

The Orient.

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RUMORS OF PEACE AND WAR.

The week's crop of rumors has been unusually fine. We are told that Servia has ordered the mobilization of her whole army; that Bulgaria is preparing for war; that Bulgaria is disbanding her troops; that an agreement has been signed between Greece, Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro; that Greece is bound to preserve the peace, etc. *ad lib.* European papers are busy theorizing about Count Berchtold's official statement of last Tuesday, which was decidedly pessimistic in its tone regarding the Balkan situation. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the Austrian Foreign Minister painted a dark picture with the object of showing things in their true light in order that the most effective means to avert disaster might be speedily used. We devoutly hope disaster may be averted.

A large consignment of war materials for Servia, for whose passage across Ottoman territory from Salonica to Servia permission had been obtained, has been held up by the Ottoman authorities at Üsküb, for political reasons. The latest report is that the Government is inclined to let it go on after verifying the declared contents thereof. Both Servian and Bulgarian frontiers have been quiet through the week. But the declaration of the intention of the Ottoman Government to hold grand manœuvres involving two or three hundred thousand troops, in the region between Adrianople and the Bulgarian frontier, was answered by orders for the mobilization of the armies of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece; and the Greek and Bulgarian Governments have ordered all steamers under their flags to leave Ottoman waters.

Mr. Venizelos will have his hands full if he is to keep the determined Cretan delegates out of the Greek Chamber when that body meets, in two weeks. The islanders are already in Athens, waiting for the doors to open, that they may demand seats in the Assembly. Were Greece to allow their claim, she realizes that it would be tantamount to a declaration of war with Turkey. The question is, whether she is willing to take the risk.

The Malissores have had several bloody encounters with the Ottoman troops in the vicinity of Lake Shkodra, and are pressing hard on Shkodra and on Touzi. A Commission headed by Marshal Kiazim Pasha has started from Constantinople for Shkodra, to examine into the complaints of the Malissores and to make suitable terms with them. As they have to go around via Belgrade, it will take some time to get there.

In Samos, after some 800 more Ottoman soldiers had succeeded in crossing from near Ephesus to the island and

some indecisive battles had taken place between them and the islanders under Sofoulis, marines were landed from the British and French cruisers at Vathy, to guard the foreign residents. At the same time the British and French commanders are using their good offices to persuade the conflicting parties to cease unnecessary bloodshed and refer the quarrel to the protecting Powers. The Samians demand the immediate withdrawal of all the Ottoman forces sent to reinforce the garrison, whose size has been limited by treaty.

Apparently the Kourds have been quieter during the past week; for news from Armenia is meagre. On the other hand we hear of Kourdish outrages in western Persia, across the border.

As for the Italo-Turkish conflict, there have been some sharp encounters in Africa. At Zanzur a desperate battle resulted in the Italians occupying the oasis, but with a loss of 200 killed or wounded. At Misrata, a battle took place Sept. 23rd, wherein the Italians put their losses at 3 killed and 17 wounded, that of the Ottomans being much larger. The cost of the war to Italy up to the end of August is put officially at £stg. 16,120,000. The pourparlers at Ouchy, Switzerland, are going on, but progress is slow. Reshid Pasha, Minister of Mines and Forests, and formerly Ambassador at Vienna, has gone to Ouchy with fresh instructions from the Sublime Porte as to terms of peace. The main difficulty is apparently the question of how far the suzerainty of the Sultan or anything but a purely religious sovereignty will be allowed by the Italians.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

We like to gather up at the beginning of the year items that relate to student activities. An effort is being made in America to unite the Alumnae of the Constantinople College, and also bring into working relations with them all the former students and teachers of the College, under Miss Susan H. Olmstead (who is acting in America as the President's Assistant).

One of the Turkish students of the College (the one who holds the English Bursary) wrote and published during the summer a book on Japanese children. She has also written a Turkish primer, which is about to be published.

Madam Halidé Edib, has just published her fifth novel. It treats of the future, and presents ideals of growth and development for the nation.

