

The Orient.

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DEATH OF HON. W. W. ROCKHILL.

News has come of the death, week before last, at Honolulu, of the Hon. William Woodville Rockhill, who from August, 1911, to November, 1913, was American Ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Rockhill was on his way from America to take up his duties as adviser to the Chinese Government, when death cut short his career.

Mr. Rockhill was born in April of 1854, and was thus sixty years of age. He was a native of Philadelphia, but took his education in France, graduating at the famous St. Cyr school. From 1884 to 1888 he was secretary in the American legation at Peking; then he was for a few months chargé d'affaires in Korea. He later undertook two scientific missions to China and Korea under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. From 1893 to 1897 he was in the State Department at Washington, first as Chief Clerk, then as third assistant and finally as First Assistant Secretary of State. In 1897 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia; after serving from 1899 to 1905 as Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, he was made Minister to China, a position he graced for four years. He had previously been special commissioner of the United States to China in 1900, and Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Peking for settling the Boxer troubles in 1901. In this capacity he signed the final protocol of Sept. 7th, 1901. On June 1st, 1909, Mr. Rockhill was made Ambassador to Russia, and only left that post to take up the corresponding position at Constantinople two years later.

As an authority on matters Chinese, Mr. Rockhill earned a very high place in the esteem of those who knew him; and the confidence he had inspired in the leaders of the Chinese Government was shown by their offering him the post of confidential adviser to the Government.

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

An official despatch of the 23rd says the Ottoman troops on the Caucasus front won a decisive victory between Id and Olti, capturing a thousand Russians, among them a colonel, and six cannon and a large quantity of war stores. Id is on the Turkish side, and Olti on the Russian side of the boundary, north of Keuprükenuy. The main force of the army was directed against the Russians in the towns of Azap, Ardosh and Kalender, further south, who were forced to evacuate those points in confusion. On the same day a British cruis-

er was reported to have gone into the gulf of Akaba and fired at the shore, but to have been driven away by the Ottoman cannon.

On the 27th, the Ottoman Information Committee published the following:—

"During the last few days there have spread through the city certain rumors regarding a bombardment of the Dardanelles, and even of the destruction of some of the fortifications of the strait. If such an attempt had been made on the part of the enemy, there is no doubt that an official communication would have announced it, — such as was issued by the general staff at the time of the former bombardment. Those who invent such reports are incontestably traitors to the country."

The following communication from the general staff under the date of the 27th has been published:— 1) To put a stop to all the false rumors that are being circulated, the general staff announces that since the 21st October (old style) the Dardanelles have suffered no bombardment. On that date the general staff immediately announced the bombardment of the Dardanelles. If during the interim such an event had taken place, the general staff would have been informed of it with every detail. 2) The Russian official despatches from Sebastopol announce that our cruiser "Hamidié" was torpedoed and severely damaged before Sebastopol, that it was able to reach Constantinople in spite of this, but that it was incapacitated for a long period. In answer to these tales we state that during these last few days our fleet, including the "Hamidié," has crossed the Black Sea and returned with no damage. One of our units on the 11th December (old style) met a fleet of the enemy composed of 5 battleships, 2 cruisers, 10 torpedo-boats and 3 mine-layers, or 17 Russian ships against one Ottoman. Despite this superiority, our ship attacked the Russian fleet by night, successfully cannonaded the battleship "Rostislav," and sank two mine-layers, the "Oleg" and "Athos." Two Russian officers and 30 marines that were part of the crew of these boats were saved and made prisoners. At the same time another part of our fleet was bombarding Batoum successfully. On the 12th December, in the morning, two of our ships wished to again force the Russian fleet to fight in spite of its superiority; but the latter, composed of 15 units, preferred to flee to Sebastopol. 3) In the Caucasus our army continues its victorious march forwards.

The official communiqué of the following day says that the Ottoman troops in the Caucasus have made many prisoners and taken a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

Also that a French torpedo-boat sent some shells at the coast-guards posted at Geikli, opposite the island of Tenedos, with no damage. Also that the British again attempted to land men at Akaba, but the boats sent ashore had to retire after losing four killed.

