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DR. JOWETT'S SERMON AT ROBERT COLLEGE

Dr. Jowett took for his text last Sunday morning the words in Heb. 11:1, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for."

Bishop Lightfoot used to say "If we could only discover a great many business letters and letters by ordinary people, written in the times of the New Testament, it would almost give us another New Testament. It would give us new meanings everywhere." Well, we are now discovering just these letters, in almost bewildering quantity. They give us the same words as we have in the New Testament, but in new contexts. So we have found this perplexing word "substance" in a legal document found at Assouan, in Egypt, where it is used with the meaning of *title-deeds*. Why, it makes the text leap out into actuality. "Faith is the title-deed to things hoped for." The title-deed gives right to actual possession. There are things we are hoping for. Faith gives the possession of them. If so, faith is a very real thing. There is a deal of stuff going about that is called faith, but is not real faith at all. Some have patronage, which is not faith; others have loose opinions, which are like loose autumn leaves, and with no more real value. Others think they have faith when they really have only conviction. But intellectual conviction may not ripen into consecration. A bad man may have conviction as to God's power. Conviction may give the same relation to God as that which a thief has to a policeman. Consecration grips the will. Faith is a tremendously vital thing. There are these three elements in faith:—

1. Faith is a direction of the mind, an attitude of thought. It is a look, an upward look; it fixes the eyes of the mind on God. The first thing it does is to look. "My faith looks up to thee." It is a resting of the eyes on God.

2. It is a motion of the will. What I see, I've got to follow and obey. Faith is never mere reverie; it is always action. Faith looks, then obeys; thinks, then wills.

3. When I fix my mind on God and try to understand His will, and then put my will in action, there begins a relationship as of friends, or better, as of lovers, — a beautiful inter-relationship. Between Him and me there is thenceforth a constant inter-passage of thought and grace and love.

And so, faith is the title-deed to things hoped for. What kind of things? Worthy things. Big things. What is your biggest hope? I will tell you some of the things I hope for.

First, I hope for a complete and spiritual emancipation of all my powers; from my animal powers, the baser pas-

sions, the bottom flame, till at the other end are the wonderful powers of communion with God: and between the two are all manner of possibilities. Some of them are asleep; others are out of place. I hope all these powers may be liberated from meanness and uncleanness, and set just working, perfectly free. And faith is the title-deed to that thing hoped for. If we have faith, we get it.

Second, I hope for a blessed and unbroken intimacy and friendship with my God. Is this worth hoping for? That I may feel God. Some men cannot go anywhere without feeling Him, knowing Him about. Gladstone thus felt God. In his private journal he says:— "I spoke 30 to 35 minutes tonight on the University Bill, with more ease than I had hoped for, as I was very mindful of the Divine aid." "O Lord God, thou strength of my help, thou hast covered my head in the day of battle." "O turn thee unto me and have mercy on me; give thy strength to thy servant." Keith Falconer was the most brilliant Oriental scholar Oxford has ever known. He was called to the chair of Arabic at 31; but Arabia called him, and not Arabic, and he went to Arabia, where he burnt himself out in five months. What a feeling for God he had! He was a jolly man, full of joy and laughter. When typhus laid him low, he said, "O, that it might bring me nearer to God!" O that we too might feel God, feel that He is real, touch Him! Faith is the title-deed to this. I am getting this; I know God better today than ever before.

And third, I hope that when this life is over, I may have an abundant entrance into my eternal home. Is it unmanly to think of heaven? Draw up the shades; look out; see what is coming. Yesterday when we were going up the Bosphorus in the yacht, as we came near the Hissar castles, I looked forward and the shores seemed to come together, blocking our way. But when we got farther up, the channel opened up wonderfully. So too the future opens out wonderfully into an eternal sea. I'm looking ahead: is it unmanly to do so? I've been getting my tools ready for fifty years; is that the end? No, I have been tuning my instruments for something else. I *hope* to see my Pilot face to face. And faith is my title-deed to this. With such a title-deed, a man will just stride through death.

Put your mind on God. Let your will follow your mind. Count it the biggest of things to have God as your friend. To be a companion of God is worth everything. The highest title ever given to man was when God called Abraham "my friend."

THE RETURN OF DR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the heartiness of the welcome extended to Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers by their numerous friends.

On arriving in Constantinople Friday morning they were met by a large body of the Alumni of the Bithynia High School and other friends. After the most cordial greetings were exchanged they were conducted to a neighboring garden where refreshments were served and a delightful hour spent. To perpetuate this happy experience the camera was in requisition. Mr. Garmirian, on behalf of the Alumni and friends, in a few well-chosen words, assured Dr. and Mrs. Chambers of their welcome back to Turkey. Dr. Chambers replied in suitable terms, referring to the pleasure he enjoyed in meeting fellow alumni in New York and Boston.

