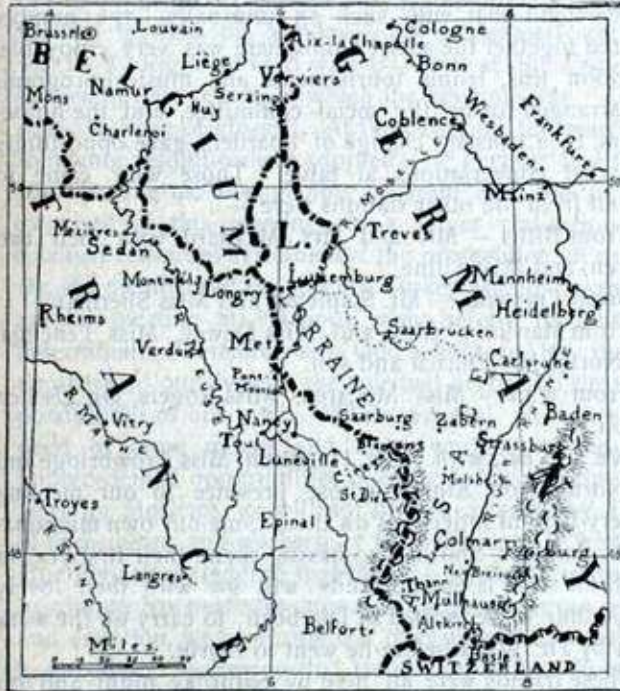


# The Orient.

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MAP OF FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The accompanying map of the territory now being deluged with the best blood of Europe reminds us of the fact that in 1870 the same territory was the battleground of France and Prussia. But what a contrast between the two campaigns! In the war of 1870, the Franco-Prussian forces came into contact first on August 2nd; and in a month, on Sept. 2nd, the Emperor of France was a prisoner, with 80,000 of his soldiers, after the terrible defeat of Sedan. Paris was besieged on Sept. 19th, and the King of Prussia was crowned at Versailles Emperor of Germany on January 18, 1871. Metz and Strassburg were scenes of famous sieges in that war; the former capitulated after a siege of ten weeks, during which not a single shot was fired into the town; and Metz suffered severely from bombardment for seven weeks. Belfort, the present French base for operations into southern Germany, stood a siege of nearly twelve weeks, till Feb. 16th, 1871.

Luxemburg, which has no army to resist any attack, was supposed to be neutral territory; but Germany simply treated it as if it had been part of her own empire. The railroad system of Luxemburg is German.

Antwerp, toward which the Belgian forces are concentrating, is directly north of Brussels, some twenty-five miles,

and is a well fortified city. The unexpected and gallant resistance of the Belgians to the German advance is one of the features of the war up to the present time. Paris lies 160 miles in a straight line southwest of Namur.

## THE WAR ALL OVER EUROPE.

All the information that has been vouchsafed us this week points to severe fighting and considerable loss of life in many places, with such varying success as unfortunately to point to a long continuation of the campaign. Neither side is having an easy time of it. Most of the heavy fighting has been in Belgium, and the Germans have been pushing the Belgians back considerably, though at great cost. The forts of Liège, or at least some of them, still hold out, despite the terrible onslaughts of the invading Germans. But the Belgians have fallen back on Antwerp, after severe fighting at Diest, Louvain and Tirlemont. Brussels, an unfortified city, has fallen into the hands of the Germans; but in anticipation of such an event, the Court had moved some time before to Antwerp, which is strongly fortified. The Germans have moved on toward Namur also, leaving Liège besieged, and have even gone beyond Namur toward Charleroi, where the French and British united forces are preparing to meet them.

Between Metz and Longwy the German army with the Crown Prince at its head inflicted a defeat on the French army, with a loss of 10,000 men. Whether the battle was on French or on German territory we have been unable to learn. Farther south the French, who had penetrated about a dozen miles into German Lorraine and taken town of Saarburg (not Strassburg, as the first rumors told us), have been driven back to the frontier. Still farther to the south, the French continue to advance from the Thann-Altkirch line through Mülhausen to Colmar, which they appear to have occupied. All along this line, then, of nearly 250 miles, there is fighting going on, with varying and not very decisive results. The transporting of the British army across to Belgium is now completed, and that force has effected its junction with the French army. The Germans claim to have entered Lunéville.

Turning to the Russo-German frontier, the main feature is the advance of the Russian troops, which have completed their mobilization. According to the Russian despatches, they have captured in quick succession the towns of Eydtkuhnen, Stallupönen, Gumbinnen and Insterburg, on the road to Königsberg; also Goldap and Lyck to the south of that route. On the Austro-Russian frontier, the two sides both

claim victories, which probably means that there have been cavalry skirmishes and quick retreats, or reconnaissances, but no serious battles as yet. The Austrians tell of 20 officers and 300 soldiers brought in prisoners into Lemberg; while the Russians claim a victory near Berestechko, with 2 officers and 105 soldiers as prisoners.