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

4th session, Dec. 23. After some 42 provisional laws, promulgated during the Parliamentary vacation, had been presented and referred to the appropriate committees, leave of absence was granted to three deputies, and the elections of five others were ratified. The order of the day was taken up, calling for the provisional measure regarding the Agricultural Bank. Several sections of the new rules were adopted without change. A Harpout deputy objected to the use of the French term "cooperative" in speaking of the agricultural societies to be fostered by the Bank; but the Government commissioner replied that unfortunately there exists no equivalent word in Turkish, and that therefore the word might be employed without prejudice. Article 20 gives the Bank the right to seize and sell, without recourse to a judicial decision, the mortgaged goods of those who fail to pay their debts to the Bank. This raised strenuous objection, but was passed.

5th session, Dec. 24. Two bills were presented and referred to committees, one of them allowing farmers to delay paying their debts to the Agricultural Bank till after the war is over, the other making a similar concession to the sufferers from the great fire at Diarbekir. Two more articles of the agricultural bill were taken up and passed.

6th session, Dec. 26. The President, Halil Bey, had difficulty in calling the House to order on time, and the sitting actually began about 2:15 instead of one o'clock. The further discussion of the agricultural law took up the remainder of the sitting. One article was suppressed, that providing for the automatic passing into the hands of the Bank of deposits not reclaimed within a period of fifteen years. The session closed at 4:10.

7th session, Dec. 27. Less than an hour sufficed for our lawmakers to get through their job at this sitting. The first reading of the agricultural bill was completed with very little discussion. The next session was fixed for Saturday when the discussion of the general budget of the empire will be taken up, provided copies can be printed and given to the deputies before that date; otherwise the second reading of the agricultural bill will come up.

The Senate at its session on December 24th ratified the text of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This follows in general the same lines as that drawn up by the Chamber. The bill, already approved by the Chamber, providing for the cession to the municipalities of such ancient fortifications as are within the limits of cities, and to the vilayets of such as are outside of cities, was passed.

On Monday last the Senate rejected the bill passed by the Chamber, providing for exemption from import duties of piping imported for the water systems of municipalities.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE AMERICAN SAILORS.

A delightful Christmas entertainment was offered last Thursday by the American colony to the "Scorpion" Sailors. This entertainment was combined with the celebration of the house-warming of the sailors' new home now established in the premises of the former British Club. Mrs. Marcellus Bowen and Mrs. Nicolas Eliasco had arranged a very interesting program. The chief personalities of the American colony as well as other friends gathered to enjoy a couple of very pleasant hours. A quartet from Robert College sang some sweet Christmas carols. The sailors themselves did their best to enhance, by their singing and piano-playing, the Christmas treat. The Christmas tree was beautifully decorated, and Mrs. Eliasco distributed the gifts among the sailors.

The American Ambassador made a speech in which he dwelt upon the experiences of the last few months and testified to the perfect goodwill of the Turkish authorities, who had promised every assistance and facility at the very outset, and did all in their power to make things take a smooth, satisfactory course. The Turks realize that they have in the Americans sincere, sympathising friends. Mr. Frew and Mr. Waugh emphasised the great services rendered by Mr. Morgenthau and Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal, in the present crisis.

D. S.

HAGOP EFFENDI BOYADJIAN.

Last week we recorded the passing of Hagop Effendi Boyadjian, Civil Representative of the Protestant Community, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Schmajonian, in Pera, on December 22nd. He was born in 1836, in Diarbekir; and when sixteen years old came with his elder brother and one of his two sisters to Constantinople, and entered Mr. Hamlin's Bebek Seminary. In 1854 he left the school and went with the British army to the Crimea as translator, staying there two years. Deciding to become a printer, he went to America and made himself fully acquainted with the business as then conducted there. Returning in 1859 to Constantinople, he set up in the business and since 1872 has had his printing office in the Bible House, where he printed the *Avedaper* and much of the other printing of the American Missions. He was also frequently called on to help in the Government's printing enterprises. He printed the paper money issued by the Government during the last war with Russia. The Bible Societies also employed him extensively.

