

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 4

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, January 28, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

The first number of this new quarterly is just issued and we welcome it as a most valuable addition to the Christian literature of the Orient. The very fact that it can appear and circulate freely in the Turkish Empire shows the change that has taken place. During the reign of Abdul Hamid the writer of this article was returning from a furlough spent in America and ventured to bring in his trunk such of his books as he thought would be considered harmless by the censor lying in wait at the Custom House. All passed the censor's scrutiny safely with the exception of a volume narrating the work of the Y.M.C.A., presented by a class-mate, now the senior secretary of the Association in America. The very words "Association" and "Committee," which often recurred in the book, were considered objectionable, and still more so was the expression "Young Men," for the Young Turks, then a secret and proscribed organization, were much dreaded by the government.

But Abdul Hamid no longer reigns, and the *Quarterly* is free to do its beneficent and wholly non-political work.

In glancing over the Magazine one is struck with its international character. In the list of contributors to this number the Swiss, English, American, Armenian, Greek and Syrian nationalities are represented. The question of language is one to which the editors have given much thought, and this is their conclusion; "When we studied the field of Christian workers and leaders, English proved to be more nearly a universal language than any other." But the leading article in the number, following the few words in which the *Quarterly* introduces itself to its readers, is from the pen of Mr. Sautter of Switzerland, one of the two General Secretaries of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and is written in French. Mr. Sautter tells of the 8,500 associations, organized in 46 different countries, served by 4,400 general secretaries, and holding property valued approximately at 380 million francs, and shows, as well as it is possible in a single brief article, what these associations are doing, and what they try to be.

The second article is by Miss Ruth Rouse, Secretary for Women Students of the World's Student Christian Federation. She writes of "the Women's Movement, probably the most universal phenomenon of modern times." While manifesting itself in different forms in different lands, she declares its main aim to be "to obtain for women a wider culture and an opportunity for greater social influence." For the pioneer movement among the women of this land she considers that the necessary conditions are that it should be in the interests of the whole community, that it should be in

harmony with national circumstances and national ideals, and that it should be dominated by the two ideals so prominent in the teaching of Christ, namely, the value of the individual and the ideal of service and self-sacrifice.

The next article is by Dr. Gates, President of Robert College, who is Chairman of the Provisional Committee representing all the Christian Associations of Turkey. He tells of the forming of the Committee at the suggestion of Mr. John R. Mott at the time of the meeting in Constantinople of the World's Student Christian Federation in 1911. The desire of the Committee has been to have all the religious communities of the Empire included in the organization, and thus promote cooperation among them. The difficulty of the task was felt to be great because these bodies have not always been friendly to one another. During the more than two years since the Committee was formed, one of its chief labors has been the gathering of information, and much of this has been done by Mr. Jacob, the Travelling Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Turkey. The result Dr. Gates gives in these hopeful words. "The response made by the Associations has been so hearty and enthusiastic as to encourage us to believe that the time was indeed ripe for such a movement. In the providence of God the minds of men and women had already been prepared to welcome it." Other work done by the Association is mentioned, and it is said that a general convention of delegates of all Associations was to have been held ere now, but was postponed because of the unsettled condition of the country.

Rev. H. K. Krikorian tells of intellectual and moral currents among Armenian and Turkish young men, and Prof. Constantinou of Robert College of the same among young Greeks. Dr. Howard S. Bliss, President of the Syrian Protestant College, tells of the foundation, equipment, and work of the Association connected with the College, giving plans of the four stories of the fine Y.M.C.A. building which was the gift of Mr. Cleveland Dodge. Mr. D. A. Davis, Y.M.C.A. Secretary for Constantinople, tells of the commencement of the work here, and especially of what has been accomplished during the short period since the doors of the rooms occupied by the Association were opened in Oct. 1913. Then follow briefer articles from Miss Daniels, who is at the head of the Girls' Department of Euphrates College at Harpout, Mr. Hitti, a graduate and former instructor in the College at Beirut, who is now studying in America, and Mr. Shaghoian, who received his higher education in the University of London and is now teaching in Robert College. The first two tell of conventions attended in America, and Mr. Shaghoian of one at which he was present in Edinburgh.

All these articles are interesting and well worth reading. We have tried to give a sufficiently good idea of the quarterly to lead all our readers, especially those living in this empire, to feel that they must have it. A single subscription is but a medjidié, and a discount is made for clubs. For clubs of 15, the discount is one half the price.

In the preparation of the magazine and in putting it through the press Mr. E. O. Jacob has had the laboring oar. Subscriptions may be sent to him at the Bible House, Constantinople.

H. S. B.

THE LINGUISTIC REVISION OF THE BULGARIAN BIBLE.

The editor asks that the readers of *The Orient* should be given some idea of the changes that have taken place in the Bulgarian language during the past half century, and of the other causes which have rendered necessary the undertaking of the above Revision.

Before beginning my statement, let me briefly emphasize what the title of my article indicates, that the Revision undertaken is purely a linguistic one. That is to say, it is not as a translation from the originals that the Bible is being revised, but as a piece of Bulgarian writing. Ever since 1881 it has been the boast of our Mission that in our Bulgarian Bible as a translation we had, more than ten years earlier, all the clearer and more correct renderings of the English Revised Version, and a good deal more. It would be going too far to say that there is not a word or phrase in the entire Bible which one would like to see differently rendered; but it is well within the mark to say that the translation is, and will always remain, a magnificent monument to the learning of Dr. Riggs and Dr. Long. To this translation the Revising Committee will in the main hold, departing from it only in the comparatively few cases where there is a general consensus of opinion that a different rendering should be given, or where the text as read to-day (however it may have appeared when originally written) is meaningless, or nearly so.