Similarly the Servians and Austrians have each beaten the other; only the Austrians acknowledge that the fight was in Austrian territory, near Vishegrad, in Bosnia. Four regiments of Austrians, their opponents claim, were annihilated. Another battle is also reported north of Loznitsa, in Servian territory, where in the Servians claim to have driven the Austrians out of Servia and across the Drina, with a loss of 4,500 prisoners and 53 cannon. It is at least clear that the Austrians have made no progress in conquering Servia. The Montenegrins are reported as bombarding Cattaro, and winning a victory over the Austrians at Grahovo, in Montenegrin territory near Trebinje.

A new element has entered the war, in the menace of Japan against German interests in the Far East. She has sent an ultimatum to Germany, telling her to give up Tsing Tau, her Chinese settlement, and withdraw or disarm all German warships in Chinese waters. In reply, Germany has given the Japanese minister at Berlin his passports and has ordered her minister at Tokio to return. The attitude of the United States in the event of hostilities between Germany and Japan is indicated as being absolutely neutral, for she is only indirectly interested in such a purely local quarrel. Japan also considers herself at war with Austria.

Italy is now rapidly mobilizing and seems about to declare war on Austria.

### LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.

*Jerusalem, Aug. 8, 1914.*

Jerusalem is suffering very badly from the present European War. People are in want of money and they do not know what to do to get it. Besides the lack of water (in many homes) every thing is very dear, so that the poor are left to die. As a result of the war, the English and the German hospitals are to close their doors this week and send out the patients. All other charitable institutions have done the same. The German Orphanages for boys and girls were compelled to send away their boys and girls for they could not afford any food.

The franc which formerly cost 18 metaliks, is now taken for 15 metaliks.

A meeting for intercession was held in the American Church on Thursday Aug. 6th, to which all the Christians were invited. The meeting was so very solemn and affecting that many wept.

M. H.

### EASTERN TURKEY ANNUAL MEETING.

*Harpout, Turkey, July 31, 1914.*

Dear Editor:

The thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission was held this year in Harpout, July 20-31. Of the forty-six people present eleven were children and twenty-one the children of missionaries. There were seventeen regular delegates, but all the others attended the sessions. It is easy to understand that with such an unusually large number gathered together the social atmosphere was very enjoyable. Afternoon teas, tennis tournaments and musical programs were arranged for by the social committee, and the house-keepers, by a constant change of boarders, gave opportunity for varied conversations at table. Those who came to Harpout from the other stations were:—

From Bitlis — Mr. and Mrs. Maynard with their two children, and Miss Uline.

From Erzroum — Mr. Stapleton and Miss Sherman.

From Mardin — Mrs. and Miss Dewey, Miss Fenenga, Miss North, Mr. Emrich and son.

From Van — Miss McLaren, Miss Rogers, Dr. Ussher and son.

We also had with us Dr. Hamilton, Miss Trowbridge and Miss Norton from Aintab, whose presence in our meeting was very helpful indeed. With them came our own missionaries Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who having spent their first year in Aintab for their language study will go with their lovely baby Arthur to be located at Diarbekir, to carry on the work begun by Dr. Ward before he went to Beirut.

These friends were all here by Saturday night and on Sunday the Mission met in two services, once in the morning for a preaching service conducted by Mr. Pierce and again in the evening for a roll-call meeting when there was a message from almost every member of the Mission, absent as well as present. Shortly after the beginning of the Mission Meeting Miss Sherman was obliged to leave for Beirut where she must undergo an operation for which the high altitude of the Eastern Turkey Mission was not favorable. Our deep sympathy and earnest prayers follow her and we hope that she may be restored to health and return to her station in good season for the year's work. Erzroum has suffered great loss already this year in the death of Miss Atkins and it is a strange Providence that make it necessary for Miss Sherman to leave at this time.

A program committee, appointed after last year's meeting, had planned a program which proved most impressive and inspiring. Each day began with a half hour of devotional exercises, the subject of the series being *The Christianity of Christ, Is It Ours?* The rest of each morning session was spent in general business. In the afternoon after prayers the reports from the stations were read and followed by thought-inspiring papers and general discussion along the line of *Spiritualization*. Papers were read by Mr. Maynard and Miss Fenenga on the spiritualization of the workers, missionary and native, after the reading of the

general reports from all the stations, and also papers on how to secure the best spiritual results in touring work, by Mr. H. H. Riggs, Dr. Andrus and Miss McLaren, were presented. Following the education reports Mr. E. W. Riggs and Miss Uline presented the question of making the educational work subserve the evangelical purpose of missions, and the medical reports led to a discussion of the spiritual possibilities and opportunities of that line of work. During the whole meeting the leading thought was that the spiritual is the all-important thing, and this was emphasized strongly in the two services on Sunday, — in the annual sermon by Mr. E. W. Riggs on God with Us, and at the Communion service in the evening in which the key note was "Christ in you, the hope of glory." At the close of the meeting the following resolution was adopted: — "Feeling that God has been leading us, through the program and the devotional exercises of this meeting, to a larger realization of the spiritual resources available for the prosecution of our work, we, the members of the Eastern Turkey Mission assembled in annual meeting at Harpout, wish hereby to record our determination hereafter with God's help to lay the whole emphasis of our lives on the spiritual needs and the spiritual possibilities of our work. While we feel most keenly the need of more means and more workers in the face of unprecedented opportunities opening before us, especially in work for Moslems, we will not be disheartened by the lack of such means and workers. "Our efficiency is from God." Humbly acknowledging that the lack of results in our work heretofore has been due primarily to failure in our own faith and devotion, we now offer our lives in renewed consecration to our Master, believing that He can and will use lives so consecrated in accomplishing spiritual results hitherto undreamed of. We believe that God has spoken to us in this meeting the command to go forward; we go forth to our work with glad hope, and we call on our fellow-workers to join with us in claiming the victory, through the power of God's Spirit and the compelling winsomeness of the indwelling Christ."