Mrs. Sevastie Dako has published an Albanian grammar this summer and has several more Albanian books in press.

Four of the class of 1912 have gone or are about to go to Europe further study. I. F. D.

THE LATE BARON MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN

The sudden death of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein at Badenweiler, in the Black Forest, on Sept. 24th, was noticed in our last issue. The cause of his death was heart failure, following an attack of kidney trouble, the heart having probably been weakened by an excessive use of cigarettes. Had he lived till Oct. 12th, the former German Ambassador to Turkey would have been seventy years old.

We cannot do better than quote from some personal reminiscences by Dr. E. J. Dillon that appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* :—

"Will-power, dogged tenacity of resolve, and a fund of sound common sense are the qualities which I am inclined to set down as his main characteristics. His perseverance was marvellous. No difficulty daunted him. No number of rebuffs wearied him. And success generally rewarded his efforts.

"He was a passionate musician, with a fine eclectic taste. Chess was another of his hobbies. In later years he gave more and more of his leisure to chess. That was his mode of relaxation in the midst of the hard work that finally killed him.

"In Constantinople Baron Marschall led a strenuous political and a retired social life. He kept rushing about — there is no other word for the movement — from the Grand Vizier to the Foreign Secretary, from the Embassy to the Porte, or from his summer residence on the Bosphorus to Stamboul night and day from month's end to month's end. He seemed ubiquitous. He literally beset the Government. There was no eluding him. He was never without an appointment to see the Grand Vizier or some other dignitary, and with him seeing was convincing or persuading. What he wanted he almost invariably received.

"The Ambassador was persona grata, whose word was respected and whose wish was law. And he was admirably seconded by the Berlin Foreign Office, which, for the first time perhaps in the history of Prussian diplomacy, took a good deal of advice from the Ambassador to the Porte.

"Baron Marschall's name is bound up with the Baghdad Railway concession. He is sometimes regarded as its author, the man who made it possible. As a matter of fact, the services he rendered to this remarkable engineering and financial feat were modest. It was the Dragoman of the German Embassy, the banker Herr von Gwiner, and another man to whom credit is due. The Ambassador was but the flag which drew them together. But he knew how to bide his time, and when the propitious hour struck, he was on the spot to utilize it. He possessed the valuable secret of using men for his purposes and getting them to carry out his schemes. Almost every thing he did was done by proxy — and done well.

"The Turks conceived a patriotic and quasi-religious affection for the man after having received what they considered favors from the Ambassador. His opinion was not only requested, but acted upon at almost every hand's turn. It

was thus that he was interrogated by Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, as to the probability of a war with Italy. Herr Marschall in reply scouted the notion as preposterous, and upheld his contention by reasons which at the moment appeared adequate. The Premier was enchanted, and the War Minister, Mahmoud Shevket, withdrew troops from Tripoli, thus virtually tempting Italy to risk an invasion. That was one of the few miscalculations made by Baron von Bieberstein — but it was fatal to his friends the Turks. Nobody felt this more keenly than Herr Marschall himself. He knew that his work in Turkey was fast drawing to a close, and he exerted himself to the utmost to crown it. He obtained from the Porte the requisite authorization for the last section of the Baghdad Railway, against which several influential voices were raised. One of these voices, that of a deputy, bade fair to wreck the whole scheme. He prepared a weighty report showing the disadvantages of the enterprise to Turkey. For a time it seemed as if the vote of the Chamber might become a veto. Baron Marschall called on the deputy and adjured him on patriotic grounds not to insist on laying the report before the Chamber. He consented, and the authorization to construct the last section of the railway was issued.

"This triumph marked the close of the Baron's diplomatic career."

Baron Marschall had been successively country judge, Crown Prosecutor, member of the Upper House of Baden, Member of the Reichstag, Minister from Baden to Berlin, Foreign Secretary, and from 1897 to 1912 Ambassador to Constantinople. He compassed the exile of the infamous Fehim Pasha in 1907, and was chief representative of Germany at the Hague Conference that same year. Last May he was transferred to London as German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

"TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES".

