

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 43

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 22, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

THE NEW LIBRARY-MUSEUM

AT ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

This new structure of stone-and-iron is believed to be architecturally the finest building in the Vilayet of Sivas. It is not very large, 14×21 metres, is simple and chaste in style. There is one special element of beauty in it, — to our eyes at least, — our own students and friends in this country have contributed 900 liras of the 2000 liras or more which it has cost.

The building has, on the lower floor, the Treasurer's

BREAKING GROUND IN MARSOVAN.

When the Protestant community in Marsovan pulled down their old church last spring in order to make way for the new one, they demolished the basement rooms wherein the community schools has been conducted for many years. The site is large enough for the new church, but not large enough for schools. It had been the expectation of the Mission Station and Anatolia College to erect a new Home for younger preparatory students when that could be accomplished. But as the friends of the Protestant community were left without school premises, and much desired to buy the old Home, it was sold to them. The Protestant community schools are now established in this building. Older missionaries will remember it as the former location of the Girls' School. For a number of years more recently it has accommodated 50 College boys between the ages of 12 and 15. For the current school year temporary arrangements were made for such of the Home boys as were left over from last year,

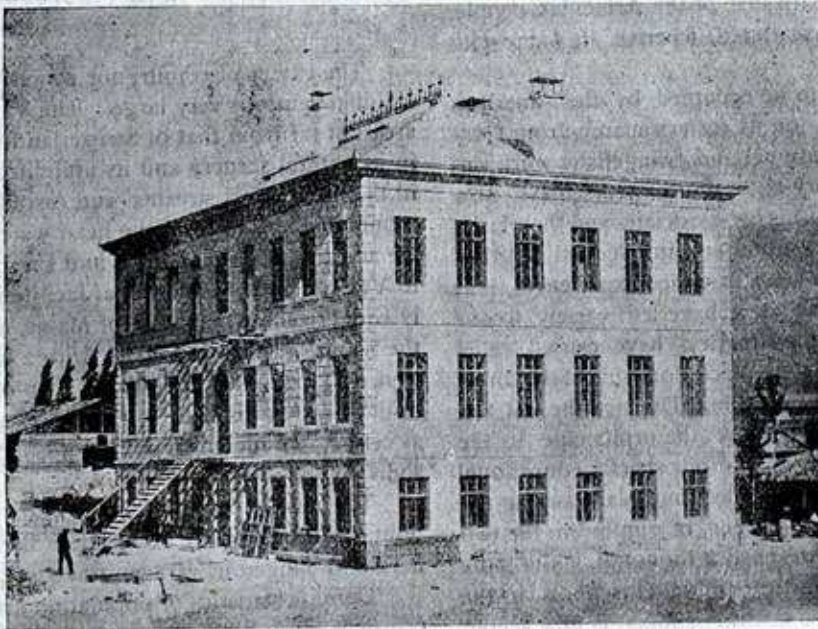
rooms. a large Faculty or Council room and two class rooms. On the middle floor is the library, also two spacious reading rooms. On the third floor is the museum, a Natural Science class room in amphitheatre style, and two Curator's rooms. There is a spacious attic and sky-light for the staircases.

This year 400 students are crowding into the College. and great numbers are necessarily rejected. Two other large buildings are in process of erection: Union Hall, and the Home for young preparatories, but the work of building fails to keep up with the crowd of applicants.

C. C. TRACY.

and no new students under 15 years of age were admitted as boarders. There was already a good site for the new Home. The funds resulting from the sale of the old building provided a starter on the new. October first in the early morning

an enthusiastic group of Home boys gathered on the new ground which is north of the present College premises, and after a brief prayer ground was broken for the new structure. The plans provide for a series of three school buildings and the principal's house. This house and one of the school buildings will be begun immediately, leaving room for growth by the erection of the other buildings of the quadrangle as time and circumstances permit. These two buildings, it is expected, will be ready for the opening of the next school year



THE NEW LIBRARY-MUSEUM AT ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

in September, 1914. In spite of the lack of the Home, and in spite of the refusal of many late applicants, the number of students in the College is greater at this writing than ever at any one time in the past, namely, 392. W.