From 1888 till his death he was "Askabed," or civil head of the Protestants of Turkey. In this position he was in close touch with the heads of the other religious bodies in the Empire, and always upheld the dignity of his office and earned the respect of his compeers as well as of the Government.

His brother, Rev. Thomas Boyadjian, was for many years pastor at Diarbekir, and later British Vice-Consul there. His elder sister became the wife of Rev. Mardiros Schmavonian, and her two sons are well known here, one as pastor of the Pera Evangelical Church, and the other as legal adviser to the American Embassy. The younger sister was the wife of Dr. Daghljan of Amasia, and mother of Professor Daghljan of Anatolia College.

THE YEAR 1914 IN REVIEW.

To attempt to review in any reasonable compass the events of the year just drawing to a close, is a greater task than usually confronts one during the last days of a December. Still, there is a saying about a certain class who are willing to rush in where angels dare not tread. With an adequate sense of our inability to do justice to the task, we shall therefore try to put forward some of the salient points in the story of the past twelve months, from the standpoint of the Ottoman Empire and adjacent states.

Starting in with the religious features of the year, we may fittingly begin with what is freshest in our minds, the passing of the civil Head of the Protestant community. It is not every man who can combine with the dignity of a post considered by the Government as on a par with that of the Patriarchs, the humility and quiet friendliness of Hagop Effendi Boyadjian. His snowy head and erect carriage will still be remembered as so well befitting his office. And the sweetness of his Christian character is a happy memory for all his friends. The year saw successful and encouraging meetings of the four missions of the American Board in this territory. It also witnessed the remarkably successful conferences of the Y.M.C.A. in the Lebanon and in Constantinople, as well as the full organization of the Christian Associations of Turkey into a National Movement, including both young men and young women. Of special importance to Christian workers in these countries was the Jubilee of the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society, held in July. The great help rendered by this organization during these sixty years to mission enterprises here is a reward for its faithfulness and zeal. Mention should be made of the inspiring visits and meetings of Professor Raoul Allier, Mr. Robert P. Wilder, Rev. Drs. J. H. Jowett, A. F. Schaufli, A. H. Halsey and Charles Wood to Constantinople; also of the little glimpse we had in passing of Professor E. C. Moore, D. D., now made President of the American Board. The church work of the year has gone on all through the country with some regularity, despite many difficulties connected with the war conditions.

In the Educational line, most prominent among the features stands out the Conference of College representatives at Smyrna in January, together with the Dedication of the buildings and grounds of the International College. This conference is to be followed, as circumstances permit, by others of a similar nature, possibly in the near future. The splendid new plant of the Constantinople College, at

Arnaoutkeny on the Bosphorus, was also dedicated in memorable exercises, several friends from America being there for the occasion. Then there were dedication exercises at the new Social Hall at Robert College, the laying of corner-stones at Tarsus and Marsovan for new and much needed buildings, and the impressive and successful Jubilee Exercises at Marsovan for the semi-centennial of the Mission Theological Seminary and of Anatolia Girls' School. Nor should we forget the Conference of leaders in secondary education, held at Baalbek in the spring, which gave a new impetus to the good work being done in those schools in Syria and Palestine; and the Conference of teachers in Armenian schools, held at Bardizag during the summer. Of special interest by reason of its connection with educational work was the resignation of Professor Stephen Panaretoff from his post at Robert College, to take up the newly created position of Minister of Bulgaria at Washington. It was a most fitting selection, but one that cripples the College he and his wife have left. The visit of Mrs. John S. Kennedy and party to the institutions in which she is especially interested, was an inspiration to all who met her.