Perhaps I can do no better in this article than follow, point by point, the preparatory Statement as to what they proposed to do, issued by the Revising Committee two years ago, in accordance with the instructions of the British and Foreign Bible Society, under whose auspices and at whose expense the work is being done. It was, however, to use a Scottish phrase, "furth" the intention of that statement—outside the lines on which it was drawn up—to refer to the causes that have been operating to produce changes in the language; and these ought first to be mentioned in a word. They are four. *First*, there has been the development and at the same time the welding and unification of the language due to its being put to every-day use in the national life in connection with all that goes to make up a nation's life. Business, politics, home and society, religion, education, culture, and the contact with surrounding civilizations, have all helped to develop the language; and the welding of the

people into a nation with a common life and interests has also unified the language and contributed to its greater definiteness. *Second*, a similar developing, welding, and giving of definiteness to the language has been done, but on higher lines, by the literature produced by the nation's writers. *Third*, the work of the grammarians and lexicographers has done much to turn attention to the minutiae of significations and of correct expression, and to the laws of good style in writing. And, *fourth*, the philologists have alike enriched and helped to purify the language by their researches, unearthing good old Bulgarian words and phrases from remote districts, and adding them to the national currency. In this respect the Pomak villages have proved a mine of wealth. The almost complete isolation of the Pomaks, partly because of their dwelling chiefly among the mountains, but still more because of their having accepted an alien faith, resulted on the one hand in their preserving the Bulgarian of five hundred years ago pure and uncontaminated, but on the other hand in their keeping that pure language all to themselves. But with the passing of Turkish rule they have been tapped, and have yielded hundreds, if not thousands, of pure, fine, Bulgarian words that had dropped out of the ken of the dwellers on the plains.

Turning now to follow the said Statement.

1. Words obsolete or becoming obsolete are to be replaced by modern words. There are not very many such in the Bible, but it is inevitable that there should be some; for, if a language is live and growing, there is sure to be a constant little sediment of words which, in the course of time, get sifted out of use through the unconscious operation of the law of the survival of the fittest.

2. Slavic and Russian words are to be replaced by their Bulgarian equivalents. Of the former there are not very many in the Bible, but of the latter a large number.

3, 4, 7. What may be called classical constructions are to give way, not invariably, but as a rule, to the modern construction. These constructions are found mainly under three categories:—(a) Ancient case forms, now expressed by the aid of prepositions; (b) Ancient participial forms, now expressed either by the modern participial forms, or, much more generally, by the aid of some such adverb as *as*, *when*, *while*, etc.; (c) What might almost literally be called, with Tennyson, "the old order," which he saw giving way to the new; by which I mean the ancient, classical, inverted order of arranging words in a sentence, verbs preceding their nominatives, accusatives their verbs, etc. Aside from the fact that that order is not the one naturally used in speaking, it sometimes causes ambiguity of meaning, as illustrated in the intentionally ambiguous well-known oracular reply—

"Dico te Romanos vincere posse."

5. Words which have acquired a strictly limited or even a different meaning from that in which they were employed when the Bible was translated are to be corrected. Of these there are comparatively few, yet more than an unobservant reader would suppose.

6. Long forms of words are to be replaced by the mod-

ern short forms. Bulgarian abounds in polysyllabic words, and has comparatively few monosyllabic and dissyllabic; and of late new and shorter forms of the longer words have been introduced.

8. The too frequent use of pronouns is to be reduced. It is said to be one of the signs by which a foreigner can be recognized when he speaks Bulgarian — his constant use of pronouns as in his own language. Bulgarians use them sparingly in the nominative. On the other hand, however, there are not a few classes of cases in the Bible where the pronoun ought to be used, but has not been, as, for example, when there is in one sentence a change from one subject (nominative) to another.

9, 10. Bulgarian has two ways of expressing the personal possessive, somewhat like *my* and *mine* in English, and yet not used as they are. That which may be said to correspond roughly to *my* is short and weak almost to the extent of being enclitic; the other is longer and strong. The former is incapable of bearing emphasis or expressing contrast: the latter can do both. The use of these two forms needs thorough revision all through the Bible.

11. Inconsistencies in forms of words are to be removed. These are few, and occur chiefly in proper names or adjectives.

12. Phrases not Bulgarian in character are to be removed when the sense of the original is not thereby sacrificed. It is here, probably, that the greatest changes will be made, and the most numerous. It must be kept in mind that the great mass of Bulgarians have absolutely none of that familiarity with "Biblical" phrases and expressions which the English-speaking world has, and which the latter, through its religious training, easily understands. There is no need for such phrases and expressions being perpetuated in Bulgarian, to the darkening of the understanding of the readers. The aim of a translation is not, or ought not to be, to give the readers a faithful, but sometimes misleading and often unintelligible, verbal rendering of the originals, giving them a Hebrew and Greek Bible in English or Bulgarian words, but to give them in their own way of expressing it just what the thought of the original is. The numerous marginal readings or statements of what the original words are strictly, which occur in the Authorized English Version, are an indication that the need of this was even then realized, and was to a limited degree acted upon. What was then done for the English on a small scale needs now to be done on a much larger scale for the Bulgarians, though with the utmost caution and a judgment leaning to the conservative rather than to the liberal.

