

# The Orient.



MAP OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIERS.

The extent of the operations in the eastern seat of war may be realized if we remember that the length of the Russian-German and Russian-Austrian frontier together is about three times that of the French frontier from Switzerland to the North Sea. It will also be remembered that Russia has a chance here to throw all her immense army against two countries each of which had already become seriously en-

gaged with a foe on another border. If Germany withdraws any of her forces from the campaign against the French in order to meet the Russian flood, she will endanger the success of her operations in that quarter; and if Austria, as seems likely, has transferred most of her army from the Serbian borders to meet the Russians on the Galician side, she will have not much hope of defeating the doughty Servians. In the north, Russia seems to have started in to the Königsberg district with considerable momentum; and so far there has been no successful opposition to her invasion. Against



Austria, Russia seems to have been more successful in the south than toward Poland. Apparently it has been the hope of both Germany and Austria that the Poles would rise against the Russians and be of service to them; but this has not taken place any more than the Alsations have aided the French against the Germans.

The territory represented by this map has had an eventful history in connection with the ill-starred Kingdom of Poland. That state at its greatest extent included most of East Prussia, with the cities of Dantzic, Elbing, Bromberg, Posen, etc., the whole of Galicia, and Eastern Russia, including all the coasts of the Gulf of Riga, Vilna, Smolensk, Minsk, Kieff, Poltawa, Ekaterinoslav, and up to within fifty miles of the Black Sea and the Azov. This was in the second half of the sixteenth century. In 1772, and again in 1793 and 1796 the kingdom was divided up between its neighbors; and after the Napoleonic wars, by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 the final partition took place. Since then there have been rebellions of the Russian Poles in 1830 and 1863, at which latter date the history of Poland ends.

#### ALONG THE FIGHTING LINE.

Another week of sharp and well-nigh continuous fighting, often all along the line on both sides of Germany. Thousands of lives have probably been lost, though the papers give us no reliable figures of the losses, save that they have been severe. The greatest carnage has been in the west, where the Germans have forced the Belgians and then the French and English back step by step at awful cost. Liège has fallen, also Namur; and the whole of Belgium, except Antwerp itself, is practically in German hands. The German advance has taken them beyond the French frontier to the region of St. Quentin, some 125 kilometres from Paris; where the last accounts represented the allied French and British troops as successfully resisting. Farther east, sharp fighting from Aug. 23rd to 26th drove the British and French step by step from Mons in Belgium to a line from Cambrai to Landrecies, south of Valenciennes. Still farther east the French now occupy a line southwest of Mézières through Launois and Signy l'Abbaye. Near the Lorraine frontier there has been desperate fighting between Nancy and St. Dié; the Germans have captured Lunéville and Longwy but later the French drove them back nearer the boundary. Owing to the need of reinforcements in the west, the French troops have evacuated Alsace and the Germans following them up have besieged Belfort. This news comes from German sources. A German aeroplane has been seen over the city of Paris.

According to the British story of the destruction of Louvain, Belgium, it was due to a mistake of the Germans; a detachment of Germans was put to rout and retired in confusion into the city. Mistaking them for Belgians, the German guard in the city fired on them. Wishing to cover up their blunder, the Germans insisted that it was the citizens of the place who fired on the retreating soldiers,

although the citizens had all been disarmed a week before. The German commander thereupon gave the order to destroy the city, and this without giving time for any investigation of the charge. If this prove true, it is a woeful misuse of authority.

Among those reported as killed during the week's fighting are Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, and Prince Adalbert, a cousin of the Kaiser.

A naval engagement took place in a fog off the coast of the island of Heligoland, near the mouth of the Elbe, early on the morning of the 29th, between a strong British squadron and a weaker German one, in the course of which the Germans lost three small cruisers and one or two destroyers, and the British had a small cruiser and a destroyer damaged but not seriously. The German cruisers Köln, Mainz and Ariadne were sunk. The fog apparently interfered more with the Germans than with the British.

Last week the German cruiser "Magdeburg" ran ashore in the fog on the little island of Odensholm in the Gulf of Finland, and was blown up to save it from capture. Of the crew, 17 were killed, 21 injured, and 85 are reported as missing, including the commander. The rest were saved by a German torpedo-boat.