After resting in the capital until Monday morning, they started for Bardizag, the scene of their labors for over twenty years. The train was boarded by a group of enthusiastic friends at a station some miles outside of Izmid. At Izmid, a large number of friends from Izmid and Bardizag were found awaiting the arrival of the train. Besides the leading Protestants of these towns, the Gregorian community of Izmid was represented by the Vicar of the Bishop, a priest and the President of the Armenian National Council. After the usual courtesies were exchanged a procession was formed which slowly wended its way to the Belediyé Hotel on the sea shore, where a hearty lunch was served to the guests and about twenty others. After lunch, the President of the National Council, in the name of the community, in a brief speech expressed the appreciation of the Gregorians for all that Dr. Chambers' useful life meant to the people of the town and of the surrounding country. On behalf of the Protestants, Mr. Azarian read an excellent address expressing similar sentiments. The crossing of the Bay was made under the most happy circumstances, many of Dr. Chambers' old friends from both Nicomedia and Bardizag being present. The hour was passed most pleasantly in chat and song.

On arriving at Semen, the sea-port of Bardizag, a regular ovation was given the returning guests. Large numbers of the students of the High School and others welcomed with great heartiness Dr. and Mrs. Chambers. Carriages were in waiting and all who could find room drove up to Bardizag, but hundreds, including the students from the High School, walked on either side of the carriages and beguiled the time by songs, High School yells, etc. Flags were flying and the High School band played several selections. The Scouts of the Favre Boys' Home in their natty uniforms presented a very smart appearance as they surrounded the carriage in which Dr. and Mrs. Chambers sat.

Stationed at different points on the way, the boys and girls of the Protestant schools sang songs of welcome, the girls to the tune of "Home Sweet Home." The march through the streets of Bardizag was a triumphal procession.

The doors of the shops were filled with people, the students on both sides of the carriage filling all available space. The Armenian Priests were waiting at the church door to welcome back to Bardizag Dr. and Mrs. Chambers. After hearty exchange of courtesies the procession moved on to the school. Masters, students and large numbers of friends assembled in Chambers Hall where words of welcome were spoken on behalf of the citizens of Bardizag, to which Dr. Chambers replied with much feeling.

On the following evening the school and the alumni resident in the town, extended their contribution in the way of welcoming our friends back to the scene of over twenty years of strenuous labor. A program lasting over an hour was rendered. Besides both vocal and instrumental music, an address by one of the seniors on behalf of the students, an address by one of the Masters on behalf of the staff and an address by the Principal on behalf of the Bardizag High School as an institution, were made. Dr. Chambers replied in most felicitous terms. After this very pleasant and delightful service a reception for the staff, their wives, the Alumni and other friends was given in the home of the Principal where Dr. and Mrs. Chambers had an opportunity of meeting their intimate friends in a social way. Associated in all these festivities was Dr. Kennedy, who gave three years of most useful service to the school as tutor. He now comes to Turkey after spending six years in medical studies both in Europe and America. It is the earnest hope of all his friends that he may be led to give the rest of his strong life to Turkey.

This brief sketch can convey but a faint idea of the extraordinary reception and welcome extended by their numerous friends to these faithful and devoted missionaries who have given over thirty years of strenuous and self-sacrificing service to the cause of Christ in this land.

J. P. McNAUGHTON

THE AMBASSADOR AT ADANA.

We have been greatly honored by a flying visit from Ambassador Morgenthau and family accompanied by Mr. Peet and Mr. Schmajonian. They landed at Mersin on Monday morning. They inspected the American institutions under the care of the Reformed Presbyterian brethren. The pupils of the schools gave very pretty gymnastic exhibitions. After visits of courtesy with the Mütessarrif the party proceeded by train to Tarsus. Dr. Christie escorted the party to St. Paul's College where the students gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Dinner over, the Ambassador addressed the students and gave them excellently good counsel. Manhood based on righteousness and self-sacrificing service formed the theme of his address. It was a most fitting address and coming from a man of Mr. Morgenthau's position and character will have a most beneficial effect on the students.

The party left by the evening train for Adana and was entertained at the mission house where the American Colony had the pleasure of meeting their representative in a social

evening. The Governor General called in the evening. The next morning the American institutions were visited and inspected, and later a call on the Governor-General was followed by visits to other institutions, especially government schools such as the Model School, the High School, and the orphanage.

Ambassador Morgenthau is thoroughly democratic in his attitude, avoiding all display, — even dispensing with the Consular Cavasses. He takes a deep interest in everything that gives promise of serving real progress. The most interesting object in the landscape to him is the human being. A man of great culture and ability, of broad view and sympathy, he makes a splendid representative of the great western Republic.

We were fortunately successful in efforts to persuade Mr. Peet to remain over and look us over more in detail. He had opportunity of visiting the small Protestant Academy which is doing good work in a very poor place which may not be considered even as an excuse for a school room. He visited the Jesuit College of St. Paul, with its six hundred pupils; and the Abkarian School with its 800 pupils. The Jesuits have a girls' school under their supervision with nearly the same number of pupils. The Armenians have in all nearly two thousand pupils in their various schools.

