the Democratic administration has not yet wrecked the country nor caused a financial panic. Contrary to the expectation of many European politicians, war with Mexico has not yet broken out, and the sympathies of Europe seem to be leaning rather toward President Wilson than toward Huerta.

After all, the purpose of Thanksgiving Day is to give thanks to God for His goodness, and not to man for his. And we have reasons for encouragement to zealous endeavor quite similar to those of St. Paul when he said: "For a great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries."

— "And sae the Laird be thankit!"

The aviator Daucourt is credited with saying that while crossing the Bosphorus he saw the international squadron at anchor in the harbor. This was before the French Admiral brought his one cruiser in, so that what he saw must have been the Embassy despatch-boats, seven of them, drawn up in a white line off Sali Bazar. For the International Squadron has left us. One by one they weighed anchor and slip-

ped out to sea, till not a single one remains. Nobody raises an outcry at such desertion, for circumstances are totally changed since one year ago, and nobody fears now any outbreak of riots or disorder. Such an international squadron was a cheerful sight, however, and we miss them. It was an unusual opportunity to study flags, to watch wig-wagging by day and electric light signals by night, to see foreign marines at drill, on deck and in boats, and to note the conduct of officers and men while on shore-leave. Yet our normal life is probably better for us. There is no doubt the presence of foreign men-of-war sent to preserve order was irritating to most Turks, who naturally resented the implication that they could not keep order themselves. And probably international feelings are quieter now, without the fleet constantly in sight.

After all, however, the safety and tranquillity of the city will be assured, not by any force or influence from without, but by two factors within. One is a strong municipal government coupled with an efficient police force. Under the energetic lead of the present Prefect, Dr. Djemil Pasha, much is being done along this line. And the other is a deepened moral and spiritual force in the hearts of the people. And this is the prime object of all truly Christian and missionary effort, and this too will be brought about.

NOTICES.

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*.

Mr. A. T. Daghlian, Professor of Music in Anatolia College, Marsovan, will spend the coming year in Germany. He is an expert in piano matters; and will gladly secure for schools or for homes in Turkey pianos directly from reliable factories in Germany at very moderate prices. Correspondence may be addressed to him at

KANALSTR. 7, IV., CHARLOTTENBURG, BERLIN.

5-4

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Nov. 30.

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:15, p. m., Rev. Rev. Robert Frew.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

During the past week five suspected cases of cholera, five certified cases, and five deaths are recorded in this city.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The first of a series of informal social gatherings for the professors and instructors was held at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Lawrence on Nov. 15th. A similar gathering will be held about the middle of each month at the same home.

The first number of the monthly college paper "Campus Notes" appeared last week. For this we are indebted to Mr. Harlow—who is evidently "the right man in the right place," as he instinctively finds the needed outlet or line of expansion and then enthusiastically develops it.

It is always a pleasure to see the athletic form and optimistic countenance of our valued friend, Mr. Jacob. On the 18th he addressed a meeting of the Faculty and Staff, and we really felt new courage when Mr. Jacob told of the steady progress of the work in Constantinople under the able and successful management of Secretary Davis; of the work in Beirut under the leadership of Secretary Bardiweel in the city and Mr. Dodge in the Syrian Protestant College, and of the work in Jerusalem under Secretary Donnithorne. We felt especially proud and grateful to God that we, at least, had an especially trained and qualified man—Mr. Harlow—at work in our college. On Nov. 19th Mr. Jacob addressed the student body at morning chapel, and on various occasions he spoke to smaller bodies of students—always with simple, practical, inspiring messages.

The formal inauguration of the new plant at Paradise has been set for the week beginning Jan 11th. The Conference of American Colleges in Turkey will also be held here during that week. Full details will be given, as soon as plans are made, to the readers of the *Orient*.

Smyrna, Nov. 19, 1913.

C. W. L.

ARMENIA'S FRIENDS.

