

# The Orient.

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MAP ILLUSTRATING THE AUSTRO-SERBIAN-MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Apparently the main bulk of the fighting during the past week has been in Belgium and on the Franco-German frontier. And the results seem to depend on which agency you choose to believe; for every victory claimed by one side is denied by the other. According to an Italian Agency telegram, the British disembarkation on the French coasts continues; but the rumor of a British victory over the Germans on land has not been confirmed. The city of Liège still holds out, though the Germans claim to have

entered the town itself, while the French despatches up to the 16th assert that not one of the forts had as yet fallen. The German forces have been engaged with the Belgians north of that city, and severe battles are reported at and near Diest, between there and Antwerp, the Germans being repulsed. Nor have the invaders made much progress toward Namur, according to the last news. The French Consulate gives out official news of the despatch to France of 2,000 German prisoners taken by the Belgians.

An incoming sea-captain gave word here of a wireless received by the British cruiser "Chatham," in the Aegean, telling of a great naval victory of the British fleet over the



German in the North Sea, when 22 German and 4 British units were sunk. This has not yet been confirmed from any other source. An Italian Agency telegram tells of an English squadron pursuing a German in the North Sea. The despatch comes from Christiania.

On the Franco-German frontier, the Germans seem to have crossed the mountains and occupied a line from Blamont to Cirey, two or three miles inside French territory between Nancy and Strassbourg, where the French were attacking them at last accounts. Farther south, the French seem to hold the ridges of the Vosges, and having been driven out of Mülhausen, they still occupy the Thann-Altkirch line, in the south of Alsace. King Albert of Belgium is with his army at Louvain, and the German Kaiser is reported as going to Mainz.

General von Bülow, younger brother of the former Chancellor of Germany, is reported as among the killed in the engagements in Belgium. Also Prince Frederick William of Lippe.

Of interest for record is the fact that as Austria declared herself one with her ally Germany in the struggle against France, England has declared herself at war with Austria. And Montenegro has declared war on Germany, though we have not yet learned where the first engagement will be.

On the Russian frontier, the engagements have as yet been mainly cavalry raids, in which we are led to believe that the Russians have done more damage than they have received, especially in the region of Zalosce, Brody and Sokal, north and east of Lemberg in Galicia. The Russian royal family has removed from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Bulgarian General Dimitrieff, of Balkan war fame, has enlisted in the Russian army.

As for Austria and Serbia, the latest despatches indicate that Servian territory has been invaded and the Servian and Montenegrin troops forced to retire; but how far we are not informed. Belgrade has apparently not yet fallen into Austrian hands, but Shabatz, in the N. E. corner of Serbia, has. The invaders have been driven back from Losnitsa with great loss.

An Ottoman Agency telegram reports a naval battle in the Adriatic near Budua, between the Austrian and French fleets. Budua is between Cattaro and Spizza, on the south Dalmatian coast. The result is not given.

The war is having its effects afar also. The British have seized the German colonial town of Lome, in German Togoland, West Africa, and Swakopmund, in German South West Africa, has been evacuated. It is also reported that the Japanese have occupied the German Chinese port of Tsing-Tau; but this calls for confirmation. Japan is said to have demanded that all German warships leave Chinese waters.

Azmi Bey, former Vali of Adana, and after his removal from the post of Chief of Police of Constantinople, Deputy for Chorum, has been appointed Vali of Konia.

## THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

From all parts of the country come reports of the mobilization and its effects. A perfect fever of preparation is noticed. Whatever happens, Turkey will not be caught napping. For the time being the raw recruits over 30 years of age are not being utilized; but the Imperial Iradé to that effect is interpreted to mean that whenever need arises, they too will be called on. Naturally such minor matters as the harvesting of the standing crops and the care of the home duties has to be left to the women and the old men.

Many have sought to escape conscription; but large numbers of these have been arrested. Some 159 Ottoman Greeks stowed themselves away last week on a Hellenic steamer in the Bosphorus, to run off to Greece; but the police discovered the plan, and with the aid of the Greek Consular authorities took the men off the steamer and to the court-martial. The story of one of them having been beaten to death in the process seems to be false.

The long-expected ex-"Goeben," and the smaller "Breslau," now the "Yavouz Sultan Selim" and "Midilli," which were looked for in the Bosphorus last Wednesday, had to go into the Gulf of Nicomedia for a few necessary repairs for a few days, and on Saturday steamed up opposite Moda and Haidar Pasha for a few hours' stay going back again to a point back of the Islands and have not yet come into the harbor. After their long run in the Mediterranean, their boilers required considerable attention, and they were otherwise somewhat battered.