To take but one illustration out of many, — the use of the Hebrew *ben, b'ni*, and of the terms *son-s, daughter-s*. Even the early English translators felt that they could not write "the sons of Israel," so they wrote "the children of Israel." But in the Bulgarian the word *chada* (children) has not been employed, and it is doubtful if it could be in such a case: the word *sinovè* (sons) has been used. But why use either? Except in a few clearly defined cases, the words mean simply "Israel" (the nation) or "the Israelites;" and that is the way that the phrase ought to be translated. Again, "the sons of other tribes," (Numbers 36:3) means "the young

men of other tribes," and "daughters of Jerusalem" means "women of Jerusalem," "daughters of Heth," (Gen. 27:46), means the "young women of Heth." Again, how about such expressions as "Boanerges, the sons of thunder," or "Barnabas, the son of consolation," or "the son of perdition"? We who are, so to say, to the manner born, understand what these words mean; but the average Bulgarian reader does not, and he ought not to be left, for the sake of a rigidly accurate verbal translation, with expressions which are to him utterly meaningless.

Again, on a smaller scale, no Bulgarian would say "he answered and said," but simply "he answered" or "he said." Nor would he say "a keeper of sheep" but "a shepherd," and so on.

13. When it can be done with any confidence, modern names are to be given to the more obscure plants, animals, etc.

14. The fourteenth point in the Statement relates only to the use of italics, accepted as signifying words inserted which do not occur in the original. They are to be reduced to the minimum. Surely it is making a martinet of honesty to mark in italics *am, art, is, are*, etc., because the English or Bulgarian idiom does not permit their omission, while the Hebrew or Greek does! So also with quite a considerable number of other words. Evidently the rule for the use of italics ought to be that they should never be used in cases where the word not found in the original is inserted in the translation simply as an idiomatic necessity. Only where a word, outside of the limits of idiomatic differences, is absolutely added to the text of the original, for the sake of making clear what the translators believe to be the otherwise obscure meaning, only then should italics be used.

Thus far the Statement. To this there may be added in conclusion one other point. The years since the Bible was translated have brought about a very considerable defining of the time-signification of the various tenses of the verb, as also the power and meaning of the various prepositions used as prefixes in composition with verbs. This defining process is not yet completed; but it is far advanced from where it was when the Bible was translated, if one may judge from the somewhat loose and often inconsistent way in which these tenses and prefixes are used in the Bulgarian Bible. This too the Committee of Revision proposes to remedy.

It will not be surprising if, as the work advances, another point or two for revision may have to be added to the list; but even if not, these fifteen points supply abundant material for labour. And it is the fond hope and earnest prayer of the Committee that the result of carrying out the revision on these lines will be to give to the Bulgarian race an immensely clearer and more intelligible, though no less faithful, translation of the Bible than they have yet had. Should God bless the effort with success, then the new text will become the text for what is called "the man in the street" — surely 99 out of every 100, if not 999 out of every 1000, of the readers of the Bible, — while the magnificent work of Dr. Riggs and Dr. Long will remain the treasured book of reference for all those who, ignorant of Hebrew or Greek, would like to know as closely as may be how the original reads.

Samokov, Bulgaria.

R. T.

SEMI-JUBILEE OF MISS A. M. BURGESS.

A committee of Armenian ladies and gentlemen arranged for a very suitable commemoration of Miss Burgess' 25 years of active service in Constantinople. She is a member of the Friends' Mission and has been engaged in industrial, educational and evangelistic work, chiefly among Armenians. Her work has made a deep impression on the community and multitudes have been influenced for good by her strong personality.

The celebration of Miss Burgess' semi-jubilee was held on Tuesday Jan. 20 in the Friends' School, Mousalla. Mr. G. H. Stambollian presided, and speaking in Turkish explained the object of the meeting which was to express their gratitude to Miss Burgess for her manifold labors on their behalf.

Mr. G. H. Keshishian then read a carefully prepared paper giving a brief account of Miss Burgess' life and work. He told of her conversion when a young girl and showed how she had been led on from one sphere of usefulness to another until all were amazed at the variety and amount of her work.

This was followed by the reading of a special *Gontag* or Encyclical from the Armenian Patriarch, expressing the gratitude of his people to Miss Burgess, and praying for God's blessing on all her work. It was read by Mr. Mihrah Chouhajian, Secretary of the Patriarchate, who had been appointed to this service by the Patriarch as he was himself unavoidably absent owing to previous important engagements.

Addresses were made by Mr. Aramians, Mr. A. K. Schmajonian, Rev. H. A. Djedjizian, Mr. D. Mardigian, and Rev. H. K. Krikorian, each one setting forth some aspect of Miss Burgess' work or character and all full of the spirit of sincere gratitude.

Miss Burgess herself then spoke and said she was overwhelmed by all the kind things said about her, of which she felt she was not worthy. Although her work had been chiefly among Armenians, as a result of the recent war she had done a good deal of relief work for Turkish refugees, and she had found something very lovable in them too. She asked for prayer that she might be able to continue her work in all humility.

Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, expressed his congratulations and good wishes in a few happy words, which were heartily appreciated by the audience.

An address followed by Rev. Y. Vartabed Perdahjian who had been sent as the official representative of His Grace, the Patriarch. He spoke most appreciatively of Miss Burgess and her efforts for the orphans and widows, and hoped she would long be spared to continue in this good work.