In the eastern section of the battleground, the Russians have been marching on westward, and have taken Allenstein and according to a telegram from London, are besieging Königsberg also. Near Ortelsburg the Germans turned on them and captured many thousand prisoners. The Russians are closing in on Thorn also. The Austrians have gained a great victory near Krasnik, in which the Russians are reported to have lost 6,000 prisoners and many cannon. This is answered by a later victory of the Russians over the Austrians near Lemberg, in Galicia, and along the Zlota Lipa, west of Tarnopol, wherein the Austrians lost 6,000 prisoners. The news of this is accompanied by a despatch saying that the Austrians who had crossed into Russian territory are retiring to the right bank of the Vistula to relieve the situation at Lemberg.

Reports of great internal troubles in Russia, of a revolt in the Black Sea fleet and a bombardment of Odessa by the mutineers, are all denied by the Russians. At Vienna it was even asserted that Warsaw had been captured, presumably by the Austrians. This is not confirmed.

On the Servian side, the Austrians are said to have completely evacuated the Sanjak. The Servians and Austrians mutually accuse each other of the greatest inhumanities.

The British state that they have thus far captured 112 German merchant ships, and Russia claims to have taken 73, besides 12 Austrian.

In other parts of the world, Japan is said to have blockaded the Bay of Kiao-Chau, were is the German colony of Tsing-Tau. The west African colony of Togoland has surrendered to the British and French; while the Germans of East Africa are said to have attacked the Congo Free State, which is really a Belgian colony. The British have taken Apia, Samoa.

The mobilization in Italy seems to be going on but no further steps have yet been taken.



## PRAYER FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

IN VIEW OF

### WAR IN EUROPE.

The secretaries of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference have sent out a special call to united prayer in view of the present state of affairs in the whole of Europe. It says:—

Dear Brethren in Christ,

At the meeting of the Continuation Committee last November at The Hague, God seemed to draw near and to renew and deepen that conviction of His gracious purpose for the world which He granted in the exalted moments of the Edinburgh Conference. The Committee felt itself called to a new spiritual fellowship in service and in prayer. Following what it believed to be God's leading, it set its face towards "a deliberate, new and larger effort to bring home to the whole Church the call to the service of the world."

No one dreamt that within a year an appalling catastrophe would divert the energies of the Christian nations from the great constructive tasks awaiting them in the non-Christian world into fratricidal strife, and would deal a seemingly fatal blow to the aims and hopes of the Edinburgh Conference. But not even this terrible tragedy can defeat the purpose of God. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him. It may be that the Christian nations were not in His sight spiritually capable of the tasks to which they were called, and that they need the purifying discipline of suffering before they can become fit instruments for carrying out His plans. The great call that comes to us is to continue to believe in God. His thoughts are not our thoughts, but they are higher than ours. In our human shortsightedness we had interpreted the experiences of the Edinburgh Conference and the years which have followed as a preparation for something altogether different. We see now that God has been preparing us through these experiences for this time of searching probation and discipline. The God whose voice we heard at the Edinburgh Conference is calling us to a deeper humility, patience and prayer.

As we try even in the first confusion to see this overwhelming calamity in the light of what God showed us at the Edinburgh Conference, three things seem especially to call for prayer.

(1) It cannot be doubted that this catastrophe is a punishment for our sins. Whatever be the distribution of immediate responsibility, the tragedy in which the nations are involved is in its ultimate nature the result of an attitude and temper that refuses to accept the law of Christ as the rule of life. The deepest need is that the eyes of the Church should be opened to see that the state of things which makes such a war possible is a negation of God. This moral rebirth and purification is of greater importance at the present time than questions of missionary policy and material resources. The incomes of all missionary societies, even in those countries

which are not directly involved in war, will doubtless be seriously affected by the general financial disturbance. If, in making the inevitable adjustments, we remain on the spiritual plane on which we at present stand, we shall miss the lessons which God would teach us by a tragedy so unexpected and so terrible. Must we not pray that the leaders and the supporters of missions may set themselves in the deepest humility and in unceasing prayer to gain new and deeper thoughts of God and of His purpose? In this way there may come to the Church new spiritual insight and fresh moral strength for the accomplishment of its missionary task which will far outweigh any diminution of material resources that it may be called to bear.

(2) A distinguishing mark of the Edinburgh Conference and the work which has followed upon it has been the international fellowship and cooperation to which it has given birth. No one could have foreseen that the fellowship would be put to so severe a strain. But the new relations to which the Conference gave birth were, as we have recognised from the beginning, the gift of God and no strain can sever links that were forged by Him. Must we not pray that these bonds, which were His supernatural gift, may by His grace be maintained through the time of testing? May we not ask that those who are united in Christ and in the service of His Kingdom may be conscious of their unity in Him even amid the sharpest division of judgment and interest? There may thus be given to the world a convincing testimony to the reality and power of a Kingdom that is not of this earth.