Along the line of Economic and Civic developments, the chief movements have been noticeable in the capital city. Such have been the inauguration of the telephone service all over the city; the great extension of the trolley lines that were started last year, till they now run from the Mosque of the Conqueror across the Bridge, and thence to Bebek, and up in Pera from the Tunnel to Shishli and Tatavla. An Association for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic has been formed; the American Chamber of Commerce has held its first Annual Dinner; the new Evkaf Museum has been opened; a delegation from America has visited this city in order to secure the representation of Turkey at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915; and a group of British engineers came out for a short-lived effort, cut short by the war, to reconstruct the naval yards of Turkey here and in the Gulf of Nicomedia. The Post Office Department continued the good work begun with the Adrianople issue by bringing out a most creditable set of artistically designed and well executed stamps. In the realm of the air, after sadly disastrous attempts by Dacourt and three Ottoman aviators to make the trip from here to Cairo, the journey was actually made. Quite another sort of trip was that of the American Ambassador to Egypt and Palestine. It was the first time that an American diplomatic representative has made a serious attempt to secure for himself first-hand knowledge of the circumstances and activities of the American religious and educational establishments in this empire. And it was a most courteous and well-calculated move to invite with him on the trip the Treasurer of the American Board Missions in Turkey and the President of the Syrian Protestant College.

Two great disasters stand out prominent in the story of the year, — the earthquake that destroyed thousands of lives at Bourdour, Sparta and vicinity, and the great fire at Diarbekir, that swept away more than a thousand houses.

Of political events, the appointment and arrival on their

fields of the new Inspectors-General of the seven eastern Vilayets, to whom large powers were accorded, was hailed with genuine joy by all classes except the lawless; for it gave promise of the beginning of a reign of law and order that should mean prosperity to that unhappy region. Unfortunately the subsequent war has indefinitely postponed their activity, and they have withdrawn. From the first of the year the question of the Aegean Islands has been agitating the minds of Turkey's diplomats; for they could not bring themselves to accept the decision that deprived this empire of Chios and Mitylene. Closely connected with the strong feeling thus roused was the boycott instituted against non-Moslem shops and firms. Simultaneously the arrival from Macedonia of a large number of refugees, many of whom had lost their little all in ways that were not gentle, and who on their reaching Ottoman territory, in some places showed their ill-will towards the Greeks, led up to the closing by Patriarchal order of all Orthodox churches and schools in the whole empire, as a method of protest. It was not a happy plan, nor was it creditable to the Patriarchate. The churches and schools were finally reopened, to the relief of the communities and all concerned. The quelling of the Kourdish uprising at Bitlis showed clearly that the Government was determined to maintain order and security there, and could do so. But the most far-reaching of the civil acts of the year, as regards its possible consequences, was the abolition of the Capitulations, by imperial decree. Foreigners now stand on the same basis in Turkey before the laws of the land as do subjects of the Empire. The two most prominent immediate consequences have been the closing of all the foreign post-offices in the land, and the increase of the customs taxes from 11% to 15%, with the establishment of a fixed tax in certain cases. The *temettü*, or income tax, is also being applied to foreigners.

In the fate of Albania, Turkey is only theoretically interested; but the interest is nevertheless a very real one. That unfortunate infant principality has gone through a most unhappy year. Prince Wilhelm of Wied was selected as the standard-bearer for Albania, and his arrival was hailed with delight by the people; but he has left, and his mission is practically a failure. Nothing is left of his attempt to govern. For this the great share of the blame will be laid at the door of the European Powers, who having created this State, left it without any financial guarantee or other actual support during the perilous period of infancy. If terrible anarchy has not ruined the country already, it is not because of any help from them. In the midst of Albania's most difficult days, the Epirotes of the southern portion revolted against the authority of the Prince. Essad Pasha, who was exiled by Wilhelm, has returned. The Italians have landed a force of marines at Valona, and are thus in practical occupation of part of the territory. The future of Albania is still a problem.

Regarding the events which have led to Turkey taking part in the general war, these are still fresh in the minds of all. The requisitioning by England of the warships in build-

ing, "Sultan Osman" and "Reshadie," was followed by the arrival in Turkish waters of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau," which were soon incorporated in the Ottoman fleet and thus the loss was repaired by the timely aid of Germany. The unexpected attack in the Black Sea, followed by conflicts in the Caucasus and on the Egyptian frontier, have put Turkey in the war, as the ally of Germany and Austro-Hungary. What will be the outcome of it all, no one can tell. It will be part of the story of the coming year.