Various gifts to Miss Burgess were displayed on the platform.

Rev. Komidas Vartabed was present and was to have sung but was unable to do so on account of a severe cold. But Mr. A. Shalmouradian delighted everyone by his fine rendering of several French and Armenian songs. Mrs. Christie played some beautiful selections on the piano and a choir of Armenian girls sang very sweetly.

The exercises were brought to a close by a few words from the chairman, and the people dispersed feeling that the meeting had done honor not only to Miss Burgess but also to those who had prepared it, and to all whom they represented.

We join all Miss Burgess' friends in sincere congratulations and in every good wish for the future.

F. W. M.

ANATOLIA ALUMNI DINE IN SMYRNA.

A very pleasant evening was passed by a score of people at a dinner given by the Anatolia College Club of Smyrna in honor of President and Mrs. White, at the Hotel Kraemer, on Friday evening, Jan. 16th, after the close of the College Conference for which they had gone to Smyrna. Among those present were also Prof. J. J. Manissadjian of Anatolia, Prof. A. G. Gulbenkian, now of Smyrna but formerly of Marsovan, Messrs J. R. Brewster and C. T. Riggs, former instructors at Anatolia, Dr. Diratsouyan, Mr. G. Haroutunian of the American Harvester Company, Mr. Dikran Armaghanean of the Smyrna Y. M. C. A., Mr. Abadjoghlu, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Mr. T. Dedeyan, late instructor in the Jenanian College at Konia, Mr. E. O. Jacob of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. S. R. Harlow of Smyrna, Rev. A. Darakjian, Pastor of the Evangelical Armenian church of Smyrna, and others. At the close of a sumptuous repast there were speeches and stories and reminiscences of college days, and at midnight the assembly broke up after singing the Anatolia College song, "Morning Cometh." The alumni of Anatolia in Smyrna are to be congratulated on this proof of their loyalty to their Alma Mater.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

College opened with nearly full numbers on Wednesday evening, January 21st, after a very pleasant Christmas holiday for both students and teachers. Constantinople College had the honour of entertaining Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell on Thursday last, and Dr. Grenfell spoke to the students quite informally after lunch. He wove in, with delightful stories of his Labrador experiences, a most stirring appeal to make life worth while through love and service, an appeal made doubly strong by one's knowledge that Dr. Grenfell's own life is one of the noblest examples of absolute devotion to the service of God and humanity, and of heroic accomplishment in that service.

On Tuesday, Consul-General Ravndal, Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell and the Panama Canal Commission, Commissioner-General and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Reese and Mr. Brown, spent the day at Arnautkey going over the new buildings, and then taking lunch with Dr. and Mrs. Murray and Dr. Patrick.

I. F. D.

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, educational, political, economic and other interests of the Ottoman Empire and the Near East.

Subscription Price:—

Within the Ottoman Empire, Lt. 1/4 per annum.

Foreign Countries \$ 1.50 or 6 s. or fr 7.50.

Single Copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2 pence.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor.

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. JANUARY 28, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

Conditions in Thrace have been vividly pictured for us this week by Mr. Ryan. We are sure that if the great Christian public of England and America could only realize the peril in which are today found so many thousands of human beings, bereft of home, implements, food and work, they would show their sympathy by making it possible to help these people through the winter and the early spring. The American Red Cross is working in conjunction with the missionaries to tide these people over; but funds are utterly inadequate. The Government is unfortunately utterly insufficient to cope with the problem, and we cannot hope that they will do much. But here are Greeks, Armenians and Turks all suffering and in danger of starvation, through no fault of their own. Can we do anything more than we are now doing for them?

Such an anniversary as that celebrated at Mousalla last week deserves more than a mere passing notice. It has at times been asserted that the Armenian people are lacking in the sentiment of gratitude. Such a celebration, organized and carried out by Armenian friends, should be sufficient answer to an unthinking criticism like that. There are ungrateful persons in every race but gratitude has a large place in hearts such as those that arranged this anniversary.

But it is to the other side of the picture that we would draw more special attention. Twenty-five years of untiring, unselfish, unostentatious devotion to the good of the poor, the sick, the morally downcast, the needy of all classes, deserve recognition. The work of Miss Burgess has been of a kind that is sorely needed in this great capital. Strongly spiritual, it has helped the church life of the city and has outgrown much criticism. Thousands have been helped both morally and materially by her loving service. May she and her able corps of workers long be allowed to carry on their work of mercy and love.

If the alumni of our American institutions in this Empire will come to the aid of their *almae matres* in something the way such alumni do in America, it will be a boon to the colleges. An indication of the right spirit was seen at the banquet tendered to President and Mrs. White of Anatolia, on their recent trip to Smyrna. No one there present could have doubted the sincere and deep love of those men for their College. They were ready to sacrifice a good deal for the good of the institution. Let such spirit be conserved and led into the right channels, and our colleges stand to gain unspeakably thereby. Alumni Associations should spring up in all the great centres, now that the eagle eye of the Hamidian spy has been abolished, and Valis and others in high position publicly advise even the Turks to send their sons to our colleges. Such associations could do much for the schools by steering thither the right quality of youth, and giving them beforehand the right ideas as to what course to pursue there. They could also be enlisted in the work of helping to make it possible to have young men of limited means attend. Such, we believe, is already one object being accomplished by the Robert College alumni. Above all, they could see to it that the truth be known in the public press of the land, and in official circles in all the communities, regarding the work and object of these institutions. Much misapprehension exists in many quarters as to the inside workings of the colleges. No one is in better position to inform the press and the country regarding this than these alumni. We believe they are as a body intensely loyal. Let them show this loyalty in such practical ways.