On Saturday last Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, and Halil Bey, President of the Chamber, left for Sofia by rail, going thence by rail to Bucharest. Their visit is presumably connected with an effort at a better understanding between the Balkan States.

Sir Louis Mallet, British Ambassador to the Porte, returned Sunday after a leave of absence in England. The ministers of Holland and Belgium, who had also been away on leave, came by the same steamer. General Baumann Pasha, the Inspector-General of gendarmerie, arrived from Samsoun on Monday.

The financial situation shows no marked change. The new issue of banknotes has not yet appeared, but we are assured the one-lira notes will be circulating now in a few days. There has been a somewhat more reasonable tendency in prices of staples of late, but the poor are having difficulties still.

French and Swiss reserves have been leaving Constantinople in large numbers this past week. Two French steamers took each about six hundred men.

Senator Riza Effendi, former *nakib-ül-eshrâf*, or Chief of the Descendants of Mohammed, died on Saturday last. He is said to have been the oldest living member of the *üléma*.



## REPORT OF VAN STATION.

1913-1914.

It is with deep gratitude that we are able to announce that much of the anxiety and apprehension, mentioned in our last Annual Report, has passed. Politically the year has been filled with grave possibilities, and the fact that the present outlook seems brighter than any year since the granting of the Constitution, ought to encourage all those who are praying for the pacification and advancement of this troubled region. Three events of far reaching importance are in the main the cause of reviving hope that there may be a possibility of the Government controlling the situation and giving a fair degree of justice to these Eastern provinces. The first was the extermination, under strict orders of our strong Vali, Tahsin Bey, of three notorious Kourdish brigands, who for years have kept certain districts of our province in an actual state of siege. The second was the breaking of the general Kourdish storm of rebellion which had been gathering from a time even previous to the granting of the Constitution. This rebellion on the part of the Kourds against the Turkish Government, focused about the city of Bitlis which is ninety miles distant from us. Toward the end of March the Kourds in great force attacked the city of Bitlis with the purpose of making it the centre of a new Kourdish Kingdom. The attack was anticipated and repulsed, and as a result, fourteen of the leading Kourds were captured and hanged in the market place of the city. No one who understands the situation can doubt that this was the only method of dealing with these offenders if the Government wished to maintain its sovereignty; but closely following this feeling comes the sad reflection that the past thirty years of training under the Ottoman Government was nothing but a preparation for the terrible doom which has come upon these misled leaders. The third event is happily one of a more constructive nature, viz., the appointing of two European Commissioners, with extensive powers over the Armenian provinces.

The decision of the Board to crown the educational work here by the establishment of a college naturally led to the question of raising funds and, at the suggestion of the Board and with the hearty approval of the Station, Dr. Raynolds was granted his furlough and in September started out for the financial conquest of Europe and America. His absence has naturally been keenly felt by his associates who have thus been temporarily deprived of his statesmanlike leadership and advice. As a Station we wish again to testify to his absolute devotion to the work of the Board in this city. He had not expected to leave his adopted land again and there is something truly martial and inspiring in the spirit with which he accepted this new and arduous duty when every natural impulse bound him to his home. And even more strongly can it be said of Mrs. Raynolds that she loved the things of the Lord better than her own. She stayed behind, and if the Van College is a blessing to this region, not a

little of its success must be attributed to the devotion and self abnegation of this our consecrated associate.

During the summer Dr. Ussher attended a meeting of the Medical Missionary Association of Turkey, held in Jerusalem, and during the same period Miss Bond was in Bitlis helping Miss Charlotte Ely to recover from a troublesome broken arm. The hospital opened a little later than usual but has had an, exceptionally busy year. For a few weeks during the winter Dr. Ussher was incapacitated, owing to a very severe strain to his back, incurred while returning from a village over an atrocious road at night. There was a very serious outbreak of famine typhus among the soldiers and quite a number of these men came to the hospital with almost uniformly beneficial results. Among the patients were a number of Turkish doctors and officers, and the whole hospital staff served them so faithfully and successfully that our Governor later sent a letter expressing officially his gratitude and appreciation. A fair share of this honor goes to Miss Bond who, during the Doctor's illness, had full oversight of the hospital. Mrs. Ussher has continued her oversight of the Lacer Work.

The Yarrows returned from their furlough in America in time to plan for and open the work of the Boys' School in September. Mr. Yarrow spent practically all of his time while in America in study at Hartford Theological Seminary, and from a deep sense of benefit received can strongly recommend such a use of furlough time to all missionaries whom this report may reach.