[N. B. The old building was used for the Girls' School till 1894, and since then as the Boys' Home.]

PLANS FOR A COLLEGE AT VAN.

In these days, the calls on the Lord's stewards for help in various places and for different objects are legion, but the Lord lets the ability of His servants keep pace with His demands upon them, and they are more and more learning the blessedness of giving.

We want to present and urge the claims of a new undertaking, which we believe that the Lord, through us, is preparing to establish in the city of Van, Turkey, viz., a College Department of the already existing American School.

Van city is the centre of the *vilayet* of the same name, situated at the north-east corner of Asiatic Turkey, its eastern border joining that of Persia, while on the north, only a narrow strip of the vilayet of Erzroum separates it from the Russian Caucasus. At the convergence of the boundaries of these three Empires stands the hoary peak of Ararat, crowned with eternal snow, and reminding us that here was the second cradle of the race. Van city lies on the eastern border of the beautiful blue lake whose name it shares, whose surface is 5,500 feet above tide water, while lofty mountains, several of them extinct volcanoes, tower around it on every side. Van is an ancient town whose existence began in pre-historic times, while cuneiform inscriptions abound, graven on its central rock and in other places, containing records of races contemporary with Sennacherib and the Babylonian dynasty which he represented. The best known of these was inscribed by Xerxes the Great. For many centuries the history of Van is interwoven with that of the Armenian people, and they, however widely scattered, cherish its name with enthusiastic regard.

Van was the last place to be occupied by the American Board, as a Mission station, on its eastern march from Constantinople, where its educational and evangelistic work was inaugurated nearly a century ago. Forty years have now elapsed since the writer with his two associates and their families began work here for the moral and intellectual uplift of its people. They have been years of varied experiences, war and famine, pestilence and massacre have lent variety to our life, while the exigencies of the situation have caused relief and orphanage work to take their place alongside of the direct educational and evangelistic routine. During the last few years we have been able to transfer the orphanage to the hands of our German friends, and so our strictly educational work has forged forward, taking a leading place among the schools of the city, and the number of pupils in the two schools on our premises has reached a thousand, while more than two hundred more gather in our branch schools in the walled city. Each of the two central schools is now seeing the completion of a large and commodious building for its accommodation. Among the Armenians a very strong desire for education has developed, and two schools besides our own have reached high school grade, and there is now a very general demand for a still higher institution to crown the educational work, and for several years we have been urged to establish a college here. We appreciate the reasonableness

of the demand and have been passing it along to the attention of our Board. At last our hearts are cheered by the news that the Prudential Committee has decided to raise our existing school to college grade, and we take pleasure in embodying the following extracts from the official announcement in this appeal.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

"The Prudential Committee of the American Board, after careful investigation and long consideration, and also in response to the repeated request of the Eastern Turkey Mission, have heartily and enthusiastically voted approval of the advancement of the High School in Van to the grade of a College with the understanding that it will at once proceed to develop its courses, enlarge its faculty and plant, and increase its endowment, so as to take its students in a worthy and effective manner through a full course of college study.

"The Prudential Committee of the American Board is authorized to act as the Trustees of the College. It will gladly receive and hold funds given for permanent endowment of the College and will also gladly receive and transmit any funds that may be given for plant and equipment or for running expenses. It commends this College, its field and its work, to all to whom this may come, as worthy of substantial and liberal support.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) JAMES L. BARTON,

"Foreign Secretary."

The extent of country for which Van is the natural educational centre is very large. The Van vilayet alone has an area not far from that of Switzerland, and much resembles it in its natural scenery and its unlimited supply of "white coal" in the numberless streams and cascades which flow from its mountain sides to form the head waters of the Tigris. When we add the vilayets of Bitlis and Erzroum, which also look to Van for higher educational facilities, we have an area nearly equal to the whole state of Maine, and when we also add the Salmas region, in Persia, with a large Armenian population, and a similarly populated strip of the Russian Caucasus, both of which districts will find Van their nearest educational centre, we include a section not far from the size of Missouri.