It is difficult to imagine that anything more distorted or more callously unjust could be written on the above subject than the editorial utterance of *La Liberté* as given in *The Orient* of the 18th September.

Let it be granted, as probably it must be granted, that the bomb outrages which were succeeded by the massacres at Kotchana and elsewhere were the work of Bulgarian revolutionaries. And let it be admitted, as it must be admitted, that such outrages are criminal in the highest degree, and their perpetrators deserving of swift and condign punishment. Is that all that is to be said?

Does a population "whose normal state is that of insurrection" leave its agriculture, its commerce, its home life, its hope of prosperity, in order to enjoy insurrections as a pleasant pastime? Do men place bombs for the sake of hearing big explosions, like Fourth of July boys in America? Is a five years' rule — more correctly a fifteen or twenty years' rule — of revolutionary bands the product of a well governed province? Surely smug self-complacency could not be more complete when such a situation fails to evoke even a questioning doubt as to the possibility of blame at home.

Let the Bulgarian element in Macedonia "submit to the laws," says *La Liberté*, and so it will better its lot. But what the central government in Constantinople has still to learn, or rather, has still to deal with, for it can scarcely be ignorant of the fact, is that in Macedonia there is no law in the right sense of the term, and probably less now than ever before. What "law" was in the time of the ex-Sultan everyone knows. Yet an enlightened, well-informed, moderate correspondent writes that his local kaimakam, when explaining his helplessness to deal with a certain case of murder, told him that every man must be his own law, for there was no law in the country. Of all the reforms that have called for determined handling since the proclamation of the Constitution, none has been more clamant, and none has been more persistently set aside, than the problem of making the laws of the country and the authority of the central government effective—promptly, decisively, universally effective—throughout the entire empire, down to the remotest village. So long as the population of a province is at the mercy of irresponsible local officials, ignorant of the first elements of constitutional government, who regard that population, at the best, as a foil to their position as rulers, and, at the worst, as beings at the mercy of their every whim and passion, no amount of goodwill and good intentions at Constantinople can do that province the slightest good. To keep a population, after decades of experience and warning, under such a government is simply to provoke insurrection and to court revolution.

No crueller exhibition of this provincial misgovernment, no exhibition more exasperating to the people, and more productive of despair in their bosoms, could be found than in the very matter of the revolutionary bands to which *La Liberté* so heartlessly refers. *La Liberté* says that the population must separate itself from these bands. As if the population does not desire heart and soul to do so! But when it turns to its natural protector, the authority, to aid it, the authority constitutes itself an upper millstone, between which and the nether millstone of the bands the population is crushed. Does a band descend upon a village and force the unwilling inhabitants to provide them lodging and necessities, the government as soon as it learns the fact resorts to all extremities against the people, as though they had been willing accessories, but leaves the band alone. Does a villager venture to inform against a band, or to seek help against it, the authorities arrest the villager and his neighbors and again leave the band unmolested. Is an outrage perpetrated by a band in any neighborhood, the criminals are not sought for, and the already miserable sufferers are rendered still more wretched by the persecution of their rulers. It is hardly too much to say that the bands put fetters on the population, and the authorities rivet them.

But the most amazing of *La Liberté's* utterances in this connection is its calm assumption that, because reprisals are provoked, therefore there must be reprisals, — that, because a bloody deed is done, therefore innocent blood must be shed in return! Why did not *La Liberté* go on to complete its code of moral instruction, and say that the

innocents massacred must be in proportion to the provocative murders as 10 to 1, as at Kotchana! Is this government by the stern dignity of law, or terrorism by the vindictiveness of blind rage? Introduce this code into society, and where should we be in a month's time? Because a trap is set, must one walk into it? Government officials are supposed to be specially wary; and as they have now been taught so often that bombs are meant to provoke them to massacre, they should refuse to walk into the trap, if for no other reason than to justify that reputation. Even a bird, says Holy Writ, is too wise to enter a snare that has been spread before its eyes. Must the authorities in Macedonia be replaced by jack-daws before we can see there the most ordinary self-restraint?