TURKEY AND THE CHRISTIAN NATIONS.

After the disastrous wars of the last two years it is natural that Turkey should look to the powerful Christian nations to help her in the work of recuperation. She herself has been and still is the strongest of Mohammedan nations, and the only source to which she can hopefully apply for the aid she needs is Christendom.

In some forms such aid is already assured. Army officers from Germany, the strongest military Power on the globe, have come to superintend the work of reorganizing the Turkish army. Great Britain, which leads the world in naval, as Germany does in military strength, has sent men to help build up and strengthen the Turkish navy. It is legitimate that Turkey, after the losses she has sustained, should wish to be able to defend her remaining possessions. And yet the help we have mentioned is not that which will increase the internal prosperity of the land. It means that, from her depleted treasury, Turkey must give large sums for the increased military efficiency she needs, and that much of the strength of her most vigorous sons, all of which is needed for the peaceful development of the country's resources, must be called to serve in the army or navy. Her position perhaps makes this inevitable, and still it is a misfortune.

Another form of aid is that given by the French officers who are superintending and instructing the police and the

gendarmarie. European advisers are also employed by the Ministry of Finance, and both these forms of aid are valuable. Recently, extensive work was carried on under the direction of an English engineer in the hope that through irrigation much land now barren might be redeemed for cultivation. This work has been suspended, and we do not know what prospect there is of its resumption.

The railroads being built by foreign companies are also a help to the land. Germany is pushing forward the great main artery which is to connect the capital with the Persian Gulf, and new concessions are said to have been made to French capitalists for railroads to be built in the eastern part of the empire. Such projects, if carried out, will be beneficial while building, in furnishing employment to thousands of peasants, and when completed, in binding the different parts of the empire more closely together, and in opening a market for the products of the more distant provinces. And if the government is willing and able to call in foreign capital for the development of the mineral and other wealths of the land, it would seem that such a policy would conduce to local prosperity, and also to the establishment of peace, for nations which had large capital invested in the empire would not wish their gains to be imperiled by war.

There is another and most important way in which the empire may possibly be helped by Christian Europe, though the negotiations with reference to it have not yet resulted in full agreement. It is to call in European supervisors or advisers — it is not yet certain which title will be most appropriate if the plan is carried out — to aid in the administration of the six Eastern Provinces of Asiatic Turkey. If such a plan is inaugurated and made effective, if there is absolute safety and absolute civil equality for all the races in that hitherto much disturbed region, if Kourds and any other lawless element there may be, whether Mohammedan or Christian, are made to respect the rights of others, this will do more for the tranquillity and prosperity of the land than almost anything else. After the incoming of the new régime in 1908 many who had emigrated from this land contemplated returning, but conditions in the succeeding months did not encourage them. Should they be convinced that this has really become a land of "liberty, justice, equality and fraternity," thousands of them would come back to the land they have not ceased to love, bringing their gains with them, and this would greatly add to the prosperity of the land.

In all the forms of aid, actual or possible, of which we have spoken as coming to Turkey from Christian lands, the help is given for pay, and this is as it should be. The government is not a beggar, asking charity from other lands, and the individuals and companies who have come to serve her have done so as a matter of business, because of the gain they expect to make. The good they hope to do may have been an additional motive with some, but their service was on a business basis.

But hundred of thousands, yes, millions of dollars have come to this land from those in Christian lands who looked for no pecuniary return. In times of distress resulting from

famine, pestilence, war, or massacre, streams of benevolence have flowed in, swelled by the gifts of many, not all of whom were rich, and who looked for no other reward than the joy of doing good. It would be impressive could we know the full amount of such gifts which have come during the last eighty years.

No truly Christian heart can be untouched by appeals coming from such distress as we have mentioned, and yet there is an added satisfaction in giving for that which will do permanent good. Such satisfaction has rewarded those who have given to found or enlarge such splendid educational institutions as Syrian Protestant College, Robert College, Constantinople College, and other institutions where able men and women have labored and are laboring with the double object of giving solid education and developing noble character. This form of help is being appreciated as never before, and all such schools are overflowing with pupils. We trust that another much needed and splendidly located college may soon be added to the number, and that Dr. Reynolds, now in America, may have the joy of collecting an ample endowment for the founding of the college at Van.

But Christian nations should not consider their duty to help this empire fulfilled until they have given to it and to all its races the blessings of a true Christian civilization. It is the country's chief need, and it contains within itself the promise and the seed of all other good things. It is a debt which Christendom owes to this unfortunate land, not only because it was from this land that "The Light of the World" first shone forth, but also for a deeper reason. The Apostle Paul said he was "debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians" and what he owed them was "to preach the gospel" to them. As truly as a messenger is in duty bound to give the money intrusted to him to its rightful owner, so truly, and by a yet more sacred obligation, is Christendom bound by its Lord's command to send the men and the money necessary for giving the gospel and the Christian civilization founded upon it to all the nationalities of the Orient.