The necrology of the past year is a long and impressive one. Of the missionary force on the field, Mrs. Henry S. Barnum of Constantinople and Miss E. M. Atkins of Erzroum have been taken away. Of those who had returned home after a term of service in this empire, are Mrs. E. G. Freyer of Beirut, Miss E. M. Pierce of Aintab, Miss F. E. Washburn of Marsovan, Rev. G. A. Pollard of Arabkir, Rev. H. C. Haskell D. D., of Philippopolis, Rev. J. S. Dennis, D. D., of Beirut, Mrs. R. A. Richardson of Brousa, Mrs. C. J. Parsons of Bardizag, and Miss M. A. Proctor of Aintab; also Professor G. L. Manning, Ph. D., of Robert College, while on furlough in Italy, Miss Gwen Griffiths and Miss Nora Silley, former teachers in the American College for Girls. Of former Ottoman statesmen, the ex-Grand Viziers Kitchük Said Pasha and Ferid Pasha; from the Armenian Community, Mr. Sarkis Telfeyan, and now the civil head of the Protestant community, Hagop Effendi Boyadjian. Of Americans prominently connected with the mission cause, President S. B. Capen, and Secretary E. E. Strong of the American Board; Rev. Dr. C. H. Daniels, formerly Secretary of the same Board; Dr. E. W. Blatchford, Mr. Elbridge Torrey and Mr. Warner Van Norden. Among other prominent residents of Turkey we might mention Mr. William Sellar, long identified with the office of the B. and F. B. Society, and the former Greek Patriarch, Constantine V. Those prominent in official station include Pope Pius V., King Carol of Roumania, Mrs. President Wilson, and Hon. W. W. Rockhill.

NOTICE OF DEATH.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, notice is hereby given of the death of ALFRED GRECH, a British subject, which occurred at Athens, Greece, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1914. Having submitted to American Consular jurisdiction, the legal representatives and heirs of the said ALFRED GRECH and all other parties in interest are required to take notice thereof.

And it is ordered that the foregoing notice of the death of the said ALFRED GRECH be published forthwith in three consecutive issues of THE ORIENT, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Constantinople.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Consulate General to be affixed at the city of Constantinople this 29th day of December, A. D. 1914. — G. BIE RAVNDAL, (Seal), Consul General and Judge of the United States Probate Court in Constantinople.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. DECEMBER 30, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

Who will send us the copies we asked for last week, — Numbers 4, 5, 6, and 11 of the present volume, dated respectively January 28, February 4 and 11, and March 18, 1914? We really wish them, and we actually offer a piastre apiece for those sent to us, till our need is supplied. Please look about you and see if these copies are still extant; for though they may be utterly useless to you, we can make good use of them. It will be a favor to us if you will do so soon and mail us the copies.

Steps are being taken for the founding of an American University in the city of Cairo. It is fitting that at such a centre of learning, the capital of the country representing perhaps the oldest civilization in the world, there should be a well-equipped American institution that may furnish men of learning, lawyers, engineers and other leaders for the promising future of that land. We look for a career of the greatest usefulness for the proposed University.

With Sunday next begins the universal Week of Prayer, which has been observed in connection with the World's Evangelical Alliance ever since 1846. There can be no reasonable doubt that the united prayer offered up each year for the past nearly seventy years has proven a great blessing to those engaged in it, and to multitudes of others as well. An essential part of the belief of every true Christian is that God is a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering Father, Who loves to listen to the communion of His children, and is able to do for us far more exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or even think. With this faith let us all join with the thousands all over the world in making this coming week a season of special prayer, in our own closets and as families, as well as in the public gatherings arranged for. In this connection we call attention to the notice for our Constantinople