The Government is pushing its educational work for both boys and girls and has made out a very good system, and is making efforts to carry it out.

Mr. Peet left us today by way of the Baghdad R.R., hoping to reach Konia tomorrow evening.

Yours very truly

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

Adana, April 30, 1914.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

The past week will long be memorable as one of the pleasantest and most auspicious in the annals of the College. We have had the rare privilege of welcoming in Mrs. Kennedy as staunch a friend as the college has ever had, or ever is likely to have. This in itself would have been a sufficient pleasure. Mrs. Kennedy has been pleased, however, to place us more heavily in her debt. She has brought to us in Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler two of the wisest counsellors of the institution, and has introduced to us our new and able trustee, Dr. Halsey. As if this were not enough, she has made us intimately acquainted with one of the greatest preachers of the Anglo-Saxon world, Dr. Jowett, and she has made us friends too, with Mrs. Halsey and Mrs. Jowett, whose kindly and cheerful personalities will not be forgotten. With cordial courtesy, Mrs. Kennedy took the entire teaching staff of the College for a Saturday afternoon outing on her yacht, the "Alberta," which steamed through the Bosphorus in perfect atmospheric conditions, out into the Black Sea, and back to its moorings in the Bay of Bebek. A collation of dainties such as only a ship's cook can provide made the affair very different from the usual tea-and-cake reception. What will

longest be remembered by us all, however, was Mrs. Kennedy's own simple and gracious manner; her greeting made us friends with her for life.

A simple reception was tendered by the College to Mrs. Kennedy and her party on Thursday afternoon. This was followed by an exhibition athletic meet in the Dodge Gymnasium, run off by Mr. Weiffenbach at short notice, but with great success. We are glad that Mrs. Kennedy saw her first basket-ball game with us.

Thursday evening Dr. Schauffler led the weekly prayer-meeting, appropriately assembled in the Henrietta Washburn Hall. His familiar, brotherly talk dwelt upon the host of memories that crowded in upon him as he returned to Bebek, the home of his early childhood. He testified to us impressively that the life of the spirit, chosen by him in those boyish days, had led him in paths of "goodness and mercy." His topic was "The Study of the Bible as Literature, Plus —," and he illustrated most vividly such study from the first chapter of Amos, and emphasized the essential requirement that this study must be for personal spiritual growth.

On Sunday the College heard from Dr. Jowett one of the most powerful and at the same time classic sermons ever delivered from its pulpit. He preached on the text: "Faith is the substance of things hoped." In the evening Dr. Halsey gave a stirring address to the boys, or, as he called it, a "life-talk" based upon the career and precepts of the great American philanthropist Robert C. Ogden. The maxims he quoted from this Christian financier were: 1. Keep faith in humanity. Honor womanhood if you would keep faith in humanity. 2. Keep your intellectual and spiritual life bright. 3. Be true. Stand up and believe in yourself, then others will believe in you. 4. A man becomes what he most desires to be.

On Monday afternoon Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau, with their usual generosity and good will, held a reception for Mrs. Kennedy and her party at the American Embassy, to which they invited the American educational communities and a few other friends.

On Monday evening a large number of the college teachers and their wives formed a boating party and serenaded the "Alberta" as it lay at its moorings in the Bay of Bebek. The affair was hardly a musical success, but its spirit was unmistakable. Dr. Schauffler, speaking in behalf of Mrs. Kennedy, thanked the serenaders for the thoughtfulness and hospitality which their efforts represented. The boats slowly drifted away from the yacht as the notes of the College songs and "America" ended the exchange of greetings.

We are, indeed, grateful for the time so generously given us by the trustees from their arduous labors on the budget and other college problems. We wish that they might remain with us much longer that we might become better acquainted, but we shall never cease to be grateful for the friendly interest they have shown in our work, and for the cordial spirit of good fellowship with which they have become one with us in the great mission to which we have all been called at Robert College. Dr. Schauffler will address

the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday morning, but this will be the last time that we as a college will have a chance to see any of the party. The yacht sails early Wednesday morning. As it steams out of our little bay, many of our eyes will follow it, and many of the deepest thoughts of our hearts will go with it. It has become to us the symbol of "goodness and mercy" which has followed the College all the days of its life, and which we know will never fail it, if only it remain true to its high-calling.

E. B. WATSON.

GREEK EVANGELICAL UNION REPORT.

This organization, having its headquarters in Smyrna, has just issued its annual report for 1913. The Greek Evangelical Union consists of the churches and congregations in Smyrna, Magnesia, Thyatira (Ak Hissar), Ordou, Semen and Bey Alan. Its object is to unite in Christian effort and mutual help for the progress on the Kingdom of God; and while each church is unhampered in its management of its internal affairs, each helps each in carrying out the aims of the Union.