H. S. B.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Jan. 28, 1833, Elias Riggs arrived at Athens.
- » 30, 1820, Mrs. Alzina M. Knapp, Bitlis, born.
 - » » 1878, Armistice signed at Adrianople between Turks and Russians.
 - » » 1894, Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria born.
 - » 31, 1899, Princess Marie Louise of Bulgaria died.
- Feb. 1, 1836, Mrs. Amelia D. Fuller, Aintab, born.
- » 2, 1911, Miss Maria B. Poole, Harpout, died.
 - » 3, 1913, Hostilities renewed after Turco-Bulgarian armistice.
 - » 4, 1878, Post of Grand Vizier abolished. Ahmed Vefik Pasha made Prime Minister.

THE NEED OF RELIEF IN THRACE.

Under the most favorable circumstances the condition of the poor in Turkey is terrible enough to stagger civilization. Add to this ordinary misery and suffering that which comes from war, and conditions become well nigh unimaginable. Last winter thousands (estimated at from 150,000 to 250,000) Moslem refugees poured into Constantinople and Asia Minor. The pitiable condition of these people appealed to the civilized world and hundreds of thousands of dollars were given to relieve their needs. Contributions amounting to many thousands of dollars were made to help sick and wounded soldiers. When war broke out between Bulgaria and her former allies, the Turkish Government began to send into Thrace the surviving refugees who were found in Constantinople and the cities of Western Asia Minor. Most of these people returned to completely devastated villages. Many of these refugees had gone from places that were no longer to be under Turkish rule. Such persons were usually crowded into the Turkish villages of Thrace or settled in villages from which non-Moslem people had been ejected. Few of these returning refugees possessed any money and many of them had a scant supply of clothing and bedding and little or no food supplies for the coming winter.

Various institutions have attempted to relieve the suffering among these poor Moslems. The government has appropriated several thousand Turkish liras to assist in the rebuilding of their houses. However, this sum, great as it may seem in the bulk, is very small when applied to the vast need. One example will serve to illustrate how far short the government appropriation falls in comparison with the need. In one kaimakamluk the government gave 3,000 Turkish liras as aid for rebuilding houses. This was exactly one lira for each destroyed house, whereas the cheapest kind of a house in that district cannot be built for less than eight Turkish liras, and an average village house costs at least 20 liras. Many of the districts were much less fortunate than the one cited. The government has also given some animals and some seed to these villagers. The British Red Crescent has assisted in a similar manner. Some aid was also given by the Lady Lowther Committee.

But all this assistance is merely a drop in the bucket when compared with the need. Many persons are still living in tents or crowded like sheep in one small room, with insufficient food and clothing. To this must be added the indescribable suffering that comes from all kinds of sickness and diseases.

The above account has not mentioned the suffering among the Christian population of Thrace. Although most of these people remained in the country during the war, still their suffering and loss has been no less than that of their Moslem neighbors, and in certain instances they have suffered far more than the Turkish population. Along with the Moslems these Christians were obliged to give their quota of men and animals to the government at the beginning of the

war. Later they also were forced to make their contribution to the invading army and to endure forced idleness and to pay exceedingly abnormal prices for everything they used. On the return of the Turkish army many Christian villages were plundered: their houses and shops burned: the female population was dishonored: and God only knows how many were killed or left to die from wounds or hunger. At present, with hostile neighbors all about them, with an unstable, and in certain places, an unfriendly government, what little these poor people still possess is by no means safe. And in many cases the loss to this class was mostly unnecessary. The destruction wrought by the Bulgarians was largely a necessary accompaniment of war. The Bulgarian army that invaded Thrace found itself hard pressed for supplies and especially for fuel to keep its soldiers from freezing in an exceptionally cold winter. Most of the Moslem population had fled, taking only what they could hastily gather together. As the Bulgarians entered they proceeded to help themselves to what they found in these empty houses and to use their wooden parts for fuel. Aside from the mosques, there are few traces of wholesale, unnecessary destruction of property on the part of the Bulgarian army that invaded Thrace. The destruction wrought by the other army on its return to reoccupy Thrace appears to have been mainly for plunder and revenge. Why should over 300 shops and 93 houses in a prosperous city be destroyed by a returning army? Why should whole villages be burned by an army that was following a retreating foe? Why should the innocent aged and young be slaughtered as rats in a trap?

But why try to portray the causes of this terrible suffering in Thrace? These causes are not new, neither are they hard to discover. Moreover, if they should be clearly portrayed, it could simply be the same old story, grown stale with age. What is needed now is aggressive measures to relieve these helpless sufferers, for, unless aid comes soon, hundreds will perish for lack of sufficient food, clothing and shelter. Omniscience alone can tell how many are living entirely on impure water and short rations of the coarsest kind of bread, with thin thread-bare clothing, and in places not fit for the lowest kind of animals. Probably few people will actually starve to death, and thus far I have failed to find a frozen person, but out here the name of disease is legion, and long before people actually starve this agent of death carries off many a strong man or fair maiden or little child. As I write I think of three formerly strong young women, who, for weeks, have been refugees in a church yard, without proper food, clothing and shelter, and who are now almost ready to be claimed as victims of pneumonia. The sights which I have seen, the wails which I have heard and the tales of woe to which I have listened during these last few weeks are enough to make a person wonder if he has not entered the abode of Satan and his hosts.

But what is necessary to meet this need?

1st. To care for present sufferers, thousands of dollars and some foreigners to administer the fund in order to provide food, clothing and shelter. At present the

Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross has one foreign agent in the field to spend a few thousand dollars.

- 2nd. To prevent a rapid increase in the number of sufferers, more settled conditions throughout the land are needed. Unless the second need is met the first will continue to exist indefinitely.

ARTHUR C. RYAN.