readers of the meeting arranged for Wednesday next at the Bible House, and urge as many as can do so to be present at that time. Never before has there been a more urgent call for fervent and united supplication on the part of God's intercessors and remembrancers, especially in this land. Let us unite in asking for a great blessing on this country and on all its peoples.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Almost a deadlock is noticeable in the situation on the western front of the great war. Five whole months have passed since war began, and for the past three months the German army has been facing those of France and England in practically the same positions. The line extends from Nieuport on the North Sea, west of Dixmude, east of Ypres and Armentières, by La Bassée and Arras, Albert and Roye, between Compiègne and Noyon, north of Soissons and Rheims, eastward to the Forest of Argonne and north of Verdun, south to St. Mihiel and east to Pont-à-Mousson, then along the Franco-German frontier and the crests of the Vosges Mts. to Diedolshausen, Thann and Altkirch in Alsace. The week's reports refer to severe fighting and slight gains all along the line; but there has scarcely been any real gain on either side during all these three months. The French have been attacking fiercely this past week at many points but have been generally repulsed by the Germans. Most of the fighting has been near the towns of Souain and Perthes, and northeast of Verdun, also between Diedolshausen and Altkirch. Near a place called Festubert, the British are reported as repulsed with the loss of 809 men and 19 officers prisoners, and 3,000 dead, for whose burial an armistice was arranged.

On Christmas morning a British naval force made a reconnaissance in the Gulf of Heligoland, and sent out hydro-aeroplanes which flew over the German coasts and dropped bombs toward the warships at anchor there, without doing any damage; also on the gas plant at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. In return the Germans sent aircraft to investigate the British fleet, and these dropped bombs on two destroyers and a naval convoy ship, the latter appearing to be damaged. A German Zeppelin is reported to have thrown bombs also on the city of Nancy, while others did likewise on the Polish city of Sochaczew, west of Warsaw.

In the Adriatic, the French submarine "Curie" was making a reconnaissance in the harbor of Pola, when it was damaged and beached and the captain and crew made captives by the Austrians. Almost simultaneously the Austrian submarine No. 12 launched a torpedo at the French dreadnaught "Courbet," injuring it but not so badly but that it was able to proceed to Malta, where it has gone into drydock for repairs. Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, who visited Constantinople only a short time ago, was on board this battleship.

In Poland the drives of the Germans and Austrians toward Warsaw continue, with varying success. On the banks

of the Bzura, Rawka, Pilica and Nida rivers there has been severe fighting, and from Dec. 11th to 20th the Austrians took 40,300 Russians prisoners. The Germans have again assumed the offensive from Soldau and Neidenburg southwards, and again taken Mlawka. Up in East Prussia, on the Mazurian lakes, at Lötzen, the Russian attack was repulsed with a loss of a thousand prisoners.

In the Carpathians, the fighting has been in northeast Hungary, in the valleys of the Nagy-ag, Latorcza and Ung rivers. The Austrians have reoccupied the Uzsok Pass, but the Russians have retaken Krosno and Jaslo, north of the mountains, between Cracow and Przemyśl.

Very little is reported from the Balkan section of the Austrian campaign. General Potiorek has been relieved of command at his own request, and Archduke Eugene placed in that position. The Servians have been attacking somewhat on the Save and Drina rivers, and still retain their hold in the region of Visegrad. Likewise the Montenegrins are attacking at Bileca and Trebinje, though the Austrian reports show that their attack on Cattaro has failed to produce any results.

The Kaiser has recovered from his indisposition and was last reported at Cologne on his way to the front once more.

NEWS ITEMS FROM SIVAS.

Dec. 17th, 1914.

PERSONNEL. Owing to the difficulties of travel, our new missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Camp, and a tutor for the English department whom we expected this summer, were not able to reach us and we are struggling along very short-handed.

Our College music teacher, Mr. Behkian, is studying in Geneva this year, and partly to economize in view of the uncertainty of things, and partly because we were expecting reinforcements from America we are one teacher short. We were all carrying heavier burdens than usual, when a call came from military headquarters for help in caring for sick soldiers. Last week we sent off a party, composed of Dr. Clark and Mrs. Sewny, our former nurse, Miss Graffam and Miss Zenger, and a pharmacist and orderly from our Hospital. This, considering the amount of our work and its scattered condition in four different places in and outside the city, leaves us more burdened than at any time in the modern history of the Station.