Into every discussion and consideration entered the question of work for races not hitherto reached and all are deeply desirous of having a share in this great and growing work. A strong committee having eight sub-committees has been appointed to push forward in this matter and urgent pleas are being issued for men and women to be sent out for this particular purpose. One afternoon was given to the subject of Moslem work, with an introductory paper on evangelism, to which session our native friends were invited. Another topic discussed on another occasion was the question of how to increase self-support among the churches. In considering all these topics we greatly appreciated the suggestions and information given by our friends from the Central Mission, for problems that are new to us have been more or less solved there and we are glad to profit by the experience of others.

A large amount of business was transacted during the meeting and some of the transactions were of considerable importance. The constitution of the Mission that has been under revision for two years was at last put into such shape

as to be printed, with Mission Principles, Standing Rules, and Language Study Requirements for the Mission. The name and standing of the Theological Seminary here in Harpout was the subject of long and earnest consideration in view of the fact that this Seminary is not of the same grade as those at Marash and Marsovan. It was thought best to leave the name the same but have it understood that the course is a shorter one and the preparation required not so high as in the other two Seminaries mentioned.

It has appeared to some that with our limited forces we ought to cut down the work and perhaps close up one of our five stations. Feeling that this would not be right, the Mission has instead asked for new recruits to more fully man the weak stations. The following resolution was adopted: — "Noting with deep sympathy the 'grave financial situation' of our Board as presented in the July number of the Missionary Herald, and realizing that the demand for new workers and increased funds with decreasing resources greatly adds to the burden of the Prudential Committee, the E. T. M. desires to put on record its appreciation of the situation and at the same time to play the part of the workers on the wall where each man encouraged his neighbor. We believe that God's resources in the Congregational Churches are not taxed to their limit nor ever will be; that He who says, 'The silver is mine and the gold is mine', can cause it to flow into the treasury of His work; that the work the Board is doing in the various missions is His work for which He (not we) is responsible; that He has given us our marching orders 'to disciple all nations', and the part of faith is to go ahead even with a Jordan before us and be sure that Jehovah will make the way plain. Resolved that we devote a part of each session to special prayer to the Lord of the Harvest that He will thrust forth laborers into His harvest and that He will give to us and to the officers of the Board faith to advance, claiming His promise as found in Phil. 4:19 and John 15:14." We cannot pass over lightly the great opportunities that present themselves for work among the Kourds, and since the force is already overburdened, we are asking for several new men to make this work possible. The Mission thought best to grant the request of Dr. Bowen for a part of Dr. Andrus' time and strength for Kourdish translation work since books will be most essential if the work opens up in the near future as we have faith to believe it will. From the Union of the Churches in the Harpout field comes an interesting request for a man who shall be able to supervise all the schools in this large field. They recognize a great need and know that it can best be filled by an American. Some of the other subjects discussed were Uniform Courses of Study, Lady Physicians in all Stations, A College Church for Euphrates College.

The feeling has been repeatedly expressed that this meeting has been one of the most helpful and uplifting meetings of recent years. May the inspiration of it continue with us all through the coming year and enable us to work more faithfully and with more spiritual power than ever before, with Christ in us, the hope of glory.

In behalf of the Eastern Turkey Mission  
MARY W. RIGGS.

### THE SIEGE OF LIEGE.

Seldom has a town stood out so unexpectedly against a hostile army as has Liège in Belgium against the German forces. The city is surrounded by a circle of twelve forts, and has itself a splendid situation on the Meuse or Maas River, where the Ourthe joins it from the south. Liège contains much of historical interest, including several old churches dating from the tenth and twelfth centuries; the University, established in 1817, which now contains about 1,000 students; a theological seminary; a fine botanical garden; It is the centre of a rich mining region, with large produce of coal, iron, lead and zinc. The city also contains extensive manufactures of firearms.

This is by no means the first siege to which it has been subjected. In 1212 Henry I., Duke of Brabant, captured the city and pillaged it for six successive days. In 1467 Charles the Bold of Burgundy made himself master of the city. In 1691 Liège was bombarded for five days by Marshal de Boufflers. In 1702 the Duke of Marlborough took the citadel by storm from a French garrison; and in 1792 the town was the scene of a great defeat of the Austrians by the French. In 1814 it was included in the new kingdom of the Netherlands. In October, 1830, the Dutch garrison of Liège was forced by the Belgians to surrender, and the next January Belgian independence was recognized.

### DEATH OF POPE PIUS X.

On Thursday morning last, at about half-past one, after a brief illness, Pope Pius X. passed away. His was not a robust constitution, and fears have previously been entertained for his health. Latterly we had heard nothing of any special danger, for the ears of the world were attuned rather to other sounds.