THE NEW TURKISH STAMPS.

The Ottoman Post Office Department is to be congratulated again on following up its recent venture in new and better stamps by so complete and artistically pleasing a set as has just appeared. This set consists of seventeen varieties, each with a separate design, and all the designs bearing on scenes in the Capital. The stamps are beautifully engraved by the same firm that brought out the Adrianople set, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of England. They are rectangular in shape and of a more convenient size than the Adrianople issue. The 2, 4, and 6 para stamps are longer perpendicularly, the rest horizontally. The 2—para stamp is mauve, and has a picture of the obelisk in the Hippodrome; the 4—para, brown, Burnt Column (Chemberli Tash); the 5—para, red-brown, or puce, Leander's Tower; the 6—para, Prussian blue, one of the Seven Towers; the 10—para, green, Fanaraki Point; the 20—para, red, south castle at Roumeli Hissar; the one nearest Robert College; the 1—piastre, blue, Mosque of Sultan Ahmed; the 1 1/2 piastres, crimson lake with a black centre, Liberty Monument; the 1 3/4—piastre, silver gray with chocolate centre, courtyard of Sultan Süleiman Mosque; the 2—piastre, green with black centre, cruiser Hamidieh; the 2 1/2—piastre, orange with a green centre, Candilli and Hissar point from the south; the 5—piastre, purple, Bayazid square and entrance to War Department; the 10—piastre, red brown, the Sweet Waters of Europe; the 25—piastre, olive green, the Süleiman mosque; the 50—piastre, carmine, Roumeli Hissar from the Asiatic shore; the 100—piastre, blue, the Ahmed fountain; the 200—piastre, green, with a portrait of His Majesty the Sultan in black in the centre. There are also new revenue and postage due stamps.

BARDIZAG NOTES.

Teachers and pupils are rejoicing at the close of a long term of school work. A large number of boys have gone home for the holidays, the first to leave being the four Greek boys who went before Greek Christmas. On Thursday afternoon Jan. 8, the school closed with a varied and very creditable entertainment given by the Boys' Home under the direction of Miss Newnham.

The boys showed very careful training and their recitations, class exercises and songs were given with spirit and intelligence. They showed particular aptness for exercises in which

they appeared in character and entertained the audience with very good representations of Santa Claus, Red Riding Hood and other short selections, noticeably an old English carol which two boys enacted on the platform while the carol was being sung by the school.

The High School boys gave a concert on Jan. 6. A long and varied program was presented, consisting of chorus singing, solos and selections for the violin, which were received with enthusiasm. The entertainment closed with a short comedy, acted with great spirit and with marked success.

The Recreation and Game Room, opened at Thanksgiving, is proving such a help in solving many problems, that one wonders how the school got along without it.

On rainy afternoons where, formerly, school-room and halls were the only gathering places, the tables are crowded and checkers, dominoes, flinch, authors and other games are popular forms of amusement. On Sundays, illustrated magazines and books are placed on the tables and during all the free hours between services a crowd of quiet, interested readers fills the room. The direction and care of the room are in the hands of the Students' Union, and monitors from each class are always in charge, keeping order among the boys and looking after the games and magazines.

When the weather is good, foot-ball, basket-ball and other sports are heartily entered into. A little later in the season, the regular athletic sports will begin.

It is hoped that a neighboring hill-top will one day be cleared and graded and made into a large and suitable athletic field, the present campus being altogether too small to meet the needs of the school.

R. G. McN.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Sirri Bey, Director-General of the Indirect Contributions, has been nominated Ottoman Ambassador to Washington in succession to Zia Pasha.

The trolley service across the Galata Bridge to Stamboul was inaugurated with solemn ceremonies on Sunday morning. Trolleys are also running from Galata to Beshiktash, but not yet to Ortakeuy.

His Excellency Hon. Henry Morgenthau will lecture at Constantinople College in Scutari on Friday, February 6th, at 3 p. m., on the subject of "The Development of Social Service into a Profession." The public are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Grenfell, of Labrador fame, have been making a short visit in this part of the world. After visiting Smyrna and the sites of the seven churches of Asia, they spent a few days in Constantinople, leaving last Friday on their return.

Robert College and its friends enjoyed a treat last Monday afternoon, when a concert was given under the auspices of the Greek branch of the Y. M. C. A., by the celebrated singer, Mme. Speranza Kalogeropoulos. Her rich, melodious voice charmed the great audience, especially when she sang in Greek. The proceeds of the concert go to relieving the poor of the Upper Bosphorus.

Hüsein Danisch Bey will give a lecture in Turkish under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Keller's Hall Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, at 9:15 p. m. Subject: "The Historical and Social Factors in the Development of Oriental Literature."

THE PROVINCES

The prominent Arab notables, Suleiman el-Barouni and Behoum Effendi, have been made senators of the Empire.

The last instalment having been paid for the Brazilian battleship "Rio de Janeiro," she has become the absolute property of the Ottoman Government. As one part of its compensation for furnishing the funds for this purchase, the Perier bank of Paris has been granted a concession for a railroad to connect Smyrna with the Dardanelles. It is said that the new line will go through Edremit, around Mt. Ida, and through Aivaluk and Bairamitch.

An unknown friend has promised £stg. 1,000 towards a suitable building for the Y. M. C. A. at Adana. The World's Committee has definitely decided to appoint a foreign Secretary for this important city. The building site is already in possession, and things look bright.