The nearest existing college for this vilayet is at Harpout, which can only be reached by ten or fifteen days of hard and dangerous caravan travel.

Definite statistics of population are not attainable, as no census is taken here, but probably 250,000 would not be an excessive estimate for the Van vilayet, while the other two vilayets together have two, perhaps three, times as large a population. Even the Kourds and the village Armenians are beginning to reach the point where education is appreciated and desired, while the Armenians living in the cities have long since passed this point, nearly all their children attending school, and besides American schools, every large city

has one high-school or more fitted to become the feeder for a college and which needs and calls for a college to crown its own work and encourage its own patrons.

But while we find a very large Armenian population, yet the majority of the population is Moslem, Turks, or Kourds. Some of the Turks are already asking for schools and a college where they can send their boys, and we are very desirous to secure an entrance for elevating ideas among this large Moslem people, and we deem it our duty and high privilege to make provision for supplying their needs.

It is immensely important for the future welfare of this land that the higher education given to its youth should be a Christian, but non-sectarian education, and this is what our institutions stand for.

Here, then, is a field, extensive, needy, hopefully inviting and already beginning to ask for such an institution as that for which we are appealing.

We hope and expect that our Armenian friends now scattered in many lands, but retaining their interest in and love for their native country, and especially for this cradle of their race, will gladly contribute a generous share of the funds needed to furnish the modest endowment which may enable us to start this institution.

The writer is glad to announce that he has been able personally to secure a suitable site for buildings and for an adjoining athletic field, sufficient to meet the needs of the institution for many years, so that, with the greater confidence, he can appeal to friends to furnish suitable buildings and equipment and endowment for four or five professorships. As compared with similar institutions in Europe or America, the endowment expected at the start would be very modest. We do not as yet think in units of millions, but shall be content for the present with an invested fund of from one to two hundred thousand dollars (L. T. 22730 to 45460) a sum which many of the Lord's stewards could easily give from their individual means. But the greater part of the friends who are now interested in this field are the possessors of much more moderate fortunes. We hope, however, that in many instances, both among Armenians and among American and European friends, they will incline to unite in groups, each of which may be able to contribute what is needed for some one object, the erection of a building, the equipment of a gymnasium or laboratory, or the endowment of a professorship.

We feel that we are presenting a most attractive opening to any one seeking an investment which shall bring large returns in the building up of Christian character, the elevation of family life and in nation-building, here among the relics of historic peoples, but where long ages of oppression and misgovernment have brought degradation, ignorance, and vice.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. RAYNOLDS.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Negotiations between Greece and Turkey are proceeding very satisfactorily, and the prospect of an early settlement of the questions still pending seems bright. Both countries evidence a conciliatory spirit. The tone of the Ottoman press also has been mollified. The repatriation of demobilized Ottoman troops continues, and many thousands have been sent homeward by steamer and by Anatolian railway. Four army corps, or eighty thousand men, are however to be kept hereafter as a permanent garrison at Adrianople; and that city is to be more strongly fortified than ever. Within ten years, we are assured, the Turkish ambition is to make it the strongest fortress in Europe.

The Servians have ordered their troops, which had advanced into Albanian territory, to withdraw to the Servian side. This was in response to a somewhat peremptory demand of Austria, which sounded bellicose. Fighting between Albanians and Montenegrins has continued in a desultory way, resulting disastrously for the Albanians. The faction of Essad Pasha appears to be giving much trouble to Ismail Kemal Bey and his provisional government.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Commenting on the decision of the Government to call for new elections of Deputies for Parliament, the *Tanin* sees in this step a reassuring indication.