FINANCIAL. We are making every effort to carry on our work with the greatest possible economy this year. And yet we cannot but be concerned about the future. The postal uncertainties of the past months, during part of which time it has been impossible to write English letters, have obliged us to neglect our constituency. We are more dependent than usual in this unusual year upon the special gifts of those friends who have helped us in the past. At the same time that gifts from outside are falling off, the people here are rendered unable to give according to past standards.

BUILDINGS. Work on the new building for the Girls' School and the Orphanage was begun in the spring and pushed until after the war began. In the Girls' building, the cellar and first story of stone was finished and then work was stopped. The other building, which was farther along was pushed till now it is ready for the finishing plaster and woodwork.

Of the \$900.00 pledged by Alumni and friends here at Commencement time for the College building, in spite of war times, more than three fourths has been paid and used in gradually finishing up needed rooms. It is a great satisfaction to have the office, library and all the recitation rooms available for use.

EDUCATIONAL WORK. Notwithstanding our lack of workers, and the restless condition of the country, our schools have opened and continued about as usual. Although Sivas has been full of soldiers coming and going, things have been very quiet. There is little business and no work so that the people find it very difficult to pay tuition, but fortunately wheat is plenty and exceedingly cheap. Sugar, oil and imported commodities are exorbitantly high and hard to get at any price. Our schools are fuller than ever and have not had a day's interruption. Our financial condition has obliged us to aid very few pupils this year and even those who are permitted to earn part of their expenses have been carefully weeded out. It is doubtless a useful thing that we have been obliged to do this.

THE HOLBROOK MEMORIAL LIBRARY. The most noteworthy public event in our school life for the fall term has been a service of dedication of the library. Mr. Partridge and several teachers spoke in appreciation of the character and influence of Mr. Holbrook; appropriate music was rendered, and after the service, the audience moved in procession to the library at the other end of the building, which was consecrated with prayer to the uses of Christian Education, the following tablet being unveiled.

THE HOLBROOK LIBRARY

A Memorial to the short life in Sivas, and deep interest in THE TEACHERS COLLEGE of
REV. CHARLES HENRY HOLBROOK,
made possible by his parents through the gift of his library, and by the cooperation of Wellesley Hills Congregational Church.

Dedicated November 14, 1914.

THE HOSPITAL. Not long before the departure for Erzurum of our medical deputation, we had accepted into our hospital enough sick soldiers to fill all beds. Wishing to continue to show in this way our sympathy for suffering humanity we have thought best to continue this work even in the absence of those specially fitted for this work. The Armenian nurses are devoted and faithful, Dr. Karekin Sewny has freely responded to our call, and with a very little supervision and advice from a committee of missionaries and teachers the work goes on. The Red Cross has aided us with funds but we shall need more help if this work is to be car-

ried on. The calls for relief are urgent and will continue in greater numbers and urgency till the end of the war. Aid given for these soldiers or for other imperative calls for food means really saving of life.

THE KHEDIVE TO HIS PEOPLE.

The *Tanin* reproduces from the *Frankfurter-Zeitung* a proclamation by Prince Abbas Hilmi Pasha, whom the British have just deposed from office as Khedive of Egypt, couched in these terms:—

My beloved children:

A foreign State has for thirty-two years occupied our dear and sacred country. The day of its deliverance, awaited with impatience, has at length arrived. According to repeated declarations of the British Government and the official promises of the representatives it sent there the occupation was to be of a provisional nature, and was intended to strengthen the position of the Khedive. Yet not only has the British Government not respected its promise to evacuate the country, but it has been unwilling to recognize our suzerain rights in the Soudan; it has dismissed the citizens of the country who were in the administrative offices, and replaced them by English, thus interfering illegitimately in our administrative and political affairs; it has threatened our independence by promulgating new laws; it has suppressed our personal and intellectual liberty, as well as the liberty of the press, of speech and of assembly. It has done all this with the object of preventing us from realizing our desire to spread instruction and to establish a legitimate regime that should conform to the interests of Turkey.