Giuseppe Melchior Sarto was born June 2nd, 1835, in the town of Rieta, in the province of Treviso, Italy. As a boy his intelligence drew the attention of the church authorities, who sent him to school, first at Treviso and later at Padua. When 23 years of age he was ordained priest, and served as parish priest for seventeen years. In 1875 he was appointed Canon of the cathedral and Superior of the Seminary at Treviso. He gave much attention to church music and its teaching. Though he refused the bishopric of Treviso, he was in 1884 at the express command of Leo XIII. made Bishop of Mantua. On June 12th, 1893, he was made Cardinal, and immediately nominated Patriarch of Venice. There he had a noteworthy career, publishing a paper, teaching sacred music, and founding various Catholic societies. On the occasion of the visit of King Humbert to Venice, the Patriarch met him and cordial feelings were shown on both sides. Cardinal Sarto was very popular because of his piety, simplicity and geniality, as well as for his readiness to act in harmony with the Italian Government. Leo XIII. died July

20th, 1903, and at the conclave of Cardinals Sarto was elected on Aug. 4th, taking the title of Pius X.

The Piuses began with Saint Pius, who is stated to have been in the chair of St. Peter from 142 to 156. Pius IX. was the immediate predecessor of Leo XIII., and was Pope from 1846 to 1877.

It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty who will be elected to fill the now vacant papal see. It has been freely said that the next Pope would be an American; but this seems hardly possible at present. The Secretary of State to the late Pope is Cardinal Merry del Val, a Spaniard.

Cardinal Della Volpe, the Camerlengo, or Chancellor, of the late Pope, is acting as locum tenens until a successor may be elected; but the authority is not vested in him alone, but in the College of Cardinals in Rome. The election must take place within ten or eleven days after the decease of the Pope. One of the most prominent candidates for the post is naturally Cardinal Merry del Val, who is only forty-nine years old, and is quite a linguist. His mother was an Englishwoman, and he speaks both English and French and Italian as well as Spanish. He was the first Cardinal created by Pius X.

### A BALKAN REARRANGEMENT.

The *Sabah* says:

Since the explosion of the general war we are faced by a new state of affairs. The scaffolding that propped up the "Balkan equilibrium" has tumbled down. That equilibrium is tottering today. If it is not reestablished on a new basis, it is perfectly sure that it will end by giving way. And then the Balkans will be upset from end to end.

The interviews now taking place in Sofia and Bucharest represent the effort to find the basis for a new equilibrium. If the governments interested acknowledge the actuality of the situation created by the general conflagration, they cannot but accept a logical solution. A stable equilibrium can be established all around. If there are states that do not wish to submit to the force of events, it will be impossible to stay the course of things. The power of diplomacy can then not assure the new equilibrium, and in that case the conflict will be settled by force at the propitious moment.

In view of the general upset we are facing today, it is to be hoped that all the interested parties will submit to the exigencies of the situation, and that an equilibrium founded on the principle of reciprocal interests may be established. In any case those who are watching the Balkan political situation must not forget that we are before two patent facts: first, that the European concert having been crushed, that collective force that called itself the Group of European Powers no longer exists; and second, that since those forces which artificially preserved the Balkan equilibrium are withdrawn, this balance has been destroyed. These facts make necessary a new equilibrium.

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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. AUGUST 26, 1914.

## EDITORIAL.

Critical times such as these drive every ambassador of the Lord Jesus back to his marching orders, and emphasize the spiritual basis of our service. Whatever form our missionary work may take, — whether educational, medical, literary, philanthropic, social or what is usually called the distinctively evangelistic, not only the ultimate motive but the details of the endeavor must be spiritual, else it fails of its objective. The Eastern Turkey Mission has done well to draw attention anew to this fact. There is a real danger lest in the multitude of duties incumbent on the modern missionary he lose the freshness of his objective. No mission hospital has a right to exist solely as a fine up-to-date medical plant, relieving the physical needs of man in the best possible way. No school or college has merely the duty of educating in all branches of science and philosophy and linguistics the youth of this land, or even of giving them a moral training on any basis which fails to recognize as its fountain-head the cultivation of personal acquaintance and friendship with Christ. To publish textbooks is a laudable enterprise and one worthy of the time and strength of any missionary, if those textbooks are not an end in themselves but are to lead the pupils into personal relationship with the divine. And whatever clubs or orphanages may or may not use as legitimate methods of training children and youth and giving higher impulses to young men and women, either they will be saturated with the spirit of prayer, or they will fail of their object. The experiences of the Central Mission with cooperative schools points in the same direction. Whatever is gained by better teaching and greater financial resources is lost and worse when an irreligious spirit gains control of the institution. May the internal and external perils of these days drive us one and all to our knees and to a closer dependence on God.

## DETAILS OF BEGINNINGS OF WAR.

Newspapers have now been received from England up to the 8th August; and we are in possession of many details of the first part of the general war that till now were unknown here. One interesting thing is to notice that many of the first unconfirmed rumors that reached Constantinople were also rumors about London, — such for instance as those of naval engagements afterwards proved not to have taken place. It was also rumored that the German liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" with a very large consignment of gold on board had been captured by the British fleet. This proved untrue, the fact being that there are two German transatlantic liners of that name; and the one captured was not the one with the gold, which ran back to America after starting from New York, and has taken refuge in Bar Harbor, Me. The "Mauretania" has also run for shelter, owing to the supposed presence near New York of German warships, and went to Halifax, N.S. The Hamburg-America liner "Belgia," with a cargo valued at Lstg. 250,000, and 73 German reservists returning from America, was seized in the Bristol Channel; and a large number of other German ships have been captured at various points.