"The Ottoman Government by this courageous step has proved its peaceful intentions. For it is certain that a state that is preparing for an immediate and aggressive war would not take measures looking toward elections, which are one of the most serious internal operations. By this act the government loudly proclaims that in spite of recent rumors, it has no thought of repairing by war the evils of war and that it wishes to avoid all foreign worry so as to give its whole attention to internal progress and welfare. Demobilization on the one side and the opening of the electoral campaign on the other form two most weighty proofs of the sincerity of its pacific spirit, so unlike the strange attitude of Greece, for example. We are not doing this merely for the sake of winning the applause of Europe and throwing all the blame on Greece; for we know by experience that Europe is as incapable of justly meting out praise as of a right distribution of blame. We have no other desire but to consecrate all our efforts to the healing of our wounds and to let this abnormal situation, that has lasted so long, run its own natural course.

"The present Government had a perfect right to cancel the decree of closing given July 23rd (Aug. 5th) last, to refuse to recognize the illegal interpretation of the Senate, and to reassemble the old Chamber. But it recognizes that the long, sad period, filled with terrible disasters, that has passed since then, has brought in the life of the State changes too extensive to allow of reconciling easily the letter of the law

with realities. During the year most of the deputies have resigned their posts, the country has been transformed both materially and morally; national feelings have been overturned, and the return of the old Chamber is become impossible. It is therefore more practicable and more advantageous to constitute a new Chamber, since the former one is in danger of finding itself with too few members to be competent to proceed with the necessary constitutional amendments.

"By reaffirming its vote in favor of the old deputies, the nation will peacefully prove its attachment to the Constitution and will clearly show its reprobation of those who have trampled upon it. But the Government has nevertheless a duty to show that it does not approve, even tacitly, of the blow aimed at the Constitution; and its first step, on the opening of the new Chamber, should be to declare its opinion that it can never consider the step of July 23rd (Aug. 5th) as a legal precedent." [N. B. This refers to the quarrel between the Moukhtar Pasha Cabinet and the Deputies, which led to the dissolution of the last Chamber with the consent of the Senate. Ed.]

CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1878.

We print some extracts from the *Constantinople Messenger* of July to October, 1878, which throw light on life here thirty-five years ago, after the Russo-Turkish war.

"A few days ago the Prefecture of the city published a notice to the effect that the price of charcoal and firewood was to be reduced, complaints being widespread about the unprecedentedly high charges demanded by sellers. Charcoal is now sold at 100 paras the oke, and firewood from 80 to 85 piastres the *teheki*." [N. B. The present price is 30 to 40 paras the oke for charcoal and 27 to 35 piastres the *teheki* for firewood.]

"Dr. Schliemann is at present in Constantinople and purposes, we believe, resuming his excavations in the Troad. He is endeavoring to obtain from the Porte a guard of fifty regular soldiers to protect his effects on the spot, as well as the fruit of his researches, from the depredations of robbers."

"The new Bulgaria, the limits of which were settled at Berlin, will include 17,300 square miles, and the territory taken from Turkey by the Treaty of San Stefano and restored to her by the Berlin Congress comprises 30,700 square miles."

"A correspondent writes to urge the abolition of the Turkish method of stating time as one of the reforms that must be introduced before the work of regeneration can fairly begin. It might be continued for ecclesiastical purposes if necessary, but as its continuance in matters temporal is inconsistent with punctuality and accuracy, its abolition should precede all other reforms."

"In consequence of steps taken by the *Felva-kapoussou* or office of public worship in the department of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, an old prohibition, which had fallen in desuetude, forbidding the sale of wines, spirits, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, within a hundred yards of a mosque, has been revived and applied to all parts of Constantinople, Frank and Turkish quarters alike."

"In consequence of the great depreciation in the value of *kaïmé* [fractional paper money] — it fell as low in the course of yesterday afternoon as 317 piastres for the Turkish lira of 100 piastres — great difficulty was experienced yesterday in procuring bread. Even with the better class of families their bakers declined to accept *kaïmé* yesterday in payment of bread, and either left the bread without payment or required to be paid in silver or copper money."

"A story which has been propagated by a Roman paper about a secret treaty between England and the Porte, by which Egypt would be placed under an English protectorate, has been authoritatively contradicted both here and in Paris. A like contradiction is also given to the statement that Lord Salisbury recommended France to occupy Tunis as compensation." [N. B. One year later France and England took over the control of Egypt, and in 1881 France occupied Tunis.]