A marked and regrettable feature of this year's report is the effect noted of the military enlistment law, in the forsaking by many young men of this country for some land where they can pursue unhampered their business avocations. The harm done to the work of the churches by such a drain of their youth is alarming. Another event noted is the serious fire at Chambashi, the mountain resort of Ordou, during the summer, when the school of the community and many of their houses were destroyed.

The prevailing note of the annual report is one of encouragement. One reason for this is the increase in zeal and consecration shown in an actual increase in contributions despite the financial stringency of the year, which surpassed that of the previous year. The gain in contributions amounted to Lstg. 76, and thus the Union closes the year with slightly larger surplus than last year.

In the document before us a warm tribute is paid to the memory of Dr. Edward Riggs, who for two years had served as a member of the Committee of the Union, and who was especially interested all his life in work among Greeks.

The treasurer of the Union handled during the year £ 837 : 7 s. 5d., of which £ 456 : 18 s. was from the stations of the Union, £ 195 from the American Board, and the remainder from various friends.

It is probable that within the next year the Constantinople Greek church will also become connected with this Union.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy and her party of friends spent three days in Smyrna. On Friday, May 1st, a special train carried the party to Ephesus, and the students of the College

were at the windows and on the towers of the different buildings when the train passed by, and they saluted the President and his friends by waving many American flags. On Saturday Dr. Jowett, Dr. Halsey and Dr. McWilliams visited Sardis, while Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. Schauffler and the ladies of the party came to Paradise and made a careful inspection of the buildings. All expressed surprise at the very economical way in which the plans had been carried out and at the very great results which had been obtained with the limited means at command. On Sunday there was a service at the Chapel at which Mrs. Kennedy and her guests and some four hundred students and friends were present. At this meeting Dr. Jowett made a very beautiful, exceedingly simple and most helpful address.

He said that Moses saw God in the burning bush, Jeremiah saw God in the almond tree, Wordsworth saw God in the daisy, which was to him "the court of deity." He spoke of the Scotch lady, Alice Ferriers, whose wish, written against her name in a birthday book, was this - "That I may always see the halo around every task." The speaker said that if men and women were pure in heart they could see God in everything; and that if the light divine shines into their lives, then they may find every task, every trial, every sorrow and every joy surrounded by the halo of God's presence.

After tea at Kenarden Lodge a number of the friends walked across to Mt. Pagus and visited the tomb of Polycarp, while Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Schauffler remained on the campus until sunset and the latter lady visited "Schaufffler House," the funds for which she had generously provided. The "Alberta" sailed the same night for Constantinople, and President MacLachlan continued his cruise as Mrs. Kennedy's guest.

The College body, staff and students recently participated in a grasshopper hunt organized by the provincial authorities. Practically every able-bodied man in the city was present at the "meet," and according to some reports, many thousands of millions of "critters" were exterminated.

The drawbacks of living in a cosmopolitan city are illustrated by the fact that we are obliged to publish four editions of the College catalogue; - English, Turkish, Greek and Armenian.

Paradise, May 5th, 1914.

C. W. L.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- May 14, 1912, Frederick VIII. of Denmark died; Christian XII. came to the throne.
- 15, 1895, Rev. George A. Perkins, Marash, died.
 - 17, 1886, King Alphonso XIII. of Spain born.
 - 19, 1868, Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia born.
 - • 1910, Rev. Herman N. Barnum, D.D., Harpout, died.
 - 20, 1809, Rev. Lorenzo W. Pease, Larnaca, Cyprus, born.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAY 13, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

This article is about trout-fishing. Our Master said to two of His disciples when He called them from their nets, "Come with me and I will make you fishers of men." Ever since that day His disciples have been trying to learn how to catch men. And they have found out that some men can be caught in nets by the shoal, and others bite in all sorts of weather, while still others yield to the seductive bait only in stormy weather. But when it comes to trout, every fisherman knows how wary are these choice fish. The slightest disturbance, the least lack of tact on the part of the fisherman, will scare them away. Trout-fishers do not go in companies; they do not stand in the open; they use special bait; they exercise infinite patience, and they have to be satisfied with slow progress. Your gamey trout well repays the tussle, but he fights hard before he is landed, and it requires a cool hand and all the patience you possess to bring him in. And if you call your neighbors together and make the slightest racket near the pool, or in any way let the trout know you are there, you may cast and cast in vain, for he will shun the line like poison. There are men of this same sort. If you announce the fact that you are after them, they are nowhere to be found. But be patient and cautious, as wise as serpents but as harmless as doves, and the bait will finally attract them till you can pull them in. Publicity, whether of the Salvation Army type or of any other, has very little beneficial effect on trout.