In consequence of the war that broke out between the great Powers, the British government thought best to oppose our return to Egypt, the seat of the Khedivate, and ordered us to leave Constantinople and go to Italy. We formally refused this proposition, which involved the most violent attack by England on the rights of the Khedivate. The Ottoman Government, which has sovereign rights over Egypt, also judged this demand contrary to the firmans.

His Majesty the Sultan and his government being moved by the desire of securing the respect of these firmans in such a way as to assure the well-being and happiness of the people of Egypt and the Soudan, the Caliph of the Moslems has decided to send into Egypt an army strong enough to reestablish the status existing before 1882. You can help in the securing of this victory by your confidence and your valued efforts.

Confident of the success that we shall gain by Divine grace, we, Khedive of Egypt and Suzerain of the Soudan, now accord a Constitution. We further abolish all the laws restraining liberty; we reestablish the laws concerning the freedom of the judges; and we proclaim an amnesty for all those guilty of political offenses. We cherish the eager desire to secure the perfecting of the educational system, to further the material and moral welfare of the country, and in short to have recourse to all measures calculated to guarantee the

safety and well-being of the inhabitants of Egypt and the Soudan.

Egyptians and Soudanese! My dear children! The time is propitious; Let us know how to use it. Your object must be the deliverance of Egypt and the respecting of the persons and property of foreigners. It is the army of occupation and those who help them who are our enemies. May the Most High grant us the realization of our demands, based upon right, justice and liberty!

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Jan. 3rd, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Charles T. Riggs.

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ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.

CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson D. D.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Today is being observed as the anniversary of Ottoman Independence, and school processions, theatrical performances and other celebrations are the order of the day. Last year we stated that the corresponding celebration marked the 600th anniversary; but apparently we were mistaken, for this time it is stated to be the 666th anniversary. We may therefore accept the official number as 666.

Mr. George T. Weitzel arrived last week from America with Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who has returned for another stay with his parents. Mr. Weitzel comes for special duties in connection with the Embassy. He is a Harvard graduate of 1894, and a native of Kentucky. After some ten years in the practise of law in St Louis, he held various posts in the diplomatic service of the United States in Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, and was in 1911 appointed Minister to Nicaragua. He has also seen service in the State Department in Washington, and is therefore unusually qualified for diplomatic work.

It has finally been decided to postpone indefinitely the Continuation Committee Conferences that it had been proposed to hold this coming Spring.

As part of the observance of the Universal Week of Prayer, which begins next Sunday, there will be a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock at the Bible House Chapel, in the English language, to which all friends are cordially invited.

THE PROVINCES

The telegraphic employees at Trebizond, who during the recent bombardment of that city stayed at their posts, thus ensuring telegraphic communications, have been decorated for their courage.

NOTES.

Rev. J. K. Greene, D.D., formerly of this city, has recovered splendidly from a severe operation which he underwent on the last day of October, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mark Hopkins Ward, M.D., and his fiancée, Miss Anna T. Rathbun, have been appointed missionaries to the Central Turkey Mission, with a view to their being located at Aintab, to be associated with Dr. Shepard. This appointment is in view of the withdrawal of Dr. Walter Cary, whose designation for this work we chronicled some time ago. Dr. Ward, son of the late Treasurer of the American Board, Langdon S. Ward, Esq., and brother of Dr. Edwin St. John Ward of Beirut and of Miss Mary I. Ward of Marsovan, is a graduate of Amherst College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Since taking his medical degree at the latter, in 1912, he has been an interne at the New York Hospital, pursuing special lines with marked success.

OTHER LANDS.

The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute has this year 29 pupils, of whom seven are Greeks.

The Evangelical community at Yanina is about to build a new house of worship. This church is prospering more than for some years.

A princess was born to the Italian royal couple on the 26th. This is the fifth child and fourth daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helen. The Heir to the throne is ten years old.

The Greek ladies of the Philoptochos Society of Pera have offered to the Red Crescent 600 suits of underwear for the Ottoman wounded.

Italian marines have been landed at Valona and have occupied all the local governmental offices, as a result of alarming rumors of a local uprising.

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