(3) Missionary workers will be called to pass through a time of severe trial. Heart-breaking retrenchments may be necessary. The faith of the Church in the mission field will receive a cruel shock from so glaring a contradiction of the faith which the West professes to hold. Missionary administrators at home will have to face many anxious problems. All these need the continual support of our prayers.

It seemed right that some suggestion of prayer that would unite the members of the Continuation Committee and other friends of the missionary cause should be made with the least possible delay after this calamitous blow had fallen. There was not time to consult the members of the international committee responsible for the issue of the quarterly leaflet of intercession, and therefore we have taken, as secretaries of the Continuation Committee, the responsibility of sending out this special issue of the paper.

We are, your servants in Christ,

J. H. OLDHAM,  
KENNETH MACLENNAN.

#### SUGGESTED SUBJECTS OF INTERCESSION.

Let us confess the awful sin, in which we are all alike involved, in the attitude and temper that has made such a war possible, and in the blindness of the Christian nations to their moral and spiritual obligations to the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Let us pray that the hearts of Christian people may be



lifted above the tumult and strife to God, in His majesty and love.

That the leaders of missionary work in all countries may be given grace to set themselves diligently, in humility and prayer, to learn the Divine meaning in the present visitation in relation to the evangelization of the world.

That the bonds of love which unite those who are in Christ may be maintained unbroken through this time of strain and stress.

That to all workers in the mission field and to missionary administrators at home there may be granted in this time of anxiety and trial an unfaltering faith in God and in His purpose, and patience and courage to bear all suffering through which they may be called to pass.

### WAR AND FINANCE.

The *Tasfiri-Eskiar* writes:—

For every country directly or indirectly interested in the war, military measures are necessary, as are also economic measures destined to meet the exigencies of the situation. One proof of the fact that this truth is not undervalued among us is the manifesto of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and Khalif, which declares that since the ranks of the army have been filled up with those of military age, who have hastened eagerly to the colors, the older men may go back on leave to their homes, and that they should also look out for the business of their brothers who are serving under the flag. Since solidarity is a common virtue among us, this iradé of His Imperial Majesty our Khalif will of course be everywhere carried out. It is true we are neutrals in this war. But it seems that in such a great overturning, even the preservation of neutrality demands that with gun on shoulder one should always be ready for any event. Otherwise one runs the risk of being entirely ruined in this storm that is overturning the whole world. This being so, we can understand how very necessary is our mobilization.

Even if we do not take any direct part in the war, our mobilization has as great an importance as if we did. We have no doubt that our brothers in religion and country, animated by sublime and patriotic sentiments, will not hesitate to consent to every needed sacrifice for the carrying out of these important measures, intimately connected with the existence and prosperity of the empire. The care given during these critical times by those who stay at home to the harvests of their neighbors who have been called to the colors will not be simply a humanitarian work. It will be a grand service rendered directly for the safety of the country, since it will tend also to save the financial situation of the country.

The Committee of National Defence has begun aiding the families of those who are enrolled in the army. That is good. The prefecture of the city, in its turn, is constantly seeking to find means of taking care of the needs of the Capital. That too is good. Recently a commission has been formed at the ministry of commerce and agriculture to examine the crops and find out what help is needed until

the harvest and what measures must be taken to avoid the closing of certain important institutions in consequence of mobilization. One cannot too earnestly pray for the success of all these efforts. They must work night and day, and with the help of the other departments also, especially those of the interior and of war, to accomplish this task in as short a time as possible.

### CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF TURKEY.

The General Committee of the Union of Christian Associations in the Turkish Empire has issued in pamphlet form the statement of the doings of the meeting held at Robert College June 29-30, 1914, a summary of which appeared in our issue of Aug. 5th. Strangely enough the date of the meeting does not appear in this pamphlet. The general account of the sessions is followed by the report of Professor Panaretoff as temporary Executive, which includes a brief outline of the events thus far in the history of the Movement in Turkey. Then come the reports of the two Traveling Secretaries of the Associations, Miss F. C. Gage and Mr. E. O. Jacob. Miss Gage describes in graphic words her eighty-days' trip during the past spring, when she visited Samsoun, Constantinople, Adabazar, Brousa, Smyrna, Adana, Tarsus, Beirut, Baalbek, Aleppo, Aintab, Marash, Talas, and back to Marsovan, involving a journey of 2,500 miles. The report refers to economic conditions of woman throughout the country, with the problems it forces on the Y. W. C. A. for solution; it gives a description of Association work now going on, its points of strength and of need; it outlines the unreached field in the schools of the various communions till now without any Association work; it refers also to the leaders among the teachers in these schools, and it gives brief accounts of the Baalbek Conference and the Y. W. C. A. day in the Marsovan Girls' School Jubilee; and at the close is the program for the work of the coming year, with a dozen or more most practical suggestions to be carried out. Mr. Jacob's report reviews rapidly the lines of work developed in various centres, both among college and among city associations; and it suggests points where there needs to be still greater effort. The securing of ten foreign workers for the Empire, and a subscription list of 500 for the *Association Quarterly* already, the progress of Bible study in the Syrian Protestant College and elsewhere, and many other signs are encouraging. The gratifying start in the line of conferences is to be followed up, and a larger budget secured locally for necessary expenses. The Boy Scout movement will also be developed in connection with the Association.