The fighting at Liège was of the most severe from the very first; the German attack being furious. In the course of the first two days' battles the German losses are placed at 25,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The Germans then requested an armistice of 24 hours, to bury their dead.

The sinking of the British cruiser "Amphion," 3,400 tons, by contact with a German-laid mine, is confirmed. The mine-laying German steamer had been sunk by the fire of a destroyer, and on the return of the flotilla the cruiser struck one of the mines she had been laying and went down with the loss of 131 out of 283 men. The only other naval loss in the North Sea so far authenticated is that of German submarine.

The American and other tourists on the Continent suffered great hardship in several places; but the hardest thing of all was their inability to get any money on their checks, letters of credit, etc. At last a big instalment of American gold, sent over by the American Government, has reached them, and their immediate needs are met. The transatlantic fleet has been so much interfered with as to make it difficult to secure any sort of passage back to America; many are thus delayed in returning. Nothing definite has yet been learned concerning those that were in Germany at the outbreak of the war.

Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe has been placed in supreme command of the Home fleets of Great Britain, and Field-Marshal Sir John French is in command of the British expeditionary force, Lord Kitchener being Secretary of State for War. The two Turkish dreadnaughts taken over by the British have been renamed "Agincourt" and "Erin" and the two destroyer-leaders that had been constructed for Chile, have been renamed "Faulkner" and "Broke."

### THE LEBANON STUDENT CONFERENCE.

The first Christian Student Summer Conference has at last been held. It was the embodiment of an idea without precedent in the Turkish Empire. It represented an unusual approach to the pressing moral and social problems of the country, and recognized the potential relation of the educated young men of the country to their solution. The gathering was absolutely non-political and non-sectarian; and being under the auspices of the Student Young Men's Christian Association, it was fundamentally Christian in character.

The crowded routine of life in a college does not often permit of a student having the truest perspective of the needs of his people and time. It may even prevent the student from understanding the relationship of his own life to its worthier opportunities in society. Undoubtedly it was from reflections like these that Dwight L. Moody arose years ago to call the American college men together at Northfield in Christian conference upon the needs of the colleges and the demands of the time. Because such reflections as these have had a real basis in every land, it has not been strange that a similar result has taken place in country after country until almost everywhere great annual gatherings of earnest students are being held. For years, well-wishers of the Turkish and other peoples of the Empire have hoped that students in this country might not be denied the beneficial services of such assemblies.

A beautiful spot in Mount Lebanon was chosen for this pioneer gathering. The buildings of the Presbyterian Mission Boys' School at Suk-ul-Gharb near Beirût, were kindly made available. At an altitude of 3000 feet, not only was the climate agreeably cool, but the view of mountain and sea most inspiring. The Student Association of Syrian Protestant College graciously assumed the great burden of local arrangement for the conference, and won the enthusiastic gratitude of the delegates.

Although under the auspices of the General Committee of Christian Associations of the Turkish Empire, the conference was planned for the representatives of the Student Associations only. There have been and will be other gatherings for City Association workers. The problems of the two groups of Associations are not at all identical. The delegates numbering seventy came from the following institutions: Anatolia College, Marsovan; Euphrates College, Harpout; Robert College, Constantinople; International College, Smyrna; Apostolic Institute, Konia; St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus; Marash Theological Seminary, Marash; Central Turkey College, Aintab; and the Syrian Protestant College Beirût. Among the delegates were teachers also from several High Schools near Beirût, and a few students from the Suk-ul-Gharb School.

The group of conference leaders besides the corps of Student Association Secretaries in the country, included Prof. Fullerton, of Oberlin Theological Seminary; Prof. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania; President

Howard Bliss, and Professors Crawford, Dorman, Reed Khauli, of the Syrian Protestant College; President Goodsell and Mr. Lyman of the Seminary at Marash, Rev. George Scherer of Sidon, and others.

The conference lasted during the entire week of July sixth to thirteenth. With the afternoon given primarily to social and athletic activity, each morning presented a busy schedule. There were the wisely led Bible groups, quietly releasing the sufficient resources for personal and social regeneration. Other groups were studying social conditions. Each morning there was a strong address upon some central theme of growth in Christian character and service. There were practical discussions of methods and plans for a more efficient Student Association work in the many Colleges. Each evening the delegates made their way to the quiet hilltop with the broad expanse of the Great Sea before them at the glory of sunset, and considered together the question of life investment. "Those evening hours meant most to me," said one student, — a sentiment reechoed frequently among the delegates.

The conference was characterized by a remarkable spirit of social fellowship. The reserve one might expect in a company representative of differing racial and religious points of view, was soon lost in a sense of comradeship in student life and opportunity. The students came with expectant minds, eager to study and to discuss how best to relate their energies during and after student days to the service of God and their fellow men. A very real religious spirit characterized the meeting throughout. Delegates did not leave the Divine will and the Divine resources out of their plans for their life and work.