It is somewhat disappointing to read in a Turkish daily such an article as the one from which we quote today, written by a Turk in England, who ought to know the facts better. Too often false ideas are given our Moslem friends as to the actual effects of Christianity in other parts of the world, and they get the impression that Islam is far better suited to become a world-religion than is Christianity. But

when the Eskimos are mentioned, one wonders how Islam would set about working for a people who, by reason of the peculiarity of their geographical situation, cannot keep Ramadan. As a matter of fact, we believe the impression given of the results of missionary work among the Eskimos is not fair. A writer in the *Missionary Review* (September, 1912) says: "What has been accomplished toward civilizing and Christianizing these benighted creatures? The wild clans of two centuries ago have become a respected, civilized, homogeneous people. They are better fed, clothed and housed by far than when the missionaries visited them. They have been instructed in many of the crafts, and have been furnished with better tools and appliances for hunting, fishing, boat-building and house-building; and more, many of them are educated, while a large proportion of Eskimos of Greenland, Labrador and Alaska have become Christianized and are prosperous. In contrast with their early history they are described as being peaceable, cheerful, truthful and honest."

As for the Japanese, we would simply call the attention of our contemporary to a few facts. Immediately after the war with Russia, the Mikado showed his appreciation of the remarkable work of the Young Men's Christian Association by a gift of \$50,000 for its further progress. And last year, when the Sunday School tour was passing through Japan, they were received and saluted by His Majesty. Furthermore, in the ten years since the Russian war, the Christians of Japan have increased in numbers 70%, from a total baptized membership of 110,000 to 182,000. Can Islam point to any such phenomenal growth anywhere in the world?

The suggestion made by the author of the article quoted that there be a general council gathered here at the political centre of Islam, is a sensible one. If freedom of utterance and the restraint of all bitterness and hatred can be guaranteed at such a gathering, it should be of real benefit.

IS CHRISTIANITY INEFFECTIVE?

A correspondent in the *Ikdam*, writing from England, says:—

The Christian clergy are not asleep. They shrink at no methods of showing that their unauthoritative system of philosophy is the basis of progress and civilization. We shall here mention two examples of nations that have been the object of Christian attack. One is the Japanese. As we know missionaries are migrating in streams to Japan; but still we affirm stoutly that in that country they meet with absolutely no success. Regarding this the chaplain of the British Embassy in Tokio wrote an article in one of the London periodicals about Christianity in Japan; and showed why the Japanese have not become and will not become Christians. The author says that before the Russo-Japanese war there was a tendency toward Christianity. When the war took place, and especially as it became necessary for them to take up arms against a Christian country, the Japanese turned toward their religion, their moral force and their idols as the things that had given them great power. Especially the fact that the war was a victorious one, decked this tendency with garlands.

After this war they were no longer in need of such a motive force as Christianity; for the position of the Mikado, which has also spiritual power, gave them the needed material and moral happiness and peace of conscience. To understand the degree of this respect and honor to the Mikado, we must remember that at the death of their great emperor several great commanders committed suicide.

Another English writer after living two years among the Eskimos has written a useful book on this subject. This writer, who had lived in the northern regions for two years and had studied the nature and condition of the population, says in his book that a large number of missionaries comes to this region which has been added to the realm of Queen Victoria; but without attaining any success whatever, they go back. The Eskimos believe that the assembly of the spirits regulates the affairs of the world, and that the spirits themselves are influenced by the beauties of nature, that is, that the spirits are the influencing powers, and are themselves influenced by beauty. The writer says:— "I asked my Eskimo servant: 'How is it? are the Eskimos being influenced by Christianity?' 'Yes,' said he. 'How?' I asked. 'Before, they used to tell lies, and now they still tell lies; they used to be lazy, and are so still; only they used to work on Sundays, and now they do not.'" The writer who records this conversation sees no other good resulting from Christianity among them than the increase of laziness by forbidding them to work on Sundays. He then continues thus: "The Eskimos, seeing the Christian priests busy with many pictures and images, regard them as magicians, and wish to learn this magic. Their reason for becoming Christians is this."

We hope that our Ottoman readers will carefully read this description, and that the Moslem world, with its great wisdom and prudence, will think well how to act as against this disturbing Christian life and movement. If two Hindus, three Egyptians, and a Turk or two, demand some logical and reasonable thing, Europe shouts out something about Pan-Islamism. Why then should not the Islamic world cry out against these senseless bodies, and shout Pan-Christianism, when in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and other places that have fallen under the power of the Cross, the missionaries are thus playing with Moslem feelings? And why should not the united body of Moslems now at last gather up its scattered wits? The Moslems in all regions are like homeless, friendless orphans. The relation between the Moslems and their Khalif should be an indissoluble bond. As we have often said, there should be in Stamboul a general religious council. The practical part of the Moslem religion as regards the present needs of all Moslem countries ought to be carefully reviewed. Then undoubtedly the whole of Islam will find new expression.

MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It was in 1864 that the Seminary was established in Marsovan, and the year 1914 therefore completes a half century. In connection with the Commencement exercises of the schools

located here it is planned to call Sunday, June 21st, "Seminary Sunday," and at that time to observe the Jubilee of the institution. We desire to have letters from as many as possible of the former students to be read in whole or in part at that time, and to have a special commemorative sermon preached. Mr. Smith, Pastor Assadourian, Dr. Riggs and other laborers in the early years in the institution have gone now to their eternal reward. The same is true of many of the early students. An aggregate of about 180 men have been students, of whom probably one third have ended their service on earth. The graduates are 119. About midway across this span of fifty years Anatolia College was born from the Seminary and has been doing its work ever since. Since that time many who in an earlier day might perhaps have taken the Seminary course have been students in the College. These years have also been difficult for other reasons to the ministers of the gospel in this country, but there never was greater need than now for "The glorious gospel of the blessed God which was committed to our trust," especially in these years of transition for everything political, social, religious, in this country. Not only are leaders needed but strong leaders. Faithful, earnest, self-sacrificing work has been done by the great number of pioneer ministers in this country. We believe that strong evangelical movements among the people can not be far distant.

During the same week there will be jubilee exercises held at the Girls' Boarding School.

A beginning has been made on a fund for a new building separate from Anatolia College. Over \$3,300 are now in hand for this purpose. \$2,200 more will be available in about one year. Within the school year 1914-15 it is expected that we shall lay the corner stone of a new Seminary Building.

The tentative plan proposed includes two stories above the basement. The main floor contains a small chapel and five rooms for recitation, study, and other purposes. The top story contains dormitory space for twenty-four persons. In the basement is a dining room with other conveniences for institutional life separate from the College. The building is estimated to cost about £2,000 besides the furnishings. There is a very considerable sum therefore that must yet be raised. So we appeal to those who have been students of the institution, who are interested in the work of the Kingdom of Christ in this country, each to make if possible a pledge of some sum of money, larger or smaller, which he will give or raise between this time and the commencement of June, 1915. Some cannot give large amounts, but it seems as though each one might give or find a little, and the littles added to other gifts will help to bring into existence the building for which we have long been praying and working. Will not each one promise at least one lira?

It is hoped to use this building for the residence and instruction of young men preparing for the ministry. Also as may be possible to hold meetings of ministers, summer school sessions for theological or similar studies, the meetings of the Cooperation Commission, and for other purposes connected

with the life of the evangelical churches. Also so far as possible to make it a center for the religious work of the College. We believe that one building on this campus should be available for these purposes among the young men. We desire to lay upon the heart of each one the burden of intercessory prayer for the institution and the interests that it represents for evangelization among the people of Asia Minor and the regions about. We hope for an answer before June first.

G. E. WHITE

J. P. XENIDES

A. G. SIVASLIAN

T. A. ELMER

ERNEST PYE

ALBANIA'S AWAKENING.

Dr. E. J. Dillon in the London *Daily Telegraph* gives a very optimistic view of the Albanian people and its future, if these hardy mountaineers are given a fair chance. He writes from Durazzo:—

It is easy to point a sneer at the modest beginnings of what may yet become a thriving Balkan Nation; but those who have seen at work the leaders and the people who are taking the matter seriously, and making heavy personal sacrifices for the common weal, can testify that the pessimistic forecasts of sceptics were baseless. The Albanian people, awaking from the lethargy of ages, is keen to contribute to its own regeneration. Its activity is being quickened, the wild valor of its tribesmen is being turned into pacific channels, its enthusiasm is kindled, and the sum of combined efforts of all classes will be the establishment of an organized community capable of joining hands with the other Balkan States, and playing a helpful part in maintaining order in South-Eastern Europe.

But unless the destructive elements which are now allowed free play in the south are speedily paralyzed, these praiseworthy strivings after order, justice and tranquillity will be swallowed up in chaos, which is moving irresistibly forward, and the peace of Europe may again be endangered.

Wild fanaticism was ascribed to the Albanian Moslems, who would not, it was affirmed, brook government by a Christian sovereign. This anticipation has been belied by events. The Prince of Wied was cordially welcomed by his Moslem, Catholic and Orthodox subjects. Again Essad Pasha was alleged to be a dangerous rival to the new King, but, judging from what I have seen of him here, and by his recent activity, I consider him among the most loyal supporters of his Sovereign. Furthermore, the lack of financial resources would, political prophets foretold, blight the best-laid plans and condemn Albania to perpetual dependency upon the generosity of the Great Powers. I find, however, that the Finance Minister, Mr. Nogga, will be able to balance the revenue outlay without a deficit within the next four years. The introduction of regular imposts was believed to be impossible among tribesmen accustomed to refuse all payment in money or kind to the Government, but methods have been devised to solve even this difficult problem without arousing serious

opposition. An educational program has also been carefully drafted, and means found to carry it out gradually and without serious hitch.