This pamphlet closes with a statement of the policy and program for 1915, and a copy of the revised Constitution of the Union of Associations.

Prince Leopold, eldest son of the heir-apparent of Bavaria, died August 27th, of throat trouble.



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**Charles T. Riggs**

Bible House, Constantinople.

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### EDITORIAL.

Italian neutrality up to the present moment has been based on her declaration first that the war into which Austria and Germany plunged was one of aggression and not of defence, and secondly that those two empires did not consult her as their ally before declaring war; and that therefore her alliance with them did not bind her to act at all. We have no indication that Germany or Austria will call in question the correctness of these statements of their former ally. The facts alleged by Italy may be regarded as correct. We wish to call attention to one fact logically resulting from these allegations. The Triple Alliance has up till now been very unified; no such rift in the lute has occurred before. Then the same principles now asserted by Italy may be presumed to have guided the Alliance for at least the past four years. Hence we may assume with justification that when Italy made her attack on Turkey in September 1911, she had previously consulted the other members of the Alliance and obtained their consent. Otherwise, Germany would have had good reason to come to the aid of her friends the Turks against an attack that was far more unprovoked than that by Austria on Servia. This goes to show that Germany was cognizant of the plan of Italy to seize Tripoli, and did not lift a finger to help Turkey. We wonder how the Turks think of this fact as bearing on the attitude of Germany toward them today.

#### CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

**Sunday, Sept. 6th, 1914.**

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Macgregor.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. A. van Millingen, D.D.

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

### TRIBUTE TO ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

The recently issued report of the President of Anatolia College makes public the following testimonial from our friend Sir Edwin Pears to the work the College is doing:—

*Constantinople, June 26th, 1914.*

Dear Dr. White:—

My daughter and I reached home yesterday after a pleasant voyage and join in expressing our warmest thanks to you and Mrs. White for the hospitality and kindness we received from you at Marsovan.

I trust that you will not consider that I am trespassing if I submit a few observations that forced themselves upon my mind during my visit and which almost compel me to give utterance to them. The first is an expression of surprise that in — what looks at first glance — an obscure part of Asia Minor, there should be so great, so useful and comparatively so little known an institution as Anatolia College which is yet full of vigorous life. As you are aware there are probably few Europeans and certainly no Englishmen who have taken greater interest in educational work in Turkey than I. As chairman of the English High School for Girls in this city, as the friend for upwards of thirty years of Dr. Washburn, whom I have publicly compared with our English Arnold of Rugby in his power of influencing the character of the young men entrusted to his care at Robert College, and as one who has taken for many years a keen interest in the Constantinople Girls' College under Miss Patrick, and as one who endeavors to learn what other communities and communions are doing for education in this country, it was a genuine and delightful surprise to me to see the magnificent work that you are doing in Marsovan. I was astonished at its extent, and its thoroughness. May I say however that the most agreeable feature to me was the complete harmony with which the whole College staff work together and in which each institution connected with the College worked with the rest. I soon found myself in sympathy with the various members of your staff and had there been any inharmonious note I am convinced I should have detected it. To me it seems that you are a happy family with high ideals, and with all the members working together for the attainment of a common purpose.