Returns from several districts in the provinces show the election of the Unionist candidates for Parliament in every instance.

NOTES.

Miss Daniels of Harpout has been visiting in the schools of New York state, and has found exceptional opportunities for getting in touch with the methods in the public schools.

Mr. James Albert McKeeman, of Oklahoma, now a student in Hartford Seminary, has been appointed, together with his fiancée, Miss Evelyn M. Aikens, also of Oklahoma, to the Eastern Turkey Mission, with the probability that they will be located at Van. They will probably be ready to come out this summer.

Mr. C. F. Ranney, who has come to be connected for five years with the business department of the mission work in Turkey, arrived here last Sunday.

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Branches in Turkey: Constantinople and Smyrna.
Constantinople Main Office: Galata, Karakeuy, Place du Pont.
Agencies: Stamboul, Erzroum Han, opposite Imp. Post Office.
Pera, Grand' Rue, St. Antoine Buildings.
Scutari, Rue Karadja Ahmed.

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President and Mrs. White and Professor Manissadjian of Anatolia College left Constantinople on Friday last on their return to Marsovan.

Word has been received from Dr. Robert Chambers that he and Mrs. Chambers hope to return to Turkey in the early spring. A most hearty welcome awaits them both.

A telegram from Mr. E. G. Freyer, who is now in Shanghai, conveys the sad intelligence that Mrs. Freyer who has been spending the year in America, has passed away. *The Orient* extends its deepest sympathy to Mr. Freyer in his bereavement.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Associate Secretary of the American Board, has been away from his post for two or three weeks, for medical treatment in consequence of a fall last summer that injured his left shoulder.

OTHER LANDS.

The death is announced of Count Ito of Japan, the naval hero who defeated the Chinese fleet in 1894 and aided in the defeat of the Russian fleet in 1910.

A terrible eruption of the island volcano Sakurashima, in Japan, has overwhelmed the city of Kagoshima, from which its 70,000 inhabitants had time to escape. There were in this city missions of the Methodist, Baptist and Dutch Reformed Boards of America, and of the Church Missionary Society.

There was an attempt on Jan. 14th to assassinate Gen. Sherif Pasha, the well-known editor of the revolutionary organ *Meshroutiet*, in Paris. His valet was seriously wounded, and later died, but he himself escaped.

Mr. Michael Spartali, for many years Greek Consul-General in London, died Jan. 12th, aged 95. He is said to have been the oldest Greek in England.

According to telegrams from Peking, Confucianism has been restored by the Government as the state religion of China, and the worship of Heaven and Earth re-established.

In *Men and Missions*, the monthly organ of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, for January, Dr. James S. Dennis, formerly of Syria, has a masterly survey of the leading missionary events of 1913.

The death is announced on Jan. 21st at London of Lord Strathcona, the eminent philanthropist and one time High Commissioner for Canada in London. He was in his 94th year.

We regret to hear of the sudden death on Friday last in New York of Mr. Sarkis Telfeyan, the eldest of the Telfeyan Brothers, merchants originally from Caesarea, and staunch supporters of the Evangelical work in this country.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Feb. 1st, 1914.

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

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

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

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m. Rev. G. H. Huntington.

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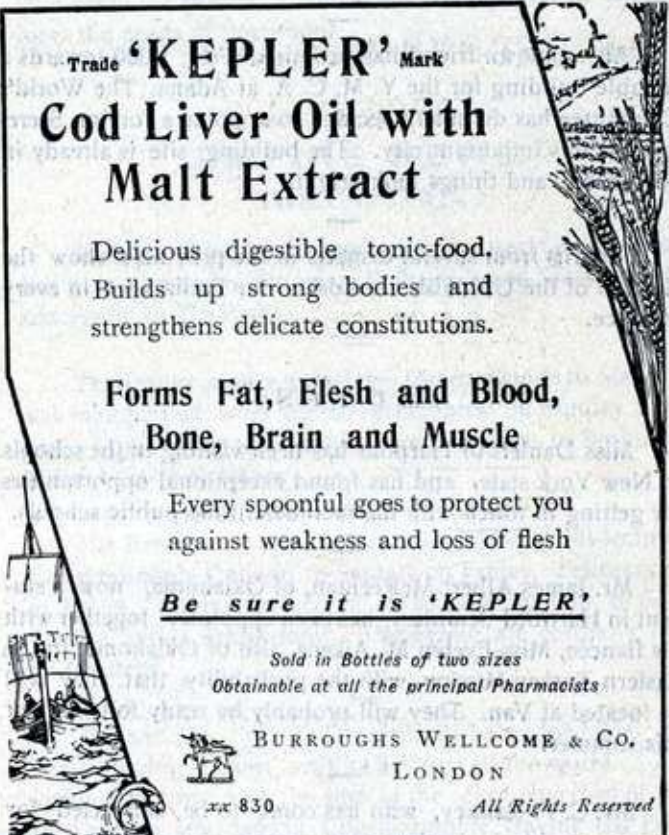
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FRANCONIA	(24,421 " ")	" 23rd. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " ")	" 29th. "
LACONIA	(24,421 " ")	Feb. 6th. "
CARONIA	(30,718 " ")	" 14th. "
CARPATIA	(23,243 " ")	" 21st. "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " ")	March 1st. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

SAXONIA	(25,100 tons displacement)	Jan. 16th. 1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " ")	" 27th. "
FRANCONIA	(24,421 " ")	Feb. 4th. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " ")	" 10th. "

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