"With a view to mitigate the high price of bread, the Prefecture of Constantinople has opened a large bakery in Galata, near the Custom House, in which bread of better quality will be sold at 5½ piastres the oke, being 30 paras the oke cheaper than at the ordinary bakers, and bread of second quality at 5 piastres and 10 paras the oke, being 20 paras cheaper." [N. B. The price of ordinary bread of good quality today is 1¼ piastres the oke.]

SERVIANS RELENTLESSLY CRUEL.

Latest information from Rev. P. B. Kennedy at Durazzo indicate that the Servians, in driving back the Albanians after their recent attack, have been heartlessly butchering many innocent persons. It seems that in vacating some villages which were in acknowledged Albanian territory, the Servians stole some sheep, and in the process shot the protesting shepherds. This seems to have been the cause of the uprising of Albanians in the Dibre district, where 80,000 people rose against the Servians. Some secured arms from the Servians, others dug up rifles they had buried when the disarmament by the Turks was in progress, while the women fought with clubs and axes. Against these the Servians brought cannon and machine guns, and wreaked terrible vengeance on the Albanians. In the Gostivar, Reka and Kaza districts, to the east and northeast of Dibre, a total of 11,477 are reported as killed, and 3,185 homes burned. In at least three villages it is credibly reported that women and children to the number of several hundred were crowded into houses and burned alive. There are 20,000 refugees reported now in Elbasan and 15,000 in Tirana. The local authorities there are doing their best to feed the starving, but much help is needed.

While these facts and figures are from Albanian sources, Mr. Kennedy has attempted to verify them and believes them essentially trustworthy. What we learn from other sources as to Servian methods abundantly corroborates his estimate of their heartlessness in this campaign.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. OCTOBER 22, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Let every member of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross make an earnest effort to be present at the meeting which is called for next Tuesday, 3 P. M., at the American Consulate-General. Merely the hearing of the report of work done during this past memorable year will repay every one the effort of attending. It has been a high-water mark in the history of this young organization, and the record is one to be proud of. Come and listen, every one of you, and be convinced, and not only purr with sweet content but help the Chapter to decide how to carry on its good work for the coming year. While we all trust there will not be another war to provide such an emergency as called forth the energies of our community this past twelve months, there are always needy ones whose plight constitutes a clarion call for help. At this meeting, new officers are to be elected, for some who have served thus far are no longer to be in this country. Let the American colony take this opportunity also of helping to initiate the new quarters of the Consulate-General.

This week Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Armenian people celebrate the 1500th anniversary of the discovery of the Armenian alphabet, and the 400th anniversary of the printing of the first book in the Armenian language. Special services will be held in churches, a great procession will take place, and there will be addresses by representative men. Saint Mesrob Mashdots, who lived in the latter part of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth centuries, is regarded as the discoverer of the Armenian alphabet, though probably some letters may have been in use before his day and certainly some were added later. He was a learned man and a traveler and knew Greek, Persian and Assyrian as well as his own language. Most of the letters he took from the Greek alphabet, but the forms given to them were quite unlike the Greek, and approached more nearly to the Phœnician characters. The work of Mashdots was done about the year 404, in the town Samosata, on the west bank of the Euphrates not far from Ourfa. The first printed book in the Armenian characters was published at Amsterdam in 1512, by one Megha-

vor Hagop by name. It will be noticed that this week's celebration is the close of a year of commemoration, the opening of which was celebrated in Russia, at Etchmiadzin and elsewhere, last October, and would have been so celebrated here but for the war. A fund of a million roubles has been raised in Russia as a commemorative educational fund with which to start schools among Armenians wherever schools are lacking. To this fund contributions will be made here this week. We hope to give more extended notice of this interesting occasion next week.