For the first time since her return from her extended furlough, when she was newly appointed as a touring missionary, Miss McLaren has been able to free herself from duties in the city proper to such an extent that she has been able to spend a considerable portion of her time in the villages. While in the city she has oversight of the Girl's Boarding Department and devotes most of her time to work for women.

Miss Rogers and her associates in the school are greatly perplexed and handicapped in their plans by the ever increasing difficulty of making both ends meet financially. They ought to be relieved of this strain as their school is a big institution of growing efficiency, and occupies a very important position in the life of this city.

Under the lead of Miss Silliman a Kindergarten in the Turkish quarter for Turkish children only was begun this year by means of a committee of Turks who furnished the building, heat, etc. and we the instruction. About thirty children have been enrolled and the attitude of the Government and individual Turks has been highly favorable. Miss Silliman has also kept up most of her former work in the central school.

Misses Clark and Whittlesey after a voluntary service of two years are leaving Van this Summer. The Station wishes in this public manner to express its appreciation of their two years of service which have been filled with many arduous duties, and above all for their spirit of loyalty in the work of the Board.



At last we are able to report that our Garden or Central Church has been able to secure a pastor. Badvelli Taviti, who left here four years ago to accept the pastorate of the church in Mezireh, was finally induced to return, and for nearly a year has been giving new life and inspiration to the church and community. He is a man of one idea and that is to add members to God's Kingdom. He preaches powerful sermons which sometimes are not entirely acceptable to his hearers, but he has a message and the effect of his year's work is very evident. The church is in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for at least ten years past. The City Church, under the guidance of Mr. Gorgozian, has also had a year of progress and deepening of its spiritual life. The possibility and need of more direct evangelical effort both in the city and the villages is being impressed upon us more and more. In co-operation with the people of one of our important out-stations, Agantz, we have invited Rev. Mihran Karielian to locate in that district. If he accepts it will mean much for direct evangelical effort in a region now barely touched. One of the great needs of our field is for four or five well trained, brainy, spiritual Armenian preachers to locate in different sections and supervise the work of their particular regions. In connection with this direct evangelism, one sign of consecration has appeared which we pray may be only the forerunner of many such. A young man by the name of Vartan became interested in the church during the winter and spent hours together with our pastor talking about spiritual things. The outcome was that he not only joined the church, but also arranged his business and made provision for his family and then put himself at the disposal of the church Committee without salary for the period of one year. The church appointed Rev. Taviti and Mr. Yarrow as a committee to supervise his work and for several months he has been preaching in nearby villages, where, according to all reports, his preaching is with power and spirit.

The Sunday Schools have kept up in numbers and interest. This year the early Sunday morning service has been changed to a Sunday School. The average attendance at our several schools and separate classes would probably not be much less than 400, and many times in all departments figures would run to 700.

The number of pupils in our schools seems to increase with our ability to furnish additional room and teaching force. In our two central schools we have 1060 pupils and also about 200 in the walled city. Fortunately or unfortunately, there is an increasing feeling of antagonism or jealousy on the part of certain classes in the city who are beginning to set themselves definitely to the task of encouraging rival institutions with the idea of cutting down our influence. If this opposition simply meant the multiplication of institutions without any deeper motive, we would hesitate about putting so much of our strength into this work, but, in general, opposition to our institutions comes from individuals who are opposed to the principles which we are trying to teach. For many years to come strong emphasis must be

placed upon evangelical education in order that we may accomplish the work for which the Church sent us here.

The medical department reports with gratitude the clearing of a debt of over Lt. 400 and a marked increase in native contributions. There is also an increase in interest and in the proportion of Moslem patients. Besides blankets and clothing received from good friends in England and Ireland, the support of three beds has been promised.

During the typhus epidemic the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross made it possible to care for many sick soldiers and others by the contribution of Lt. 150.

The village work has been a source of deep concern to the Station for many years. What work we have done has been entirely carried on with funds apart from the appropriations of our Board, this support coming principally from England and Ireland. A great deal has been accomplished but the impossibility of adequate supervision has been the chief cause of the lack of that larger success for which we always hope and pray. With Miss McLaren free to give all her time to this work and with Mr. McKeeman taking general charge, the next few years ought to show a great forward movement among all of our outstations. This department needs the special prayer of all those who have the work of this Station upon their hearts. We have full confidence that the friends who have been carrying the burden of this work during the lean years will with even greater joy continue their support now that there is good hope of greatly increased returns for their investment. The Station acknowledges with deep gratitude its debt to all those who have taken upon themselves the financing of this department.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Ussher the lace industry has completed its ninth year with its full number of pupils—one hundred girls and women. A native head teacher has oversight of the work rooms but the difficult task of marketing the product is in the hands of the Superintendent and this requires a great deal of time and thought. Especial and hearty thanks are expressed to Mrs. Thomas Norton of Lakeville, Conn., who has most generously given her time and effort to the sale of our goods, thereby making it possible for us to continue the industry.