So that one of the very definite results of the conference was a greatly deepened religious life. The importance of this will not be overlooked by those familiar with the currents of thought among the students of the Levant. Many for the first time found reality, and learned the means of retaining it. Another great result was the consciousness of a unified work over the Empire. This fact, intangible before, now stands as an inspiring reinforcement for all toilers after Christian ideals in student life in Turkey. There has been a growing feeling on the part of leaders in student Christian work, that the time has come for appealing directly to students to consecrate their lives for the definite extension of the Kingdom of God in this country. This feeling resulted in the formation of a "Student Declaration for Religious Work," which will probably be widely used in many colleges in the future.

That men were willing to offer their lives in Christian service for their fellows shows how clearly and fairly the problems had been studied; and proved that the educated young men of Turkey are not behind those of other lands in vicarious spirit and willingness to render consecrated service. The exceedingly practical summer service plans which the delegates are trying to carry out this very vacation indicate that these decisions were genuine, and that they are producing good results now as well as promising much for the

future. There were many who planned carefully and prayerfully that certain ends might be realized during this first conference. A silent listener at the last Hilltop meeting must have agreed that these hopes were largely fulfilled. There probably every delegate, voluntarily and because of gratitude, told what the week had brought him. There was no sham here, and no undue emotion. The sense of brotherhood was now complete. The spirit of the conference, a divine gift, had had its way. And another group of young men went out into an extraordinary life in fellowship with students all over the world, who sometime have had the good fortune of a similar conference privilege, and stand together now for a better day in the world. This was a worthy "first" conference, but only the forerunner of a long succession of gatherings of "character-kindling power."

### A BULGARIAN'S VIEW OF THE NEED OF THE BALKANS.

In the *Missionary Herald* for August, Mr. Andrea Tsanoff of the *Zornitsa*, gives the following estimate of the situation in the Balkans from the Bulgarian standpoint:—

That the situation in the Balkans is neither quiet and satisfactory for the present nor encouraging for the future is well known by all careful and systematic readers of the newspapers. After the two great wars during the last couple of years, real and lasting peace was not established in these Balkans. And not there only; but on account of the importance of the Balkan question and the great interest some of the European Powers have in that question, the situation of the whole of Europe is far from being satisfactory; she too is not without danger of some terrific conflagration.

The knotty Balkan question was not untangled even after these wars. Rich opportunities for doing good to humanity were lost by the European Powers and by the Balkan peoples and states themselves, both before and after the conflicts. Yet if only the so-called civilised Christian Powers were less ambitious to possess what is not their own, and were more faithful to the humanitarian call, these disastrous wars could have been prevented. The Balkan peoples and states themselves made great blunders, especially in connection with the second war, for their actions were guided neither by friendship nor justice; and the Bucharest and other treaties and arrangements, such as they are, instead of solving the Balkan question, have in some respects only made the situation worse. Great injustice has been done, especially to some of the peoples, and this injustice cries out for redress. Without some corrections, real and lasting peace and friendship in the Balkans, and even in Europe, can never be assured.

One of the greatest needs of the Balkan nations is education and training in the right spirit, so that they may all come to their true senses, and begin to see that their interests, if rightly understood, do not clash; that they have

common interests to protect and that they need to extend friendly hands one to another, and stop envying, hating, cursing, and hampering one another. This work requires a long time and much wisdom, but it must be done if those states are to become friends and to have real peace and prosperity in the future; I may even add, if the peace of Europe is to be saved.

What is the best method for accomplishing this great training work for the Balkans and for humanity in general? It is the method of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Balkan men, as well as other men, need an education that will change them inwardly, that will create in them new ideals and direct them in their feelings and actions. Diplomacy, money, and even science and philosophy cannot accomplish this heart regeneration. This work is for the Gospel leaven only. And this, I insist, is the greatest need of the Balkan peoples and states.

Now there is a wide-open door for such work in Bulgaria, and great opportunity for the Evangelical world to push it energetically. Last year the Bulgarians were accused by some enemies of being so barbarous as not to deserve even to live among other nations, but the real facts are coming before the world. Bulgaria has been and is the freest, the most progressive, and the most tolerant state in the Balkans and in the whole of Southeastern Europe. All nationalities and religions under her jurisdiction have their rights. The treatment of the Pomaks (Mohammedan Bulgarians) by some foolish and bigoted priests is the single exception, which I have not the space to explain at length here. You may freely preach any doctrine, any religion, any political tenet, from one end of Bulgaria to the other, and print books in any language you please.

The evangelical world, America leading, has done much for Bulgaria in the past. The Bulgarians, perhaps because of their mixed blood, are naturally a more tolerant, democratic and progressive people, but the evangelical work has been a great help to them in this line. The circulation of the missionaries and of the native pastors, the American schools in Constantinople, Samokov, Lovetch, Monastir and Salonica,—all these have done incalculable good to our people as well as to other peoples. For all this we express our hearty thanks.