I am glad to learn from conversations with several of the students that a considerable portion of them intend to make teaching their profession, glad, because the influence of the college will thus widen. The College itself I found to be acting as a leaven upon the varied populations in your neighbourhood. The most pressing need of the peoples of Turkey is just the kind of unsectarian Christian education which Anatolia College supplies. I saw some of the papers written by your senior students and was struck by the evidence they gave of careful teaching. I had many conversations with graduates, with leading men of the Armenian community as well as with Greeks, and from all, I gathered



the impression that the College was a centre of light and leading and that its influence already extends far beyond the College walls. A few more institutions run in the same spirit or a large extension of Anatolia College would do far more for the development of Anatolia into a country with a hopeful future for commerce, industry and civilisation, and one where justice would be administered irrespective of race or of religion than any mere legislation could secure. I rather gathered, though not from you, that the great things accomplished had been done with scanty means, and this notably in the case of the much appreciated hospital. I wish in the interest of Anatolians that you had more means and I know of no way by which the rich men of your country or of mine could more usefully spend their money. As it is I cannot do more than admire the high thinking, lofty ideals, and spirit of industry and hopefulness which seem to energize your staff and to wish you and them even more success in the future than they have yet attained. Once more with many thanks to you and them and with full appreciation of their great work, believe me, dear Dr. White,

Very sincerely yours,  
EDWIN PEARS

The report goes on say in part:—

Since our Commencement I have attended the closing exercises of the Protestant, Gregorian, Greek and Turkish schools in the city. Each of them has taken a strong influence from the College, and the first three are almost wholly directed by men who have studied in the College. The same is true to a less extent throughout all this region. There is a similar influence in other callings, especially in commerce and in applied science. Through all the region tributary the College shares in the formation and reformation of church and state, school and society.

The new Library-Museum building was occupied in September, and in October work was begun on the Home and the Principal's house. The library has proved a valuable addition to our plant, having provided 5 class rooms, 2 offices, a reading room, the museum with 2 tributary rooms, and a teachers' sitting room. The museum has over 6000 well arranged objects, and has been regularly open two afternoons in the week. It has been visited usually by about 200 persons a week almost all from outside the College. The 6000 volumes of the library have been catalogued on the card system during the year, and will be installed in the new building during this vacation. The reading room is patronized by over 100 persons a day.

The corner stone of the Home was laid April 10th, since which time work has been pushed rapidly forward. In spite of the impressing of all wagons for transporting military munitions and immigrants, making it difficult to bring the iron girders from the coast, in spite of attempts to get lime, stone, and workmen away from us for the construction of new soldier barracks, our work has not been stopped a day, and we now hope to occupy these buildings in September. They will provide a house for the Principal's family, and a Home for 50 boys from 12 to 15 years of age. Ultimately

the plan is to add a second wing building for school purposes at the rear of the quadrangle, giving complete accommodation for 100 boarders and 50 more day pupils. These lads are urged upon us, they are at an impressionable age, and their parents are willing to pay for them. As soon as possible the other buildings of the Home should be provided for and erected.

A well 140 feet deep is being put to use with a small water tank set up from the ground, and pure drinking water will be supplied to the different houses and school buildings. This is a very important step, as the water supply of the city and of our grounds up to date is scanty and unwholesome.

Our old unsanitary ways of living should give place to modern improvements which will include a central heating plant and electric lighting. A building for the Seminary (under separate but allied administration), Union Hall, and the Chapel, should rise in a series on the sites already determined on for them. A physical director and a Gymnasium are even more imperatively needed in our minds than the Y. M. C. A. secretary we aim to secure later. A Commercial department would be of prime service where a majority of the students come from business homes and later enter business pursuits. A department of Agriculture would be the most useful possible line of service among the Turks, almost all of whom are farmers. \$ 1000 will erect a simple observatory for our 6½ inch telescope, unmounted and helpless now.

The one great gift received by the College this year has been the Telfeyan legacy of \$ 10,000, the income to be used exclusively in supporting Armenian students. It might be possible to increase tuition charges now to meet expanding needs, but that would be to cut off a portion of the students who are among the most eager for education and the most useful in after life. Our "self help" list included 112 names this year, each one rendering some service for a part of his College dues, and an aggregate of about £ 500 was paid on this account.

Adopted by the Managers and respectfully submitted  
G. E. WHITE  
President.

June 30, 1914.

## EVANGELISM.

(Paper by Rev. H. H. RIGGS read at the meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission, Harpout, July 28, 1914.)

Our subject is *Evangelism*, and what I have to say is first about the need of it, and second about how to go at it.

### 1. The need.

As we look out over the field of our work, we can count with satisfaction many features that indicate progress. The reports of the various stations show that we are not standing still, but moving. But what is our progress? I think that if we have analyzed the reports as they have been read to us we have not failed to be impressed with the fact that the encouraging statements have been, almost without exception,



with regard to two kinds of progress, — the growth of *institutions*, especially educational institutions, and the enlargement and improvement of *effort*, — new workers, better ways and means. We are doing better work, we are perfecting our machinery and improving our methods; but what of that? We have listened, not only in this meeting, but for many a year, for the report of RESULTS, — spiritual results, and we have listened in vain. Where do we hear of souls being born into the Kingdom? How often can we report the new consecration of workers to the Master? Where, in all this great field of our labors, is the real purpose of our effort being attained, in the salvation of the lost, new life to dead souls, and the winning, transforming power of God manifested before men?