The feudal organization which Abdul Hamid kept intact for his own purposes has already begun to be modified, with the assent of those who profit most by its perpetuation. Religious differences, which in Albania were always subordinated to tribal interest, play hardly any part as impediments to the constructive work undertaken by the King, Turkhan Pasha, Essad Pasha, and Mr. Philip Nogga. Aimless blood-feuds will ultimately cease under the stress of attacks from without, and the beneficial influence of the reform movement from within, although, of course, such customs as the vendetta will linger long among the highland tribes, and die very slowly.

In a word, Albania seemingly possesses all the essential conditions of life and progress, social and political, and the various forces hitherto employed in mutual destruction are beginning to be adjusted to the new pacific end. Left to work out her own destiny, the Albanian people under their present leaders, who have learned much from the revolutionary and other movements of recent times, would probably rise to the highest level consistent with their own specific political gravity. And this consummation would come as an additional safeguard of European peace. It is conceivable in this case that in the very unlikely contingency of a great European war, the Balkan States, including Albania, would play the part which fell to the Great Powers during the recent Balkan campaign, and would maintain peace throughout South-Eastern Europe.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Russian imperial yacht "Almaz" arrived in the harbor Friday morning and sailed for Odessa on Sunday. On board were the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch and two grand duchesses.

On Friday next we are told we may expect the German battle-cruiser "Goeben," which was a unit of the international squadron of last year, and on board Vice-Admiral Suchon, commanding the German squadron in the Mediterranean. The Admiral is expected to remain here a week.

Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, left on board the Imperial yacht "Ertoghroul" on Saturday evening for Livadia, Crimea, to salute the Tsar on behalf of the Sultan. He is the bearer of various valuable and antique gifts from the Sultan for the Tsar. With him went also Gen. Izzet Pasha, Chief of the General Staff.

The S. S. "Corcovado," of the Hamburg-America Company, the first of their new transatlantic service, came into this harbor Thursday last, and left the next day for the Black Sea.

The *Shirket-i-Haürié*, or Bosphorus steamer company, has passed a new regulation by which passengers going from one zone to another with a ticket for the former zone, pay quite a fine in addition to extra fare. Thus, if a person goes from the bridge to Roumeli Hissar on a ticket for Bebek unless he gets off at Bebek, which is in the third zone, and buys another ticket from there to Hissar, which is in the fourth zone, on landing at Hissar he is compelled to pay two piastres and a half extra. Until this manifestly illogical and seemingly unnecessary regulation is abolished, all passengers are warned to secure the right ticket for the place where they would go.

Last Sunday afternoon Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, addressed a union service at the Bible House chapel, giving instances from among the black, brown, yellow and white races of the dynamic of the Gospel in transforming men.

Next Monday the civil officials in this city are to have the pleasure of drawing their salaries for last *Novmber!*

Among recent arrivals in this city are the notorious Arab Izzet Pasha, second secretary of the former Sultan, and Nejdib Melhamé, both of Hamidian fame.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy has given \$ 5,000 to the building fund of the Vlanga Church, Stamboul.

Osgan Effendi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, returned Monday from his trip to Syria.

The Imperial Iradé has been issued convoking Parliament tomorrow, the first of May old style. His Majesty will open it in person, at three in the afternoon. It is intimated that five Senators will present their resignations as soon as the Senate convenes. These include Batzaria Effendi, Ferid Pasha and Suleiman Pasha. Parliament is convened for a two-months session. Rifaat Bay, former Minister of Finance, will probably be President of the Senate.

THE PROVINCES

As a result of recent torrential rain and hailstorms, the Tigris river near Diarbekir has overflowed its banks, carrying away houses and flocks and herds in some of the villages.

Eleven Kourds, implicated in the recent reactionary movement at Bitlis, were hanged there on May 6th. This exhibition of justice had its profound impression on the populace.

Mr. Puzant Levonian, son of the late Prof. Levonian of Aintab, who is now studying in Hartford Seminary, has accepted the invitation of Marsovan Theological Seminary to take the Department of the Old Testament and affiliated work after one more year of study.

Archdeacon Theodore E. Dowling, D.D., of Jerusalem, has been compelled by the state of his health to resign his post as Archdeacon in Syria, which he has held since 1906. He was for a time chaplain of the Crimean Memorial Church in this city, and has held similar posts in Assouan and Haifa.

Damad Enver Pasha, Minister of War, arrived in Angora last Thursday, and inspected the troops there, and saw the city under the escort of the Governor-General, Mazhar Bey. Friday he left by motor-car for Yozghad, Cæsarea and Kur Shehir, and will go from there to Konia, returning thence by special train to the Capital. Mazhar Bey accompanied him as far as Yozghad.

NOTES.

Mr. George C. Lorbeer, of the class of 1914 in Pomona College, California, has been engaged as physical instructor at the International College, Smyrna, for a three years' term, and expects to come out this summer.