We are humbly grateful for the responses that have come to us from not a few subscribers in reply to our request for hints on the better management of the ORIENT. With the help and cooperation of so many friends, we ought in time to earn admission to the class of "more discriminating editors." Unfortunately it has been physically impossible to act upon all the suggestions received, as they have at times been mutually contradictory. For example, after one good friend had suggested a broadening of the viewpoint of the paper so as to include some news from the outside world, came a letter from another good friend saying, "I wish you would not stick in things that have no connection with the Orient. I had rather have a smaller paper and have it concerned purely with the affairs indicated by its name." Another says, "Please don't print any more of those sermons," yet from other sources we learn that those sermons have been deeply appreciated and helpful. Another says, "Please do not quote articles, from literature nor from persons, devoted to proselytizing Jews; for the reason that such articles are invariably incorrect, grossly prejudiced, and are in contrariety to American principles of liberty and tolerance." We confess ourselves at a loss to know to what this refers.

In contrast to these "Don'ts," a really helpful hint has recently come to us, of which we are glad to take advantage. Our growing clientèle in Constantinople will appreciate the announcement that hereafter we shall print each week a sort of church bulletin, giving the names of the preachers at the Dutch Chapel, Bebek Church, Robert College and Constantinople College. This will enable persons who have no established church home to profit by unusual opportunities whenever such occur, by a glance at our columns.

We may also state that further improvements and enlargement are under consideration, to begin with the first of January next.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Oct. 26.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m., Miss Eleanor I. Burns.

TURKEY'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

Ahmed Aghaieff writes as follows in the *Jeune-Turc*: —

The nomination of the former General Secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress and hero of Benghazi, Fethi Bey, to the post of Minister at Sofia must be considered as a manifestation of the spirit of rejuvenation in a sphere that has thus far been foreign to all innovation, — namely that of Ottoman diplomatic relations. All the ministries had changed more or less; the ministry of foreign affairs alone had remained untouched. It was directed and represented by those who, having passed through the school of the old régime, were naturally steeped in its spirit and its traditions. We do not mean that they were reactionaries or partisans of the old régime; we merely mean that while very liberal, very devoted to the new régime, they were followers of the old school, and therefore accustomed to the spirit, traditions and methods of this school.

There comes a time of life when one cannot make a change in spite of the best of intentions. In the army, this has been fixed at sixty years; it is very hard to change one's ways after that age, while the art of warfare is constantly changing and one must always keep up with it. It would be well to have this law apply to our diplomats as well: we have in general been very poorly represented abroad, for persons who have long since earned the right to rest cannot successfully fill a post which requires such vigilance.

Besides, every régime has its own methods. To the new régime in Turkey has been given the name of Young Turk; and this means something. Yet for all the five years of the Young Turkish régime, Ottoman diplomacy has remained "Old Turk." The Young Turk régime means movement, activity, flexibility, a bit of daring, of courage, a little personal initiative, keeping up with the world, etc. Now all this radically contradicts what is meant by the term "Old Turk," and unhappily this deplorable contradiction has cost us dear. We did not see in time what was going on around us; a whole alliance was arranged and made against us while we were asleep; then a war broke out, an unjust and inhuman war during which our enemies committed atrocities unheard of in all history, and yet the public opinion of the whole civilized world was against us! Newspapers and journalists, directed by the active and intelligent representatives of our enemies, accused us of the crimes actually committed by our enemies! And our embassies were silent, mute, closing their doors and neither seeing nor talking with anyone. To enlighten the public opinion of Europe as to what was really taking place, the Committee of National Defence should have sent special commissions.

Later on, when the road to Adrianople was open before us, if we had listened to our diplomats, we should not now be masters of Thrace. But fortunately at the head of the Ottoman Cabinet was a man not a professional diplomat; he trusted his own good sense and his own heart rather than the alarming reports coming from elsewhere. The negotiations with Bulgaria have also proved that in a new régime we need

new men, inspired with new sentiments and principles. Everyone is unanimous in saying today that the striking success of the Constantinople Conference is due to the ability, the wits, the courage and the patriotic sentiments of those who conducted it. We doubt very much if we could have gained the same results if in their place there had been men steeped in the ancient traditions.