On behalf of the Station,

E. A. YARROW.

#### CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Aug. 20, 1860, Mr. Poincaré, President of France, born.
- » » 1912, General William Booth died.
- » 21, 1909, Mrs. Alzina M. C. Knapp, Diarbekir and Bitlis, died.
- » » 1914, Solar eclipse, total at Trebizond, etc., partial at Constantinople, 1:47 to 4:07 p. m.
- » 22, 1798, William G. Schauffler, Constantinople, born.
- » » 1864, Red Cross Treaty adopted, Geneva.
- » » » Arabic Translation of the Bible completed.
- » 23, 1914, Ramazan ends; Bairam begins.
- » 25, 1865, Homer B. Morgan, Salonica, Smyrna and Antioch, died.



## THE ORIENT

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

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## EDITORIAL.

The irregularity of postal services all through Europe now will doubtless entail losses of many copies of our paper. If those who see this notice will kindly pass on the word to others who may miss some numbers, we shall be grateful. When somewhat more normal conditions of mail service are restored we shall be glad to replace whatever lost, strayed or stolen copies we can, that the files of those wishing to keep the full record of this important period may be complete. But there is little use of asking us to send second copies just now, for they run a great risk of disappearing down the same hole where the first copies went. Please therefore as far as possible let your requests accumulate till the return of at least comparative peace.

Within a few days Ramazan ends and the feast of Sheker Bairam follows it. After thirty days of fasting, the pious Moslem celebrates for three or four days with his children, in a round of dinners and picnics. The days that went so painfully slowly while one watched for the evening gun, will go all too fast when filled with good things. But what, pray, are the lessons of this fast and feast for the Christian? We too have our feasts, but how much fasting or affliction prepares us for their enjoyment? There are times certainly when the spirit of fasting, of self-examination and repentance, is needed; and surely we are at one of those periods now. The two greatest Protestant nations of Europe are at each other's throats; allied with one is the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, while on the side of the other are the greatest of Greek Orthodox monarchies and the country which more than any other is supposed to be irreligious if not atheistic. What sort of company are these Christian nations keeping? And into what has it led them? If our boasted Christian civilization has led us to this, it certainly is high time we had days of fasting and repentance. Let us not escape the responsibility by merely shifting all blame on

others. In the eyes of the non-Christian world we are all in the same category. The acts of some have caused the heathen to blaspheme; and we should all be ashamed of the sort of Christianity our nations represent, and pray to Almighty God to forgive us nationally and internationally, and have mercy on the whole of "Christian" Europe.

It is a relief to be able to state that up to the present moment Turkey has kept out of the war. Such preparation, such mobilizing, such laying in of stores, such activity in every direction, would indicate a determination to be ready to take advantage of any opportunity for a forward step. But thus far the relations of Turkey with the world are diplomatically correct. And we pray that this may continue to be so. For war is an infinitely greater disaster than mobilization, and entails far more permanent suffering. This country has gone through two wars within less than three years; and her greatest loss has not been in the seizure of her territories, but in the sapping of the vitality of her population. What the Empire now needs is a period of rest and recuperation, not another war, however much hope some may have of territorial reconquest. An island or two, and a harbor or two, are of large economic value; but the life-blood of thousands of her subjects is of infinitely more value to this land. In the end it will be the countries that stay out of this awful conflict that will gain the most. If Turkey can exercise the grace of patience, she will receive her reward in fuller measure than by appealing to the arbitrament of force, especially if she has to depend on alliances, which have till now proved fetters rather than links. While we do not question the right of the Government to call out its reserves and even the recruits at such a crisis, we cannot but see the resulting detriment to the crops, the commerce and the community life of the whole land. Every day that goes by without actual war is so much clear gain; and we devoutly hope this neutrality may continue.

## U.F.C.S. MISSION TO THE JEWS, GALATA.

The annual report of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews in Constantinople has recently come to hand. It shows steady work in all lines, during a time of no little trial because of peculiar conditions. The evangelistic work, under the care of Rev. R. MacGregor, included regular Sabbath forenoon services, Sabbath school for the resident girls of the Home, and a service on Sabbath evenings throughout the winter months. The latter is for men only; and at the close of each service questions are freely invited, and those asked point to an earnest desire on the part of Jewish young men to learn in what relationship the Old and New Testaments stand to one another, and to get into touch with the historic Christ. There is also a Boys' Club, open two evenings each week, for former boy pupils, which is greatly appreciated. Bible lessons are conducted twice a week each in the Boys' and Girls' Schools.