Not only do we not hear reports of the progress that we desire, but from all sides come complaints that the churches under our leadership are actually going backward, losing the spiritual intensity, the consecration and fervor of devotion that they once had under the leadership of our fathers and our immediate predecessors. The churches are growing cold the young men drifting away from them, and there are all too few to fill the diminishing ranks of those whose declining faith and devotion is largely a memory of what they knew in their youthful days. The articles recently published in the *Avedaper* resolve themselves into a mournful reiteration of the same story from all parts of our field of labor.

This is not the place nor the time to go into a discussion of the causes that have led to this decline. I have recalled this situation to your minds only in order to urge upon you the fact that something must be *done*. To mourn over a situation is pusillanimous. If we cannot, with our fatalistic neighbors, submissively accept this situation as an indication of the Divine will, there is only one other course open before self-respecting, not to say Christian, men and women, and that is to address ourselves at once to find the remedy. Men and brethren, what shall we *do*?

And the answer is so simple and so perfectly obvious that to state it seems almost superfluous. What must we do? We must set ourselves to bring men to Christ. This is Evangelism; and this is the solution of our problem. We must bring men to Christ, or we fail all along the line. Is it possible that in the midst of all our efforts to train our Christian leaders, to educate the young, to prepare the way and remove the obstacles to the spread of the Gospel, and to conserve the results of former efforts in the nurture and admonition of our native churches, — is it possible that in the midst of all these secondary efforts we have forgotten our primary work? Have we forgotten that we came to this land to bring men to Christ?

We have many secondary means and methods, all of which aim at the establishment of God's kingdom. It is necessary to heal the sick, to train the young, to prepare preachers and teachers and keep up our church services year after year; but these things are, after all, only secondary, — they are means to the end, but they will never accomplish that end unless their secondary place is recognized, and the first work, to which we are called, is pressed to the front.

We are called, my dear fellow workers, to be God's ambassadors, — to stand between men and God, and bring them to Him. We are surrounded every day by men who are lost, dead in trespasses and sins, and those men are not being saved through us. Let us admit, if you will, that as missionaries we must spend most of our time in the secondary work. Yes, most, but not all. We must give our time to those things; but our hearts, — where are our hearts? Which do we love more, our churches, or the people outside of them? What is the focus of our thoughts and longings the growth of our college, or the soul-life of that boy who sits on the back bench and laughs through prayer-time? Dear friends, I do not call upon you to change your methods, but to change your *emphasis*. In the midst of the humdrum of our institutional and routine work to put the first things first. To do our work, but to love, not the work but the souls for whom we work. To aim, not at success in our plans, but at success in bringing men, one by one, to the feet of our Master. To rejoice, not because forty churches have completed a successful year's work, but because one soul has come into the joy of life in Christ Jesus.

We need to have this evangelistic emphasis in our own lives for our own sake. Many a missionary has said that the routine and pressure of his life is deadening to his spiritual life. My dear friends this is true, and terrible as it is true, for it shows that we are not working aright. If our work is deadening to ourselves, what must it be to others? How can we hope that such work can, even indirectly, bring life to others? Our work will be strong and vital and uplifting to ourselves if we are doing the right sort of work. A Christian who gives even a half hour a day to real evangelistic effort cannot lose his spiritual grip, no matter how deadly may be the monotony of the rest of the day's work. The teacher who, in the class room, remembers that he is dealing with lives whom he is leading to Christ while he teaches them English, — that teacher will not find himself far away from his Master when he drops exhausted to rest at the end of the day. The missionary or the pastor who preaches the Gospel right from his heart to the heart of lost men feels himself strong in spirit to meet the coldness of the church or the unbelief of the community. We are overcome by the deadening difficulties of our work only when we are not engaged day by day in overcoming through Christ, in leading souls to him. If our lives are cold and fruitless, is not this the reason, that we are confining our hearts and lives to cold and lifeless efforts? For the sake of our own spirits, dear friends, let us enter into daily fellowship with our Master in leading those with whom we deal, directly and lovingly, to his obedience.