After so many palpable experiences, we must no longer hesitate; we must set ourselves to rejuvenating our diplomacy, as also all other branches of the administration. We hope to see everywhere men like Fethi Bey, active, flexible, capable of following vigilantly whatever goes on around them, not afraid of their own shadow, knowing how to act and how to make others act. We like to believe that this need is at last realized, and that this nomination is but the prelude to a period of rejuvenation demanded both by the times and by public opinion.

FRENCH BADGES AND MOSLEM PRAYERS.

A while ago the Pera mayorality had badges made for its street-sweepers, bearing in both Turkish and French the word *Beyoghlu* (Pera) and the individual number of the workman. Some of the sweepers did not fancy this, and complained over the heads of the Pera mayorality to the Prefecture of the City, with the result that the objectionable French on the badges was ordered removed. The *Tania* thus significantly moralizes on this peculiar step: —

"Most naturally the first thought is that this measure was dictated by a national sentiment, and the step is judged from this standpoint. Unfortunately the national sentiment is something our people do not altogether understand. For a very insignificant reason we go altogether too far in our sentiment of nationalism.

"But the question is not after all one of national fanaticism; if it were, we should not think it worth noticing. The street-cleaners complained because, they said, they could not go to mosque since they had French numbers on their necks. And so it was decided to remove them! It is incredible, but we are seriously assured that it is true. The illogical demand of five or ten street-cleaners was immediately granted.

"Here is fanaticism for you; here is an exhibition of the false ideas that have held sway for ages in our country. The power that rules in a country for centuries is not the law, nor any particular person, but this sort of fatal ignorance, this blind fanaticism and these imaginary articles of faith which are even said to accord with the Constitution! How can one hope for any results from remedies tried once in a while by one person, — or even ten! If street-cleaners succeed in getting satisfaction by insisting on such false ideas, nothing can be done by natives or foreigners, no matter what good intentions they show. Foreigners who watch from afar this social and political evil, and who see the very best efforts rendered fruitless by the stigma "contrary to the *Sheriat*," conclude that Islam is responsible for our decadence.

"Printed characters, of whatever form they may be, have

nothing to do with religion. Maybe this is not known by the street-cleaners; but how could the civil authorities bow before such inanities? Here is our second social disease: — the lower classes are completely ignorant of the teachings of religion, and the upper classes lack courage and firmness."

THE LUCKNOW CONFERENCE CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

invites all Christians, especially the evangelical churches in Moslem lands, to observe **November 9th** (on which falls the great *Moslem Feast of Sacrifice*) as a **Day of Prayer** for our Moslem brethren and sisters: that God may turn their hearts at this crisis in Moslem history and on this great day in their calendar, to Jesus Christ the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world; and that we may love and help them.

CAIRO,
September 24th 1913

S. M. ZWEMER, *Chairman.*
R. S. MCCLENAHAN, *Secretary.*
CANON R. MACINNES, *Treasurer.*

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

In connection with the annual Communion Service a the meeting of the American Board in Kansas City, the Lord's Supper will be celebrated next Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26th, at 3:30 o'clock in the Bible House Chapel. All friends are cordially invited to attend.

This evening the Orient Express service to Vienna will at last be resumed, after over a year's interval. The train will leave the Sirkedji terminal at 5:20 p. m., and we are assured that the first express from Paris and Vienna will arrive here Saturday at 1:12 p. m. For the present the conventional train will run only as far as Sofia.

One death from cholera has been recorded each week for the past three weeks in the city, but the deaths from tuberculosis have been 35, 26 and 36 respectively.

A French bacteriologist, M. Forgeot, has been engaged by the Ministry of Agriculture as specialist attached to this department.

Eight hundred Bulgarian prisoners were sent back last Friday by British steamer from Constantinople to Varna. The same steamer, the "Belgian King," brought back from Bulgaria several hundred Turkish prisoners on Sunday.