But the need is increased, and the work must be pushed with greater energy both in Bulgaria and in the whole of the Balkans. In Servia, Greece and Roumania there is no religious liberty and toleration, and there are no missionaries there; but they too should be made to feel their great need of the pure gospel of Christ. And from Bulgaria the work can be carried on right and left, even among the one hundred million Slavs. The American schools must be continued and strengthened; the schools in Samokov and Lovetch must be made first-class *gymnasias*. The fate of the schools in Salonica and Monastir, left under the Greeks and Servians, is now uncertain but we hope for them too.

## REPORT OF MARASH STATION.

1913—1914

(Condensed)

The Marash field comprises 12 outstations besides the city of Marash in which there are three churches; there are 6 ordained pastors and six unordained preachers; 54 teachers; 9 Bible women; 7 organized churches of which 4 are entirely self-supporting; 1980 communicants of whom 45 were added this year; 6090 adherents; 20 Sabbath schools with an average attendance of 3115; 9 regular students and a special class of 5 in the Theological Seminary; 143 students in the Girls' College; 44 other schools with 1811 pupils; 1 school for Moslems with 12 pupils; 1 Blind school with 15 pupils; native contributions for all purposes, \$4613.80.

Messrs. Goodsell and Woodley have charged of the Theological Seminary; Mr. Goodsell is also Secretary of the Mission and Mr. Woodley is Treasurer of the station. Mrs. Goodsell and family are at present in America. The Girls' College claims the activities of Miss Blakely, Miss Gordon, Miss Ainslee, and Miss Smith. Miss Salmond has charge of the Orphanage, and Miss Hardy is giving herself to language study. Mr. Lyman has been studying the language also, and has done fine work in the Moslem Club, for which his physical and other qualifications have well fitted him. The various members of the station also help in the three churches according to need.

The First and Third Churches have had steady progress under the lead of good pastors. The First Church Women's Society and Sunday school have been particularly successful, the attendance at the latter now averaging about a thousand per Sunday. The Third Church has bought a large lot contiguous to the church lot, and the old house on it helps to accommodate the Sunday school. The state of the pastorless Second Church has not been happy, but the Sunday School and the Women's work have been hopeful.

The most serious problem of the year in Marash has been occasioned by the educational situation. Four years ago the Protestants united with the Gregorian Armenians to conduct a High School in common. The controlling reason for the union was the difficulty felt by Protestants in financing their own school, though some hoped that the united school would afford a new opportunity of exerting an effective Evangelical influence on the Gregorian community. From our point of view this would be the chief justification of the union. But the hopes of four years ago have not been realized. The forces opposed have proved too strong, and many Evangelical Christians in Marash feel that the community has lost ground because of the experiment. It is common knowledge that despite the sincere efforts of some of the managers, the influence of the Revolutionary Societies has been supreme in the school, much of the time. This has been not only anti-Protestant but anti-religious and opposed to everything for which we stand. This being so, it is the plain duty of the Protestants to withdraw from the union and re-

establish the Protestant Academy. An attempt is being made to accomplish this end; an organizing committee and a society to secure financial help have both been formed and are at work. The zeal thus shown is praiseworthy, but feeling has waxed so warm between the unionist and the separatist parties that the community is likely to feel the effect for a long time. It is needless to say that the full weight of Mission influence has been thrown on the side of the separatists. While in no wise questioning the ultimate desirability of some closer relation with the Gregorian Church, we feel that the time for this has not yet come. It will not come until the Protestants have reached that measure of spiritual character which will place them above compromise in moral issues and which will make them an unescapable force for Christian righteousness in the Gregorian community. We pray that that day may not be in the remote future.

During the year the work at the Reading room has met with remarkable success. We note with great joy the many new points of contact with the Moslem community which have been established already. There are also indications that this work has opened the eyes of our Armenian friends to the possibility of a new realm of friendships and duties. Regarding the monthly prayermeeting the desire has been expressed that in the future these meetings should assume the nature of a study-class in Islam, with the element of prayer receiving due emphasis.

The Book Business has been continued this year as a profit-bearing concern. The sales amounted to Lt. 31.18, and the account shows a balance of Lt. 14.41. We have a stock of books, fully paid for, in value about Lt. 90.

Our outstations are in three well-defined groups: those serving the great plain two days' journey north of Marash; those in the central part of our district, and those in the Amanus Mountains. There can be little doubt that the first group is face to face with a great opportunity. The Albustan plain teems with Turkish villages, while the hills about it are filled with those of Kourds. The relations between Christians and Moslems have thus far been good; and the Kourds, in some villages, are clamoring for schools and are very willing that we should start them. The pressing problem in Albustan is the educational situation. This is critical. The Protestant community felt compelled a year ago to unite with the Gregorians in school work. The experiment has already proved a disastrous one. The influence of the teachers has been distinctly anti-religious, and this has so acted upon the boys as to seriously affect Sunday school and church work. The Protestants are unanimous in their desire to withdraw from the union, but feel that they cannot possibly finance their own school. We are not in a position to help them, and this has led to much pessimism among the leaders of the church regarding the future of the work.

Three facts impress themselves upon us as we take a bird's eye view of the field.