"Much ado," sneers *La Liberté*, "has been made about the murders at Kotchana." Yes; but behind that ado there stands the monumental humanity and self-restraint of the Bulgarians, who, through all these thirty-five years of independence, have treated their Turkish subjects, not merely with a kindness and consideration that is simply amazing when one recalls Batak and all the long list of Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian atrocities." Even while Kotchana meetings of burning indignation have stirred popular feeling from end to end of the country, no Turk has been abused or threatened, none has even experienced a moment's alarm. The "ado" that can reach boiling-point and yet not boil over is the kind of intense, concentrated, regulated ado that needs to be seriously reckoned with. It is dangerous; for it is not the ado of wild revenge, but of a great and Godlike horror.

Samokov.

R. T.

SMYRNA NOTES.

Smyrna station is rejoicing in the arrival of reinforcements from America for the strengthening of its work. Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Ralph Harlow who arrived on the 22nd, and Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, who is on his way and expected early in October, are especially appointed to the evangelistic work and will be under the guidance of Dr. and Mrs. Riggs in their language study and first year's work. It is the hope of the station that within a year it will be possible to send at least one family to the important work at Afion Kara Hissar. Rev. Cass A. Reed, who arrived September 6th, is also a full missionary of the American Board, and designated to the International College, where he will begin work at once, carrying on at the same time his language study. Miss Emily Moore and Miss Olive Green arrived on the 21st and 25th respectively to take up work in the Collegiate Institute for Girls as associate missionaries. With these reinforcements the resident membership of the station is twelve missionaries and three associate missionaries.

Never in the history of the International College has there been such a large registration. All the dormitory space of last year has been filled. Fortunately the large house vacated by Prof. Lawrence is available and so an additional twenty boarders can be accommodated.

Prof. L. Seylaz arrived from Switzerland on the 25th. He seems much better and stronger.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

EXTENSION AND TRANSFER.

After the year 1903, when the institution was granted a collegiate charter, there was such rapid growth that a very considerable extension in both buildings and equipment became imperative. Various properties adjacent to the college were purchased, plans were drawn for new buildings and facilities were provided for immediate needs. But it was soon realized that all these provisions would be wholly inadequate. It was then decided to search for a site which would fulfil the present requirements and supply ample space for future development. A thorough and systematic examination was made of all available properties in the city, along the seashore and in the various inland suburbs. Ultimately the site at Paradise was unanimously chosen.

Paradise is situated on the main line of the Ottoman Aidin R. R. The fine old Roman aqueducts and the beautiful banks of the Meles have been for centuries the rendezvous for picnic parties and no doubt the name was spontaneously suggested by the beauty of the place. The vast Seidikeuy plain begins here, and numberless vine-yards, fig orchards and olive groves make the plain a mass of verdure. In the distance, on all sides, rise high mountains and these take on gorgeous hues at sunset.

The college campus comprises an almost level spot of some twenty-five acres, and it is only a stone's throw from the R. R. station. A very fine service of some fifty trains a day keeps the college in touch with the city, the journey taking only about ten minutes.

The advantages of this site at Paradise are apparent. High, healthy, open country; in close proximity to the city and yet away from the distractions and temptations of cosmopolitan Smyrna; an abundance of clear spring water, — for one of the chief sources of the Meles flows along one side of the campus — and a level, open place, with good rock foundations for the buildings.

At the present moment three buildings are completed and occupied; two professor's houses, built on private grounds but adjoining the campus, and the Gate House. Three more are in process of construction; the Main Building, the Gymnasium and the President's house, and it is fully expected that these will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the college year 1913-14.

In order to give the readers of the *Orient* a clear idea of our plans, let me commence with MacLachlan Hall, the main building. This noble structure was designed by the prominent firm of Canadian architects which built the "Old Arts Building" of Queen's University.