His Highness the Khedive arrived last week from Europe and left Thursday for Alexandria in his yacht, the "Mahroussa."

Enver Bey was on Monday obliged to submit to a third surgical operation, and is reported as doing favorably.

According to the *Turquie*, the parliamentary elections will begin Nov. 14th, and Parliament cannot meet before the beginning of January.

Bulgarian steamers have again begun trading with Ottoman ports. The first one arrived in this harbor last Friday.

THE PROVINCES.

A special issue of stamps commemorative of the recovery of Adrianople will be on sale beginning tomorrow for one month. The series consists of three stamps, of ten, twenty and forty paras, and the design is said to be a picture of the Sultan Selim Mosque at Adrianople.

The new railroad line from Haifa to Acre, on the Syrian coast, has been completed and passenger and freight service began on it on October 1st.

Mr. William Coffin, for the past three years American Consul at Jerusalem, has been appointed Consul at Buda Pest and came through Constantinople this week on his way thither, arriving Monday and leaving yesterday for Constanza. Mr. Coffin has served as Consul also in Muscat and in Tripoli-in-Africa.

The *Tanin* says the Turks of Moustafa Pasha, just previous to the taking over of the place by the Bulgarians, completely ruined the town, taking off to Adrianople and elsewhere doors and windows, and even bricks and stones.

Founders' Day at Central Turkey College, Aintab, was observed Oct. 10th, the exercises being in the hall of Andrews Library. An address prepared by Prof. H. A. Bezjian in memory of Rev. T. C. Trowbridge, LL. D., the first president of the college, was read, and a tablet in memory of Mr. Yakoub Der Krikorian, '97, the first Librarian of the college, was unveiled. Later the corner stone of the new hospital building was laid with appropriate ceremony.

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NOTES.

Mr. Lewis Heck, American Deputy Consul General, left last Saturday for Kara Hissar Sharki via Kerasoun, to attend the trial of the men arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. C. Henry Holbrook.

Mrs. W. C. Cooper of Salonica, who has been nursing the sick soldiers and others, is now herself down with typhoid fever, but doing as well as could be expected.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Barnum reached Constantinople Oct. 20th, returning after a year's furlough in America.

Miss Ellen W. Catlin passed through the capital last Friday on her way from Harpout to America, going on by way of Brindisi and Naples.

Rev. and Mrs. Frank H. Leslie of Ourfa sailed from New York for Naples last Saturday, Oct. 18th, and expect to go on thence via Smyrna. With them come also Miss Bessie M. Hardy, who is going to Marash to teach in the Girls' College, and Miss Ruth E. Raze, of New Haven, Conn., who comes out for Van, but will spend the first year at Adabazar in place of Miss Shane, who is imperatively needed in Bitlis at once.

Rev. Lyle D. Woodruff sails the latter part of this month on his return to Bulgaria from America.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Henry House of Salonica returned on Sept. 12th from America, and on Oct. 1st the Agricultural and Industrial Institute reopened, but with fewer students than usual. Many former students were unable to reach Salonica. Some were prevented by the Servian authorities from coming over the borders to Greece for their education, and others seem to be detained by the continued want of safety for Bulgarians in Greek territory.

OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Robert P. Wilder, of the World's Student Christian Federation, is expecting to spend two weeks, March 28th to April 12th, 1914, at Robert College.

The Roumanian steamship line has not only resumed its Alexandria-Piraeus service since the war, but has begun a weekly service to and from Baltchik, the new Roumanian port on the Black Sea.

A memorial service for Rev. Charles Henry Holbrook was held on Oct. 5th at the church in Wellesley Hills, Mass., of which Mr. Holbrook was a member. Dr. Barton of the American Board was one of the speakers.

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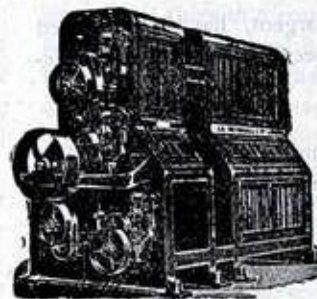
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