And we need to have this evangelistic spirit for the sake of our institutions, to which we devote so much of our time, money and effort. We all acknowledge that these institutions are not reaching their purpose of raising up spiritual leaders, and in our heart of hearts we all of us feel that the fault somehow is with *us*. Churches, schools, hospitals, — all would be different if we were somehow more nearly what we should be. But how? There may be many points of defi-



ciency in us, but I do not think that our work fails for lack of devotion and hard work. We are working up to the limit of our strength, and some of us just a little beyond it. And it is not earnestness of aim that is lacking. No: what we need in our institutional work is the evangelistic spirit. We have inevitably been drawn into the current of non-evangelistic Christianity that prevails in this land, and so we preach earnest sermons that invite people to higher service, instead of inviting them to repentance and salvation. The pupils in our schools spend years with us without having forced upon their minds the choice between Christ and the world. And those same pupils go out to be preachers and teachers, or join with us in our central institutions with the same half-way Christianity that is common to this land. And we complain that they are not calling their people or their pupils out of darkness into God's glorious light. Friends, the lack is not in the Gospel, nor in the people who have not the Gospel, that they are not saved. The lack is in us, that we do not daily and hourly present it as *gospel*, — good news, — the power of God unto salvation. Let us go back to our institutional work with a new determination to keep the Gospel message, — the message of salvation and freedom from sin through definite repentance and faith in Christ, — ever in our hearts and on our tongues. Let us seek opportunity to present this message to those in our schools and hospitals and churches. The influence cannot but be powerful. The Gospel will win its way, and also the life of our institutions will be leavened by the same spirit.

But we have been dwelling on the secondary reasons for cultivating the evangelistic habit of thought and work. The first reason is not in ourselves, nor in our churches, but in the vast multitude who are yet without the light. The thing in our work that has become the most deadening is that we have come to confine our efforts almost entirely to those who, more or less clearly, have the light. Look back on your own work for the past year. Is it not true that your relationships have been almost entirely with nominal and professing Christians? Toward those more or less in sympathy with Christian truth you have been ready with the word of sympathy and advice and appeal. But toward those that are without what has it been? Those who are blasphemers and opposers, — what have you done for them? Those infidel young men who are the enemies of their people, you feel, — what steps have you taken to present to them the winning love of Christ? And what have you done, — what are you doing, — to bring the love and purity and sweetness of our Master, with all its appeal, before the self-satisfied Moslem? If we have planned and talked and organized, of what avail is it if we have not begun personally to put the message of salvation before these people? They are lost, and only Christ can save them; but he can save them only if the message of His salvation reaches their ears and hearts. "How can they hear without a preacher?" While we are busy with the maintaining of our churches, the training of our youth, the installing and oiling of machinery, — the untold millions in this land go on in ceaseless procession to the end of life, without God and without hope.

I do not mean that our institutional work is wrong. It is not. It must be done, and it is God's blessed work. But I do mean that it cannot reach its end and aim if it becomes the absorbing work of our lives. If we cease to be evangelistic, our own lives are in danger, for we become cold and lose our vital touch with the Master. If we cease to be evangelistic, our institutions will, — or have they already? — become ponderous, useless machines, in so far as they are not vitalized by the presence in them of the Gospel spirit and Gospel effort. If we cease to be evangelists, while we are busy with preparing and training, and confirming the things that are, the people for whom we are called to be leaders and saviors, — the people who have not the light, or have misunderstood the light, go by without pausing to know that there is hope, go by, touching our cold lives and wondering why we are here, and pass on into the night, — the night that has no morning.

Dear friends, let us return to our first calling of bringing the Gospel to the hearts of men, — of *winning souls*. Interwoven with all the routine, illuminating all the dullness, and dominating all the plans of our busy life, let us keep constantly in our minds the message that we preach, — Christ crucified, the power of God unto salvation. Let us think of every man, woman and child whom we see as one to whom we may bring the message, not of western culture and ideals, but of Jesus, the Lamb of God. And let us not be content with so thinking of them. Let us cultivate the habit of seizing every opportunity, in season and out of season, to reach individual souls with the winning message.

(To be concluded.)

## NOTICES.

Constantinople College will open on the evening of September 15th, New Style.

No reduction will be made this year to any students. All students must pay in advance for the first semester, before entering classes, in gold or Turkish paper.

**Fees:** For board and tuition Lt. 40 per annum

With private room 50

Day students without lunch 10

with 15

MARY MILLS PATRICK.

Owing to the recent financial difficulties the drafts issued by Treasurer Peet of the American Missions on the Wiener Bank-Verein have been only partially paid. Arrangements have now been made for the full payment of all outstanding drafts, whether drawn on the Wiener Bank-Verein or on Mr. Peet direct; and all such drafts will be paid on presentation at the Bible House.



### THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Enver Pasha, who has for some time been confined to his bed, was on Tuesday able to resume his duties at the War Department. The negotiations at Bucharest between the Greek and Ottoman delegates regarding the islands question are still going on. Ismail Djambolat Bey and Younous Nadi Bey have gone to Bucharest to join the Turkish delegates. It is stated that when the delegates end their sessions there, they will all go to Sofia, to have some further pourparlers at the Bulgarian capital. *The Orient* was unfortunately mistaken in saying on August 12th that mobilization was completed. It is still going on, and a large number of troops are being enrolled in all parts of the country. Business is at a standstill, and there is much suffering in consequence. No little sickness is reported from various sections among the recruits, especially in Samsoun. The new hospital building of the American mission at Marsovan is still occupied by troops, who have no other shelter, for tents have not yet been provided for them.

The financial situation is about the same as for some weeks; and the price of foodstuffs has not gone down at all. Bread is of very poor quality, even at the capital, and there is a shortage of fuel.

### EMPIRE NEWS.

#### THE CAPITAL.

By decree of the ministry of finance, the moratorium which was to expire on September 2nd, has been prolonged for one month more; but this does not apply to debts owed to the Government. The banks are directed to pay their depositors a sum not less than ten liras, if they have so much on deposit, or up to 5% of their total deposit, on request. Persons occupying rented property are to pay  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the rent also, in spite of the moratorium.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is having great difficulty in arranging for the reopening of the Turkish schools; and it has issued an appeal to such graduates of higher and secondary and normal schools as are excused from military service to come to its aid by offering their services for the schools.

The members of the Faculty of Constantinople College will be at home informally on Friday afternoons, from the present time onward.

The big 7,000 ton steamer "Karnak" of the Messageries Maritimes line arrived from Marseilles last Sunday. The company has put on some of its larger boats on this line now, on account of the extra traffic due to the suppression of other lines.

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## THE PROVINCES

Several cases of cholera have been reported at Eski Shehir, but the spread of the disease seems to have been stopped.

Present indications are that the Colleges at Smyrna, Marsovan and Constantinople will open at the regular time, in spite of the difficulties; and the same is true of the Collegiate Institute at Smyrna and Anatolia Girls' School at Marsovan, as well as Bithynia High School at Bardizag.

A severe fire is reported from Adrianople, which burned over a thousand houses in a Greek quarter of that city. Another big fire is reported at Diarbekir, but details are lacking.

The Annual Meeting and jubilee celebration of the Bithynia Union, which had been set for Brousa today, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the condition of the country; as also the meeting of the Brousa Local Conference.

## NOTES.

Rev. H. S. Barnum, D. D., who has been spending some weeks in Samokov, returned from Bulgaria on Wednesday night last, in good health.

Among the passengers that came in on the Italian steamer last Monday were Professor J. Gray Scott and family, Professor and Mrs. Woods, Miss Hart, and Messrs. Boyce, Dean, Nossek and Tompkins of Robert College, and Mrs. Roper.

Mr. Carl Compton of Anatolia College returned from a summer in Syria and Egypt, arriving here Sunday morning by the Messageries.

Professor Charles L. Lewis of Robert College and Miss Flora Louise Quarles of Nashville, Tenn., were married at that city on July 30th.

We regret to hear of the illness of Dr. Caroline Hamilton of Aintab, while visiting Harpout. Her fever has postponed her return to her post.

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy, of the Albanian, Mission, sailed from Naples August 30th for America.

**BIRTHS:**— On Monday, Aug. 31st, at Roumeli Hissar to Dr. and Mrs. D. Mc Kenzie Newton of Smyrna, a son.

On Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at Roumeli Hissar, to Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, a daughter.

## OTHER LANDS.

The American cruiser "Tennessee" with five million dollars in cash on board has arrived at Cherbourg, for the relief of American tourists whose checks and letters of credit were useless because of the war.

The French Cabinet of M. Viviani has been reconstituted, but contains some of the previous cabinet again. M. Millerand becomes Minister of War.

The harbor of Bourgas, Bulgaria, has been closed to merchant vessels, and that of Varna is mined and may be entered only by daylight with a pilotboat.

By way of Vienna comes word from Athens that three cases of bubonic plague have been certified at the Piraeus, with as many more suspected cases.

The partial eclipse of the moon next Friday will be visible on the west coast of America and in the Pacific islands, but not in Europe or western Asia, nor in the eastern part of the United States.

By winning the tennis match with the team from the British Isles, Australasia has earned the right to challenge the United States for the Davis Cup. The Australasians won the doubles and two matches of the singles, against Britain.

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Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA	(17,490 tons displacement)	July 18th. 1914
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