It is 180 feet in length by 75 feet in depth and will consist of three stories and a clock tower. The first story is built of massive red trachyte blocks and comprises a large study hall, dining accommodations for 200 boarders, steam heating plant and various smaller rooms. The second story is reached from the outside by a massive stone staircase with sculptured en-

trance. This story is built of white cement brick, with steel and brick floors, and it is given up to the library, museum and class rooms. The third story, also of cement brick, is devoted entirely to dormitory space, a large part being divided into private rooms. The whole building is lighted by electricity and it is surmounted by a large clock tower.

The main building stands at the head of the campus, facing due west, and with this as a center the other buildings are arranged. In line with the main building stand the President's house on the right and a large Dormitory on the left. The football grounds and the athletic fields occupy the open space in front of the main building and on each side the other buildings are grouped. On the right is the gymnasium. This structure is 120 × 60 feet. Thoroughly up to date, this building has the completest facilities for the development of the body. In the basement is the central electric lighting plant, — two twenty horse power engines geared directly to dynamos, with storage batteries etc. Like all the buildings, the Gymnasium has a basement of red trachyte and a superstructure of cement brick. This structure is beautified with cornices and dressings of cream-colored Serakeui stone.

Following the same order, on the opposite side of the open space, the Assembly Hall or chapel will be built. It will be 110 × 50 feet. The lower story will be given up to society rooms, the upper to a large hall where our fine pipe organ will be placed. Beyond the Assembly Hall will rise the Preparatory Building. This will be about 120 × 60 feet, and will have three stories devoted to class rooms and dormitory space. As the need arises other large buildings may be erected on either side of the campus, thereby preserving the harmony of the original plan. Hundreds of trees have been set out around the campus and these in time will add greatly to the beauty of the place. At the extreme western end six large lots have been marked out for professors' houses, work upon which will begin in the spring. This western frontage is 1300 feet in length and in the course of time some ten or twelve houses for instructors will be built.

It is expected that the total cost of land, buildings and equipment will be \$200,000 the larger part of which has been generously provided by Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York. The greater part of this sum is in hand and the sale of the properties in Smyrna will supply the remainder. Naturally the utmost care and economy are requisite to carry out such great plans with so limited a sum of money. The entire work is being done under the supervision of the College authorities, and it is upon the President that practically all the burden of supervision, small contracting and financing devolves. It speaks volumes for the invigorating atmosphere and the tranquillizing influences of Paradise that this work can be carried on without a nervous breakdown.

C. W. L.

Miss Claribel Platt, formerly missionary at Smyrna and Marsovan, has moved to Toronto, where she is a Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Canadian Presbyterian Church.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

OCTOBER 2, 1912

EDITORIAL.

The entire constituency of THE ORIENT owes a debt of gratitude to our Smyrna correspondent for informing us of the exact whereabouts of Paradise and how to get there, as also for his statement of the "invigorating atmosphere and the tranquillizing influences exerted there." The word Paradise is the same as the Armenian word "bardez", and means garden, but the locality of the garden has apparently been transferred since the days of Adam and Eve from the banks of the Euphrates to those of the Meles.

The problem of the right of the military to vote in the coming elections is a vexed one. The Ottoman army is so large, especially since many of the reserves have been called into active service, that to deprive all soldiers and officers of the franchise would reduce the voters by a perceptible figure. It is a matter regarding which there is much divergence of practice in other countries. It would seem better here under existing circumstances if the army and navy were not given the privilege of voting this fall.

On Tuesday next the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will meet in Portland, Maine, for its 103rd Annual Meeting. Thrice before has this city entertained the annual gathering of the Board, — in 1838, 1851 and 1882. The preacher for this year is Rev. W. L. Phillips, D.D., of New Haven, Connecticut, with Dr. Dan F. Bradley of Cleveland, O., as alternate. The meeting should be a good one. The Board has had a very encouraging year. Despite the falling off of receipts from churches, due possibly in part to the approaching presidential campaign and its uncertainty, the year has been closed without debt. An unusually large number of new missionaries has been sent out to the various fields. While full returns from all the missions are not yet available, the reports as far as heard from are most gratifying. Our prayers go up for the Divine blessing on the gathering, and on all the officials and membership of the Board.