"Travelers coming from Armenia are not a little puzzled. They report nothing like general outrages, but a good many killings and acts of brigandage by the Kourds, and as their result, and as a sequel of the war, a large and continuous exodus of the Armenian people into Russian territory. It is now Russia's continual care to foster the notion of Russian motherliness, not the least curious sign of which was the translation into Russian in 1910, by the wife of a high functionary at Tiflis, of Mr. Lynch's famous book on Armenia, including its many reflections on the now abandoned Loban-off policy. But Russia has a rival in Germany, which has placed consuls at Van and Erzurum, and these gentlemen do not a little to countervail the active Russian propaganda. Our own [Britain's] retirement from this curious competition in patronage seems to be complete. Our consuls are gone; our *désintéressement* is almost proclaimed."

— *The Nation*, Nov. 15.

A MISSIONARY SURVEY OF 1913.

The January number of the *International Review of Missions* will contain a 'Missionary Survey of 1913' by Mr. J. H. Oldham, some 30,000 words in length, based on the Reports of Missionary Societies and organizations in the mission field, on a regular examination of 250 magazines, newspapers and reviews, both general and missionary, and on personal communications from over 150 correspondents in all parts of the world. The international resources at the service of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference have been fully utilised to make this connected literary record of a year so full of world-wide political, social and religious significance unique in value to students of Missions. Ministers will find in this Survey a background for the missionary propaganda of their own denomination. The material is grouped under different countries, including all the mission fields and the Home Base in America, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe; side-notes facilitate reference to the various topics, and the main published sources of information are indicated in foot-notes.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Quite a large number of Ottoman officers, prisoners in Greece for several months, have arrived the past week in this city. The rest of the prisoners are being transported also to Turkey.

The Greek dailies of this city, to the number of seven, have this week been suspended by the military authorities, which has led to a formal protest by the Holy Synod.

Negotiations are in progress between Turkey and Servia for a definite peace treaty. They will shortly be taken up also with Montenegro. The treaty with Greece was ratified by the Sultan on Sunday.

His Majesty the Sultan has conferred on the French Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère the grand cordon of the Osmanieh, and on Vice-Admiral Nicol the grand cordon of the Medjidieh.

In reply to the demand of the Armenian Patriarchate that the Armenian deputies to Parliament be elected by the Armenian electors and that their number be proportional to the Armenian population, the Government has replied through the Ministry of Justice that as the Chamber of Deputies represents not separate groups but the whole nation, such a law would be unconstitutional, and that the request of the patriarchate was illegal.

The local dailies announce that a gymnastic school will soon be started in the Ministry of Marine.

The French Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived in Constantinople harbor on board the cruiser "Jurien de la Gravière" on Sunday morning last. Yesterday the Admiral was formally received by the Sultan, who gave a gala dinner in his honor. The Admiral and his cruiser sailed away last evening.

A Belgian municipal inspector, M. Jean David, was accidentally drowned on Friday at the Sweet Waters of Europe, the horse he was riding falling with him in crossing the stream near Silihdar. He leaves a wife and infant child.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has decided to continue the sale and use of the special Adrianople stamps for another two weeks, till Monday, Dec. 8th, after which any stock remaining on hand at the post offices will be burned.

THE PROVINCES

Telegrams from Van report the annihilation of a band of brigands under a famous Kourdish chief, Seid Taha, 57 of them having been captured or killed.

The aviators, Daucourt and Roux, reached Konia Monday, having stopped at Eski Shehir and Ak Shehir.

On Nov. 27th and 28th will be held the exercises commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus.

We have just received the report of the American Hospital at Konia for the year 1912-13. It is well illustrated, and shows a total for the year ending June 30th, 1913, of 241 in-patients and 2,096 out-patients, and 344 operations. Of the 2,337 patients, 1,560 were Turks, 411 Armenians, 295 Greeks, 19 Kourds, 14 Circassians, and the rest scattering among 8 other nationalities.

A Students' Y. M. C. A. Conference of limited numbers is planned for next summer in the Lebanon Mountains, and will probably be held July 6th to 12th at Suk-ul-Gharb.