The educational work is conducted through these two



schools; and while in the boys' school, under the care of Mr. John Morrison, the bogey of military service has reduced attendance, yet the quality of work done was high. In the Girls' school, under the care of Miss Mc Mordie, the attendance has reached 289, a figure higher than for several years past, though in 1909 there were 290; and the income from pupils was higher than ever. A stenography class has been started for the Senior girls, and is much appreciated. The Girls' Home, under Miss Gray's superintendence, has been full to overflowing. It has accommodations for only 32 pupils, but might have had twice that number had there been room. Mrs. Hannington has had a Sunday Bible class for the former girl pupils now working in the city.

The medical report of Dr. Hannington shows 7008 patients treated in the dispensary, of whom 6641 were Jews and 144 Moslems and 443 Christians of various names. There were also 439 visits to homes. The dispensary formerly maintained in Kouskoundjouk has been closed for economic reasons, and the Galata dispensary kept open more days per week in consequence. Many patients come thither from Kouskoundjouk, as well as from Ortaköy. Both Dr. Hannington and Mr. Rosenbach do a great deal in the line of Bible talks with the patients, and addresses to which many come. The Mission deplors the loss of a staunch and faithful friend in the death of Dr. John Patterson, who had frequently rendered medical help in the absence of the physician in charge.

This Missionary Committee also carries on evangelistic, educational and medical work in Syria and Palestine, at Tiberias, Safed and Hebron. The accounts of the year's progress at these places is also interesting. The outstanding difficulties, aside from the religious opposition of the Jews, are the reviving Moslem fanaticism resulting from the Balkan war and the military conscription that drives young men to migrate.

### TURKEY'S DESIRE.

The *Tanin* writes editorially of the way Europe is suffering for her treatment of Turkey:—

They would not look at the evils in their own countries, or elsewhere, but interfered at the slightest incident in our borders; every day they would gnaw at some part of our rights and our sovereignty; they would perform vivisection on our quivering flesh and cut off great pieces of it. And we, with a forcibly controlled spirit of rebellion in our hearts and with clenched but powerless fists, silent and depressed, would murmur as the fire burned within:—"Oh that they might fall out with one another! Oh that they would eat each other up!"

And lo! today they are eating each other up, just as the Turk wished they would. Whatever people may say, there is in the nature of things an essential justice that will at last come to light. To the benighted and the victims of injustice it brings a smile on the face and a joyous lightening of the heart.

This being the case, there is in our hearts a new

feeling of mercy. We cannot forget what an eternal and inextinguishable torch of learning and the arts France has always been. We cannot be blind to the fact that Germany with its brains and its industry is a highly civilized nation. We will not be behind in praising the high position the English hold in the civilized world, even after they have basely betrayed a trust committed to their honorable keeping. For this reason, while we pray that this awful war may be taken out of the way as soon as possible, we also hope that in some way or other out of this stream of innocent blood may shine forth the light of a strong and lasting peace and righteousness.

### RELIEF IN ALBANIA.

*Durazzo, Albania, Aug. 5, 1914.*

Dear Friends:

Have just returned from a trip into the interior from Valona and wish to report to you. The Government's commission is trying to give bread to the 30,000 to 40,000 refugees in and about Valona. Up to and including last Saturday they were distributing 400 napoleons a day (at 1 piastre or 5 cents a head). I cooperated in this distribution. I now learn on good authority that this distribution has ceased owing to lack of funds. As the Government had no funds for the several thousands of refugees in the Malokastër district beyond the Viosë river, Mr. Tsilka and I took a trip out to them and carefully distributed some Lt. 185 (about \$ 814.00), giving each individual 1 piastre a day for 5 days. The people are living under trees mostly. Some have built themselves little booths. Very many are sick with smallpox and other diseases. There is illness also among their flocks which is the only possession many of them have. We opened a milk depot at Valona and daily free milk is being given to the sick, especially children.

Here in Durazzo our little home is sheltering refugees, mostly from Dibra and Kortcha. Those who do not sleep on the floor sleep out in our little yard. Together we raise our hearts to God in earnest petition and thanksgiving each morning and especially on Sunday. Do assist us in this relief work through Mr. W. W. Peet, Bible House, Constantinople, Treasurer, under the American Board of Boston.

Thanking you for your prayerful cooperation.

Faithfully yours,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY.

### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

*Sunday, Aug. 23rd, 1914.*

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:45 p. m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Mr. E. O. Jacob.

SCUTARI, An English service is held in the afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Protestant chapel.



## BOYS' SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

THE ORIENT for May 6th last had an interesting account of the Conference of the Missionary Educational Union at Baalbek during the Easter vacation, and announced that the full report would later be published. That report is just at hand, and forms valuable reading. The committee appointed by the Union a year earlier had visited fifteen schools, four of these in Jerusalem, and one near that city, and the other ten in Syria. In these schools were gathered last year 1837 boys, 1190 of them boarders; and the results tabulated are therefore fairly representative. The report is in four parts: Religious Education, the Teaching Force, Educational and Physical. Under the first head, emphasis is laid in the report on the desirability of more attention being given to the systematizing of the courses in Bible Study; and regarding compulsory public meetings and voluntary societies, the danger is pointed out of such exercises becoming merely perfunctory; while the great opportunity of personal influence is urged. The report says:—"In conclusion we asked each school about the religious results, and we are happy to report that none were satisfied with the spiritual effort put forth, or with its effects. This is as it should be, provided it leads to something better."

Regarding the Teaching Force, the report points out that the eighty Syrian teachers in those schools receive an average salary of 510 piasters a month for twelve months (the pound sterling being equivalent to 136¾ of such piastres) in addition to room or house-rent but not including board; that of the eight teachers of more than fifteen years' experience is 842 piastres in addition to room or house rent; while the 36 who have taught for three years or less receive an average of 476 piastres. Nineteen of the latter and fourteen others have never had any college training or anything more than a high school preparation. The present hit-or-miss fashion of bargaining with teachers from year to year is deplored, and a uniform scale of salaries urged. The profession should be raised in the eyes of the people by preference being shown for pedagogically trained men, and by more frequent institutes and summer schools.

Problems of curriculum, textbooks, hours of instruction and study, the relative importance of English and Arabic in the various forms or classes, conditions of entrance and of passing from class to class and of graduation are carefully discussed; the lack of suitable employment for idle hours, such as hobbies, museums, etc., and the inadequacy of the average library are pointed out; and a plea is included for union examinations.

As for the physical activities of the schools, the advisability of introducing basketball, physical drill and inter-scholastic contests is urged. Only two schools have each boy examined physically, and in one of these it is simply an examination of the heart and lungs. Far too many boys are found to have defective eyesight; and in many schools the

sick are not sufficiently accommodated. "One school has in each bed-room a set of concise rules for the dormitory. Among them the following is one that should be enforced in every school in this country: 'No clothes worn during the day may be worn at night.'" A large section of the report is given to the dining-room problems, food, discipline, furnishings, fees, etc. The last topic treated is that of boarding and tuition fees, the lack of uniformity in these is surprising, considering the uniformity of conditions in which these schools are working in the main. The report suggests two fundamental principles which strike us as sound and applicable: one is self-support, and the other is a well-planned and carefully graded system of aid for needy pupils. The discussion of these is stimulating and suggestive.

This report ought to be in the hands of every teacher in secondary schools in this country; for the conditions in Syria and Palestine do not after all differ very essentially from those obtaining in other sections of the Empire. It may be obtained on receipt of 6 piastres gold, from the Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Dana, c/o American Press, Beirut.

## MEDICAL CONFERENCE AT HARPOUT.

*Harpout, August 3, 1914.*

To the Editor of the ORIENT:—

In connection with the 38th Meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission, there occurred the first Conference of the Eastern Turkey Branch of the Medical Missionary Association of Turkey. A portion of the time was devoted to organizing this Branch, and Dr. H. H. Atkinson was elected Secretary-Treasurer, the only permanent officer of the organization.

Seven sessions were held, at which various subjects medical and missionary were presented. Armenian friends interested in medical work were invited to attend two of the sessions, and some of them gave valuable contributions, the papers all being in English. Some of the subjects discussed were the following:—"Whooping-cough," "The Ordering of Drugs," "The Difficulties of a Druggist," "Quack Remedies of the Region," "Breast Tumors." One morning was devoted to the subject of nursing, and ideas were interchanged on various hospital problems. The program of the Mission Meeting included an afternoon on the medical work, which was also considered a session of the Medical Conference. At this time we heard the reports from the different stations, Mardin bringing an account from Dr. Thom, the medical worker of forty years' experience; Dr. Ussher telling of his dealing with the typhus epidemic in Van the past year; reports coming from Erzurum, of Dr. Case's first work in that city, and Dr. Ida Stapleton's opportunities among the Mohammedan women of that region; Harpout's progress and ambitions. Following these reports came prayer for the work in these stations. Perhaps the saddest thing about the lack of needed workers in this Mission is that Bittlis is wholly without medical aid. We pray that a physician may soon be found for that neglected place. The session closed with a discussion as to how to spiritualize our medical work.