Responsibility for the fighting in Samos will have to be divided. In the first place, the Cretans had no business to stir up trouble there where affairs were quiescent by sending over an armed force. In the second place, England, France and Russia, as the recognized protectors of Samos, ought to have taken more effective steps to prevent such an expedition from leaving Crete, which they guard, and from landing on Samos. To land troops on Samos after fighting has begun is a poor substitute. And in the third place, it was a tactical blunder, at least, for the Ottoman government to send six hundred soldiers to the island to force its 50,000 inhabitants to behave. Even if the special circumstances could be pleaded as an excuse for strengthening the garrison, the size of which was fixed by international agreement, the appeal ought to have been to the guaranteeing Powers named, and not to the logic of rifles. A bad matter has been made worse. Samos was an autonomous principality, which Abdul Hamid had tried to place more under the imperial control by sending extremely imperialistic governors there. What she may now become, under the pressure of complications arising out of the Turco-Italian war, it were rash to prophecy.

The brief clipping quoted in another column from the Turkish daily *Hikmet*, a Unionist paper, contains an interesting confession. "Persons of a sort later repudiated by the Committee of Union and Progress wormed themselves, we are told, into the Committee organization, and succeeded in securing by this means large contributions all over the Empire for their own purposes. In other words, not only the persons who gave money to this irresponsible Committee were ignorant of the uses to which their money was put, but even the members of the Committee themselves shared this ignorance and were unable to control the funds. There will always be found persons ready to part with their money to the asker, provided he comes with an official and self-important air. But the country has had enough of collections of hard-earned cash by irresponsible bodies that pretend some patriotic purpose. Blackmail and the assassination of those who refuse to comply with its demands, are not unknown, though we do not accuse the Committee of Union and Progress of these methods. But when a Unionist organ acknowledges that men within the organization have collected funds that have been used for purposes of which the organization does not approve, it lends a vivid bit of color to the accusation that Committee funds did not go for legitimate ends. A demand has lately been voiced that these charges be investigated, as also those of malappropriation of moneys collected for the fleet, and of similar contributions for the fire sufferers.

We need an agitation in this Empire similar to that in the United States for publicity in the matter of campaign funds. But there has been a serious misunderstanding of the meaning of publicity in this connection. The trustees of moneys for various relief purposes seem to regard their obligation as ended with the publication of the names of donors and the sums received. The public has a right to know how

these sums are expended as well; and this is what has thus far been kept dark. Whether it be campaign funds, of the Committee or of other parties, or relief funds, for sufferers from fire or earthquake, donors should be informed how their gifts are used. Otherwise there will follow inevitably a drying-up of the sources of supply.

HOW THE TURKS REGARD ZIONISM.

The Turkish daily *Hikmet*, in answer to the complaints of certain young Hebrews that a section of the Turkish press is opposing Zionism, says:

"We are neither enemies of the Ottoman Jews nor friends of the Anti-Semites. We are merely fighting with all legal means against the Zionists, who dream of re-establishing in Palestine the Hebrew kingdom and who by worming themselves into the Committee organization have secured large contributions all over the Empire for their own purposes.

"We are fighting the Zionists, who through the Masonic orders have succeeded in breaking up with a sinister purpose the Mohammedans and have founded secret organizations all over the Empire.

"We are fighting the Zionists, who are dragging after them even the Ottoman Hebrews, and who make gain out of the Hebrew students."

OPENING DAYS AT BARDIZAG.

The year has opened with a rush of scholars at the Favre Boys' Home, and we are thankful that at last our staff is complete so that we may better keep pace with the overpowering amount of work demanding attention each day. Our hands have been strengthened by the arrival of Mlle. Alice Maillefer, who joined her sister when the latter returned from her 2 months' visit to Switzerland. This week also Miss Yeranian came to take charge of the Primary Department, and the fruits of her splendid training under Miss Pohl at Smyrna are seen by the way she quickly got in hand the large class of little ones awaiting her care. The Misses Maillefer have been busy every minute settling in the large number of new boys, who indeed fully occupy the whole staff, as so many have come without the faintest notion of discipline. The Technical School is in full work under Mr. Hume, and we trust the course of drawing and subsequent construction of models will be most educating to the boys.