1. The work is greater than our resources. Some of our outstations must always remain unoccupied, unless greatly increased funds are forthcoming from America or from



the Cilicia Union. Even to conduct the existing work involves a budget one-third more than our actual certain income. Further, complaints are justly made regarding the inadequacy of the stipends, in view of the increased cost of living caused by the development of the country. The pastorate compares very unfavorably with other callings in this matter. There is a greater readiness on the part of the community to pay adequate salaries to school teachers than to pastors. The hard financial struggle which the position of the pastor involves is a deterrent force with young men who might otherwise enter the ministry. These facts suggest one of two possible lines of action:— either the securing of a much larger income, or the concentration of our work to such a degree that we will not be attempting more than we can do efficiently and well.

2. The educational situation is so critical as to demand the closest attention, and requires that we have a definite policy in regard to education. Either we should heartily cooperate in every way with the people in an adequate educational program, or we should definitely relegate education to the sphere of those undertakings which, while we applaud, we cannot assume any responsibility for. It ultimately comes to the vital question: How far is the cause of Evangelical Christianity linked up with an efficient educational system? The answers to that question will be various; but from the clash of opinion we ought to be guided to a definite policy.

3. The Reading-room and Club work in Marash have opened up a new and limitless field for Christian influence. A few months ago as I stood on the great Albustan plain and looked up to the surrounding hills, I could not but feel anew the force of the Master's words: "The harvest truly is plenteous." God grant that we may have our share in the great harvest!

E. C. WOODLEY.

#### CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Aug. 27, 1389, Battle of Kossovo.
- > > 1871, First Evangelical Bulgarian Church formed, at Banskó.
  - > > 28, 1839, Lorenzo W. Pease, Cyprus, died.
  - > > 1864, Zenas Goss, Aintab, Ourfa and Adana, died.
  - > > 1910, Montenegro became a kingdom.
  - > > 29, 1822, W. A. Farnsworth, Cæsarea, born.
  - > > 30, 1801, George B. Whiting, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Abeih, born.
  - > > 1822, Mrs. Catherine Jennings Parsons, Salonica, Smyrna and Bardizag, born.
  - > > 1902, William Bird, Abeih and Deir-el-Komr, died.
  - > > 31, 1876, Mourad V. deposed; Abdul Hamid II. made Sultan.
- Sept. 1, 1809, Mrs. Lorenzo W. Pease, Cyprus, born.
- > > 1909, Sultan Mehmed V. visits Brousa.
  - > > 2, 1903, U. S. Squadron arrives in Beirut harbor.

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## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

The weather was very favorable for the observation of the solar eclipse at the Capital last Friday. Light clouds from time to time made it possible for even those without the all but universal smoked glass to see with the naked eye the thin crescent of the sun at the maximum of the eclipse. But most of the time the sun was clear of all clouds. A privileged few caught also a good view of Venus, near the sun when the sunlight was least powerful.

Sunday, being the first day of Bairam, was "tag-day" for the Red Crescent and besides all the dailies sold for double the regular price, — two cents in place of one, — the added amount to go to the Red Crescent.

On the second and third days of Bairam, — Monday and Tuesday, — there was a charge of a piastre admission to the Seraglio Point Park, the proceeds to go through the Committee of National Defence to the help of poor families of soldiers that have been called to the colors.

A special service for the British Community for intercession was held on Monday last at the Crimean Memorial Church, Galata, in the afternoon. The church was very full; and the service, though short, was impressive. The Rev. W. A. Ingram, acting Chaplain of the Crimean Memorial Church, officiated, and the address was by Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain of the British Embassy.

By defeating Messrs. E. Seager and C. Binns 4-6, 8-6 6-4, 4-6, 6-0 in the finals of the Therapia Tennis tournament Mr. Hallett Johnson, of the American Embassy, and Mr. Schebounine, son of the Russian Consul-General, won the doubles championship of the Turkish Empire. In the finals of the singles, Mr. Comber scratched to Mr. Schebounine.

## NOTES.

President Patrick of the American College for Girls arrived on Monday by Italian from Piraeus, having come from Switzerland through Italy and across from Brindisi.

Professor Elizabeth Kendall returned on Friday last from Sivas via Eregli and Konia by rail. By special permission she was allowed to travel on a military train, great consideration being shown her by the officers on board all the way to the Capital.

A party consisting of the Misses Thomson of the American College for Girls. Mrs. R. Rowell and three

children and Miss E. Rowell of Bebek, Miss C. L. Steele, sister of Mrs. C. T. Riggs, and Master Christian Ravndal, son of our Consul-General, are leaving today by a collier for Cardiff, whence most of them expect to go on to America.

## OTHER LANDS.

In the recent invasion of the Albanian town of Kortcha by the Epirote insurgents, the invaders entered the Kyrias school, and as is supposed destroyed everything. The teachers of the school had previously escaped with their lives, under Moslem protection. Mr. Dako's name was fourth on a list of three hundred people who were to be killed. This news comes from Monastir, whither some of them had found their way.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died last Wednesday, Aug. 5th, of kidney trouble brought on by a fall last February. She was a Miss Axson, of Savannah, Ga., and they were married in 1885.

## CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Aug. 30th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:45 p. m. Mr. E. O. Jacob.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. A. C. Ryan.

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

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CARPATIA	(23,243 " " " )	August 8th. 1914
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " " )	" 22nd. 1914

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