NOTES.

Miss Ruth E. Razez arrived in Constantinople on Wednesday last, Nov. 19th, and left the next day with Miss Kinney for Adabazar, where she will be engaged in teaching in the Girls' High School.

Dr. Dodd of Konia has been making a short visit in Angora, returning this week to Konia.

Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria has conferred on Miss Abbott, directress of the American Girls' Gymnasium, and on Rev. L. F. Ostrander, Director of the Boys' Gymnasium, both in Samokov, the decoration of the Red Cross. Never was the honour better deserved.

Twin daughters were born to Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Markham at Samokov on November 15th. All well.

Mr. A. L. M. Gottschalk, American Inspector of Consulates, who has been visiting in Sivas, left there Nov. 14th for Harpout.

Mr. Herbert B. King, the newly-appointed business agent for Samokov, sailed with his wife and Rev. Charles W. Merrill, Mrs. King's father, on Nov. 15th from New York for Trieste on the S. S. "Franconia" on their way to Samokov.

Miss Anna Welles, of the British-American Student Hostel in Paris, has been appointed Y.W.C.A. Secretary for Constantinople and is expected here next week. Miss Frances C. Gage, formerly Principal of the Girls' School at Marsovan and now visiting in Marsovan, has been appointed Traveling Y.W.C.A. Secretary for Turkey.

Mr. E. O. Jacob, Y.M.C.A. Traveling Secretary, returned on Sunday after a very satisfactory trip to Smyrna, Beirüt Tarsus, and other points.

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OTHER LANDS.

The meeting of the Continuation Committee at The Hague closed last Wednesday evening. On Friday the Queen of Holland, and her own request, entertained the delegates at luncheon, followed by a two hours' audience. Dr. Barton writes: "This has been the most important and significant of any meeting we have held. There are 32 members present, representing 11 countries." Dr. Barton went last Saturday to Prague, where he visits the American Board Mission.

Ghalib Kemali Bey, who has represented the Ottoman Government in the peace negotiations at Athens, is to become Ottoman Minister to Greece.

Athens will, as usual, hold Olympic games the coming spring, midway between the great international meets. The date has been set for April 29th to May 5th, 1914.

The report given last week that the American Minister in Mexico had been recalled and American interests committed to the German Minister, proves at least premature. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is still there as American Chargé d'Affaires.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, to Mr. Francis B. Sayre took place in Washington yesterday.

King Peter of Servia has conferred on King Constantine of Greece the insignia of the order of Karageorgevitch.

It is rumored that Djevad Bey, Counsellor of the Ottoman Embassy in Washington, will be appointed Ottoman Minister to Servia.

Baron Headley, an Irish member of the House of Lords, has become a convert to Mohammedanism.

The steamer "Louise," with many canal officials and their wives, was the first boat to pass through the entire Panama canal. She made the trip last week Monday.

The Spanish steamer "Balmes," with its cargo of cotton on fire, was rescued 650 miles east of Bermuda by the Cunarder "Pannonia" in answer to a wireless call, and all the 103 passengers and 56 crew saved.

Consul-General Bilinski, the Austro-Hungarian representative on the commission to trace the boundary between Greece and Albania, died at Yanina on Nov. 17th. Major Doughty-Wylie as the president of this commission, conveyed the intelligence to the Austrian Government.

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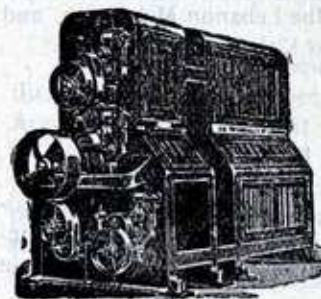
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SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 16th. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	" 30th. "
CARPATIA	(23,243 " " ")	Nov. 9th. "
IVERNIA	(24,879 " " ")	" 20th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 30th. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

ULTONIA	(18,036 tons displacement)	Oct. 7th. 1913
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	" 28th. "
CARPATIA	(23,243 " " ")	Nov. 7th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 28th. "

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