The High School seems simply packed with pupils. Some abler pen should describe the enthusiasm of the reception given to Mr. Kingsbury and his bride when they arrived Friday night, from America. We are all looking forward to a happy and successful year, especially after Mrs. McNaughton joins us, soon we hope.

S. N.

THE FAR LOOK — A VACATION VISION.

Why do I climb to Rocky Peak,
Or, spurred with ardor warmer yet,
Toil up, nor count it toil indeed,
To the bald top of Zialet?

It were a deed achieved, forsooth,
A feat accomplished by the few.
But how it stirs the pulse to see
The far and wondrous view!

The city here, the lake beyond,
The winding stream, a silver thread,
The distant plain marked out by man
To sow and reap his daily bread.

Across the valley, tier on tier,
The mountain ranges, rising high;
And to the north, but faintly seen,
Argeus' cone against the sky.

New heights to scale, new paths to seek,
New hills and valleys to explore,
A wider view, a higher aim,
New vistas yet stretch on before.

The land below proportioned lies,
The small looks small, the great looks great;
And, seen from on this mountain-top,
The parts unto the whole relate.

Nor should I miss the lesson here,
In silence read to me each day,
To gain the mountain-tops of thought,
To reach the heights that show my way —

To catch the glory of the plan,
To see afar the distant goal,
To find, with vision clearer now,
My little part in God's great whole.

ISABEL TROWBRIDGE MERRILL.

NOTICE.

The library of Urumia station, Persia, contains many duplicate copies of the *Missionary Herald*, of many years, running back nearly to the beginning of the paper. If any stations or missionaries wish to supply some back numbers they lack, they may secure any of these duplicate copies by applying to Rev. Charles C. Sterrett, Urumia, Persia, and paying the postage on the same.

If anyone has the *Missionary Herald*s of June 1884, December 1886, May to December 1891, and April to December 1893, we would be glad to purchase or exchange in order to complete our sets.

CHARLES C. STERRETT.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Hoffman Philip, who has been some months in the Near East Division of the Department of State at Washington, has been reappointed First Secretary to the American Embassy at Constantinople, and arrives today.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill, American Ambassador, had an audience last Saturday with His Majesty the Sultan, and took leave of him as he starts today for the United States for an absence of three or four months.

For the past three or four days, the city has been without carriages, all the drivers being out on strike. Funerals and weddings are especially interfered with. The cause of the strike is said to be the levying of additional taxes on the drivers by the municipality. Public order has not been disturbed.

The prefecture of the city has called the attention of all the municipal circles to the multiplication of vagrant dogs, and has ordered them to take measures to have these removed, — but not to the island!

THE PROVINCES.

Four more bomb explosions are reported at Salonica last Saturday and Sunday, but so far as known only one man was injured and the damage done was slight.

Ibrahim Soussa Bey, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has been appointed Vali of Angora; and Nazim Pasha, former Vali of Sivas, has been made Vali of Salonica.

Euphrates College opened Sept. 11th, and within the first week had an enrollment of 168 boys and 335 girls. The one-year Kindergarten Training Class for College graduates has opened with eight members.

Two attempts have been made within the past week to blow up trains near Salonica, in one of which the locomotive was injured, while in the other the infernal machine went off before the train arrived.

In consequence of the arrival in Samos of Cretan instigators, additional Turkish troops were despatched from the mainland to Samos, and were attacked by the islanders under Sofoulis upon their arrival. As the cable is cut, news is hard to obtain.

The Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital at Mezireh was reopened Aug. 30th, and on Sept. 16th had about 25 in-patients.

NOTES.

Miss Cora May Welpton, who has been connected with Marash Station since 1901, died there yesterday of cholera.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kingsbury arrived in Bardizag last Friday, coming from America for work in the Bithynia High School.