All medical workers in the Mission are eligible to membership in this organization, the physicians being regular members (since only they can belong to the general Association), and the nurses and other workers, such as doctors' wives, being associate members. Medical workers from neighboring Missions may be invited to join this organization, if there is no Branch in their own Mission. The charter members privileged to attend this Conference were - Dr. Ussher of Van; Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who are to be stationed at Diarbekir; Miss North of Mardin; Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Misses Jacobsen and Campbell, and Dr. Parmelee, all of Harpout. We gladly welcomed two visiting members of the Conference - Dr. Hamilton and Miss Trowbridge of Aintab - who brought us valuable suggestions.

This first Medical Conference has furnished us with many helpful ideas, and given us a vision of the great opportunities which lie before us. We separate with the purpose to make the best possible use of these opportunities.

On behalf of the Harpout Medical Conference,

RUTH A. PARMELEE, M.D.

### TURKISH OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

The *Tanin* of yesterday says editorially:

For some time there has been noticed a very important diplomatic activity in the Balkans. Its effects and tokens are so numerous that even a novice can have no difficulty in recognizing them. The day before yesterday we said regarding the efforts for the formation of a Balkan Union, that even if one could be created by artificial means, it could not live; that the victors of yesterday could not easily be led to accept the conditions necessary to assure equilibrium in the Balkans. Today an article in the *Volia* of Sofia makes us return to the subject. The organ of Mr. Ghenadieff says that Servia has sent word to Bulgaria to ask her support, evidently in return for some compensation. And the *Volia* expresses astonishment at the friendship shown by the *Samouprava*, the Servian official organ.

It is natural that the *Volia* and all Bulgarian opinion should be surprised at this. And it is indeed astonishing to see a nation which by tearing up treaties gained the largest returns from a war that was won mainly by Bulgarian effort, should turn today, in its difficulties, to her vanquished foe of yesterday and talk of friendship, love and common interests. But today astonishment is a back number. The question that interests us is what are the inducements that Servia can offer Bulgaria now. The Servian offer must concern some cession of territory; for we cannot figure out any other form of offer. That means that in Nisch as well as Bucharest effort is being made to reconstruct the Balkan alignment. The article in the *Volia* leads us to suppose that the Bulgarian Government is not in favor of such an alliance as we have outlined. We too would be sincerely in favor of an alliance that would accord everyone his rights, assure each nation its safety, and end forever the present animosities; but such an alliance is for the present only a chimera.

The *Tasfiri Efkiar* writes:

One does not have to be a great scholar to see that the Balkans, after giving rise to the European war, could not remain in quiet and tranquillity. We are now in presence of effective proofs of this evident truth which we have often maintained. The efforts of Russian envoys to gain Bulgaria, the continual concentration of Greek troops on the Bulgarian border, the explosion of bombs placed by Bulgarian *Komitadjis* that have blown up the bridges at Demir Kapou and Gevgeli, the active negotiations by certain Balkan statesmen, the panic that has seized the Greeks of Macedonia, are all proofs of this. It is already clear that the peninsula cannot keep itself clear of the troubles which the general conflagration will let loose. Events that will necessitate territorial changes as important as those that have recently taken place, cannot be prevented. All the Balkan states, with Roumania in the lead, want these territorial changes to assume such shape as to satisfy them. As one thinks of this new phase of the Balkan affairs, he is forced to recognise that the Bucharest treaty is null and void, in face of the general mess that is to reshape Europe.

Only the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and Roumania are today in a position to regulate the new Balkan situation. It is at present very difficult and perhaps impossible for Greece and Servia to sit around the green table also and take part in the negotiations. Indeed we do not doubt that these three governments will decide the lot of the Balkans by mutual agreement, and that they will adopt, thanks to this agreement based on reciprocal interests, a policy concerning even still more general interests. We have always considered as idle and injurious Bulgaria's desire to get back the Baltchik-Tutrukan line. Even in Bulgaria the conviction is growing that this line is not worth the friendship of Roumania. Sure then of her frontiers to the south, Roumania will seek to get other advantages. So the Balkan States may, if they will, not only assure Balkan equilibrium but also play an important part in the question of European war or peace.