Mr. C. F. Ranney, who has been for some time past assisting Mr. Peet in the treasurer's office here, left for Aintab last Saturday, going via Beirût.

Rev. and Mrs. Harold Cooper, of Sedalia, Mo., have been appointed missionaries of the American Board for the Western Turkey Mission. Mr. Cooper has been for five years pastor of the Congregational Church at Sedalia, and was previously preaching at Ironton, O. He is a native of Bolton, England, and expects to visit there on his way out to Turkey this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper sail from Boston on the Cunarder "Franconia" June 9th.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

Miss Cole of Trebizond will open a Training class for Kindergarten teachers on Sep. 14th. Only full pay scholars, and those who know English well, need apply. For particulars address

MISS N. A. COLE, AMERICAN MISSION, TREBIZOND.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Perry of Sivas are expecting to attend the Missionary Conference at Clifton Springs, which begins today.

A hearty welcome was given to Secretary William E. Strong, when on April 28th he returned to his office duties in Boston after his trip around the world.

Rev. Howard D. Chandler, formerly at Gedik Pasha and Tarsus, is now preaching in Okanogan County, Washington.

Word has been received of the death from paralysis of Mrs. Laura A. Bliss Ward, widow of the former treasurer of the A.B.C.F.M., and daughter of the late Dr. Edwin E. Bliss of this city, and mother of Miss Mary I. Ward of Marsovan, Dr. Edwin St. J. Ward of Beirut, Mr. W. E. D. Ward, formerly of Harpout, and the late Paul T. B. Ward of Robert College. Mrs. Ward had always taken a deep interest in missionary work in this the land of her birth. She was 67 years old, and at the time of her death was residing in Medford, Mass., with a daughter and daughter-in-law.

Dr. F. E. Hoskins of Beirut has an interesting and valuable article in the *Continent* of April 23, on "What Modern Zionism is Accomplishing."

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Rendel Harris, whom so many of our friends in this country remember with deep affection.

Rev. T. F. Barker of Everek arrived here last week on his way to America for a visit.

The *Congregationalist* of April 23 has an appreciative sketch of Rev. C. Telford Erickson of Albania, by Dr. H. A. Bridgman.

The yacht "Alberta," with Mrs. John S. Kennedy and party on board, sails today for Athens via Mount Athos. The party includes Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Schauffler, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Jowett, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Halsey, and Dr. McWilliams, all of New York, and President MacLachlan of the International College. The ladies will discreetly stay on board the yacht at Mount Athos, while the gentlemen inspect the monks. The "Alberta" was constructed for the late King of the Belgians, and although she now flies the British flag, she has been secured for the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and will soon cross the Pond. The party leave her at Venice and go across Europe by motor-car.

Mr. Lewis Heck, American Deputy-Consul, came here last week for a short stay but will return soon to Kara Hissar Sharki.

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OTHER LANDS.

The Anglo-American Claims Arbitration Tribunal has adjourned, to meet again in Paris in July. One of the claims already settled is for the illegal seizure of the British ship "Lord Nelson" by the American navy on June 5th, 1812, two weeks prior to the declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. The Tribunal assessed damages of \$5,000 against the United States, with 93 years' interest.

Mr. Roosevelt has sailed from Brazil on his return to the United States. During his expedition he lost between fifty and sixty pounds in weight, but is now recovering good health. He discovered an unknown river 1,000 miles long.

Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M. P., the well-known English Minister, died suddenly on the steamer between Toronto and Niagara on Saturday, May 2nd.

The Ottoman aeroplane "Edrenid," with the aviators, Salim and Kemal Beys, has reached Cairo in safety, amid great enthusiasm on the part of all true Ottomans.

A serious earthquake in Sicily has destroyed two villages at the foot of Mt. Etna, and over a hundred lives are reported lost.

The Leyland liner "Columbian" was burned at sea 300 miles south of Cape Race last week; three men were killed and 19 others who left the burning steamer in a boat are yet missing.

Among recent deaths of noted men are those of Dr. Charles Ray Palmer, of Yale, and S. R. Crockett, the "Stickit Minister."

Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of President Wilson, was married last week at the White House to Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury. This is the fourteenth wedding in the White House.

Justice J. R. Lamar, LL. D., of the U. S. Supreme Court and Hon. F. W. Lehmann, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, are the American representatives on the Mexican difficulty. The Board of Mediation will meet at Niagara Falls next week Monday.

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The Women's Christian Association will meet at the Somerville House on May 19th, at 2:30 p. m. Leader, Miss Welles.

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SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " " " ")	May 21st. 1914
IVERNA	(24,789 " " " " " ")	June 8th. 1914

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARPATHIA	(23,243 tons displacement)	April 25th. 1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " " " ")	May 9th. 1914
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " " " " ")	" " 19th. 1914
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " " " " ")	" " 26th. 1914
IVERNA	(24,789 " " " " " ")	June 6th. 1914

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