Miss Jessie Holeman, coming to the Gedik Pasha School, and Miss Edith F. Parsons and Miss Janet McNaughton, who are to be connected with the Brousa Girls' Boarding School, sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool in the S. S. "Haverford" Sept. 21st.

Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Principal of Anatolia Girls' School, Marsovan, and Miss C. Grace Towner, under appointment to the Central Turkey Mission, left Boston Sept. 28th for Liverpool on the S. S. "Bohemian."

Mrs. J. P. McNaughton sailed from New York on Sept. 26th for Patras by the S. S. "Princess Irene," on her way to join her husband at Bardizag.

Treasurer Peet and Mrs. Peet left Constantinople last Friday by Messageries steamer for a trip of about four weeks in Syria and Palestine. On the same steamer there went to Beirut Mrs. O. J. Hardin; also Miss Craven who goes to Tripoli, and Miss Mason who goes to Zahleh, to teach; also Mr. Samuel Haroutunian, till now responsible editor of *The Orient*, who has accepted a position in the Syrian Protestant College as instructor in Turkish.

Mr. Lewis Heck, now on leave in America, has been appointed as Deputy Consul-General at Constantinople, and is expected here shortly. Mr. Samuel Edelman has been appointed Vice and Deputy Consul at Jerusalem. Mr. J. L. Binda has been appointed Interpreter at the Consulate in Cairo. Mr. L. B. Morris has been assigned to duties in the Consulate at Salonica and Mr. R. F. Chesbrough in the Consulate at Constantinople.

Miss Mary Page Wright, who was a missionary in Harpout and Marsovan from 1881 to 1892, and who has till recently been in pastoral work at Gaza, Iowa, has resigned and is in the state sanitarium for tuberculosis at Oakdale, Iowa.

The American Board has again closed its fiscal year with a balance in hand, and this in spite of a falling off in the receipts from the churches of something like \$50,000.

The engagement is announced of Prof. Harry H. Barnum of Robert College to Miss Annie Alvord of Danbury, Conn.

Miss Paula Schaefer, of the German Hülfsbund work in Marash, passed through the Capital last week on her return to her post after a furlough.

Mr. Frank Ferguson, British Postmaster, and family returned last week from a summer in Europe.

OTHER LANDS.

A steamer flying the British flag and hailing from Braila with a cargo of wheat, was seized last week by an Italian warship near Sicily as a prize, on the plea that it was in reality an Ottoman ship.

Prof. H. L. E. Luering, of Frankfort, Germany, who is to be the official interpreter for the Zurich Convention, is a missionary and professor of high standing. He can speak twenty-seven languages, and can read thirty-five.

An adult Bible Class is to be staged before the Convention in Zurich and a demonstration given to show what can be accomplished through the work of such a class.

China extends an invitation for the World's Eighth Sunday School Convention, and Russia, for the Tenth. The World's Conventions are welcome guests the world around.

Eleven new missionaries of the United Presbyterian Board and four returning from furlough sailed from New York Sept. 7th, all on their way to Egypt.

Rev. Richard S. Holmes, D. D., LL. D., founder of *The Westminster* and later editor of *The Continent*, died Sept. 6th at the age of seventy. He was a brother-in-law of the late Dr. George W. Knox of Union Seminary.

A fearful typhoon resulting in appalling loss of life and property swept over Japan Sept. 22nd, devastating especially the region about Osaka, Nara and Nagoya. At Osaka 20,000 houses were ruined.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, only sister of the King of Spain, died suddenly on Sept. 23rd.

The grand manœuvres planned for this fall in the vilayet of Adrianople have been countermanded, in the interests of the preservation of peace in the Balkans. In their place there will be local manœuvres at ten centres in European Turkey, involving about 80,000 men.

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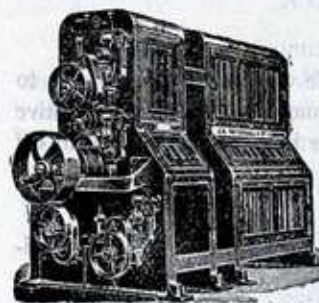
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