### THE TEMPTATIONS OF MISSIONARIES.

In the April number of the *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift* Dr. Johannes Warneck writes, with evident concern on the present critical position of the missionary movement. The magnitude of the conflict in which the Church is engaged seems to him to necessitate a careful examination and testing of the weapons she is using. Among the perils which beset the missionary movement Dr. Warneck puts first the danger of seeking to secure for missions wider recognition by laying stress on secondary considerations in place of the primary motive of obedience to the will of Christ. The temptation is strong in the advocacy of missions to place in the forefront the contribution which they make to civilization and culture, and to appeal on this ground for increased support. The contribution is real, but it is only an incidental result of missionary work. To en-



large upon it may interest thoughtful people, but whole-hearted and enthusiastic workers for the cause can be won only by directing attention to the heart and inner spring of the movement. There is no vitalizing energy in secondary motives. Dr. Warneck fears that if these subordinate considerations fill too large a place in the advocacy at home, they will in the end influence and color the work abroad, which will thus be diverted from its true aim. No support of missions that comes from some other way than that of the Cross is worth having. If we lay the emphasis on the wrong place, the result on ourselves is apt to be disastrous; we cease to be men dominated by a central purpose. The sole motive of missionary work is a personal experience of salvation.

Other dangers to which Dr. Warneck calls attention are the temptation to overwork and feverish activity; the excessive multiplication of machinery; the increase of committees and investigations to an extent which leaves those concerned without the time to think; the tendency to attach an undue importance to numbers, and to emphasize quantity rather than quality; an unchristian belief in the power of money; and a tendency in some quarters to make a fetish of science, and to forget the primary objects of missionary work in the desire to obtain the commendation of scholars and specialists. Dr. Warneck concludes with a double appeal to the friends of missions. The first is to preserve their independence. 'Ye were bought with a price, become not bondservants of men.' Missions must avoid all entanglements with politics and all subserviency to public opinion. Secondly, Dr. Warneck utters a warning against modifying or reducing the Gospel to make it more acceptable. He welcomes cooperation in missionary work, but not at a cost which would cut the nerve of the missionary endeavor. The full gospel of Christ, which to the natural man, whether in Europe or in Asia or in Africa, is a stumbling-block and foolishness, is the power of God which can save the world.

— *International Review of Missions.*

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, and Halil Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies, left on Saturday last for Sofia and Bucharest.

*La Turquie* says: "The Sublime Porte has just sent to all the diplomatic missions a note communicating a decision of the Imperial Government to the effect that ships coming through the Straits (Dardanelles) must leave there their wireless telegraphic apparatus, and will receive it back on their return. Further we are informed that every apparatus of this sort now found on embassies, consulates, churches, schools, etc., must be removed."

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Emroullah Effendi, former Minister of Public Instruction, died last Wednesday at San Stefano. He was one of the most learned of Turkish literati, and author of an encyclopaedic work called *Mouhit-ul-Mearif*. He was a member of the first Parliament, and Minister of Public Instruction under Hakki Pasha. Later he became a member of the central committee of the Union and Progress Party. The funeral was on Thursday, and the interment at the Mosque of the Conqueror.

The "General," of the German East Africa Company, 8,000 tons, arrived in the harbor Thursday last, having come from the Suez Canal hereto avoid capture by the British fleet.

Marshal Tatar Osman Pasha, President of the War Council, has been made a Senator.

### THE PROVINCES

Passenger trains have resumed circulation between Constantinople and Sofia, and also between Adrianople and Dedaghadj.

Rev. J. P. Xenides, Prof. V. H. Hagopian and Pastor Demirjian of Marsovan left last week for Samsoun on their return to their posts.

A great fire is reported at Tosia, Vilayet of Kastemoni, which destroyed the market and a large part of the town.

### NOTES.

Mrs. E. D. Marden and Miss Holeman of Gedik Pasha and Miss Merrill of Chicago returned from Marsovan to Constantinople on Monday morning, coming from Samsoun by a Persian steamer.

Mr. H. G. Dwight of this city has an article in the August *Atlantic*, entitled "In the Pasha's Garden."

Messrs. O. E. Pence and R. B. Warren of Robert College returned last Wednesday from attending the Y.M.C.A. Conference in the Lebanon.

Dr. B.V.D. Post, Professor Panarettoff, Mr. Harold Scott, Treasurer S. Anderson and Mr. Koopman of Robert College, and Miss Carrie Lee and Miss Moore of Arnaoutkeuy came back from Venice by Italian steamer on Sunday night. The boat was so overcrowded that they all had to take deck passage, and can now instruct others as to how to travel steerage. Mr. Werndel, Reuter's agent here, was on the same steamer.

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