

# The Orient.

Vol. III., No. 48

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 27, 1912.

Price, One Piastre

## THE WAR STILL CONTINUES.

Peace has not yet been arranged, nor even an armistice; and while matters at the Chatalja lines remain practically stationary, events have been taking place elsewhere. The Montenegrins under Gen. Martinovitch have taken and effectively occupied San Giovanni di Medua. They then marched on and cooperated with the Servians in capturing Alessio, where they took a thousand Turkish prisoners. The Servians under Gen. Yankovitch were the ones to enter the town. We are also credibly informed that Gen. Yankovitch and his Servian army have occupied Durazzo, forty miles to the south, the port of Tirana and El Basan. Shkodra still proves too hard a nut to crack, much to the chagrin of King Nicholas.

Monastir has fallen before the determined and overwhelming attack of the Servians under their Crown Prince. The first word was that 40,000 Ottomans had surrendered there, and later news tended to increase the figure. It now appears, however, that perhaps half this number made their escape southward, while the loss of the Turkish army in killed and wounded is put at 20,000. The Greek army under Crown Prince Constantine, coming up from Salonica, dealt the retreating Turks another smashing blow at Florina, twenty miles south of Monastir, and captured that town. It is reported that the Albanians in the mountains west of Monastir are seizing the arms of the escaping Ottoman soldiery.

A persistent rumor is with us that Yanina has surrendered to the army of the Greek General Sapoundjakis, but this is officially denied. It is evident, however, that if this surrender has not taken place, it very soon will.

At Salonica there appears to have been some lack of harmony between the Bulgarian and Greek army corps, after the surrender of the city to the Greeks, but this has been amicably arranged. Yesterday's papers state that the Bulgarian army corps was leaving Salonica by sea, in twenty-five Greek steamers. While their destination is not stated, they are supposed to be going to the Gulf of Saros, north of the Dardanelles, to unite with the Greek fleet in an attack on the fortifications of the Straits.

Considerable friction has been caused between Serbia and Austria-Hungary over the Prochaska case. M. Prochaska the Austrian Consul at Prisrend, was reported as murdered by the Servians. This was proved untrue, but evidently there had been serious friction at Prisrend, for Serbia requested the recall of the Austrian Consul. For some time Austria was unable to communicate with her representative, and feeling ran high. Serbia finally agreed, however, to allow Herr Edl, representing the Austrian Foreign Office, to go there and

investigate the case. An unconfirmed report states that the Austrian fleet is to be mobilized, also one corps of her army; but diplomatic circles are confident that a conflict can be averted.

A Turkish force at Feredjik, between Demotika and De-deaghadj, had a brush with the Bulgarians and was repulsed; but evidently the country west of the Maritza River is not entirely in the hands of the invaders. Adrianople still continues to hold out, and desperate sorties are giving the besiegers no time to fall asleep.

The Greek fleet has occupied the islands of Mitylene, Chios and Nikaria, encountering little or no resistance anywhere. All the rest of the Aegean islands that belonged to Turkey are temporarily occupied by Italy. Samos is said to have annexed itself to Greece.

The Bulgarian fleet scored its first success on Thursday last, when four torpedo-boats attacked the Turkish cruiser "Hamidié," about ten miles from Varna, and succeeded in driving home a torpedo, which struck the cruiser under the foremast, flooding two compartments. The injured warship was towed back to Constantinople and has gone to the Admiralty dock in the Golden Horn for repairs. According to the Bulgarian report one torpedo-boat received insignificant damage and one sailor was slightly wounded. The commander of the "Hamidié" claims to have sunk two torpedo-boats.

## MOSLEMS TREKKING.

Constantinople is witnessing a strange sight in these days. The Turkish and other Mohammedan villagers from the Thracian plains are passing by the thousands through Stamboul, across the Bosphorus and off into Asia Minor. They are retracing backward the steps of their ancestors of five centuries ago, and leaving Europe to return to Asia. And the weird part of it is, that in costume, conveyances and manner of life there has been practically no change in these five hundred years. The wheels of their long narrow carts have spokes in them now, where they used to be solid wheels, and perhaps the rush matting that protects the family from the weather may be a little better woven. But the oxen or buffaloes that leisurely drag the household along, and the barefooted wife or the sandalled husband with the goad who pulls these lumbering animals by a string, and the primitive mode of life on their plodding journey, all belong to a by-gone age. Apparently the five centuries of life on European soil has not affected to any perceptible degree their scale in civilization. These Asiatics have been in Europe but not of it; and now with the descent of the Bulgarian hordes upon the

region, they pick up all their earthly belongings save their stone or adobe huts, and trek back to the regions of Anatolia. According to their own admission, they are not migrating for fear of the Bulgarian troops. It is not because the advancing armies have burned their villages, for they have not. These refugees testify that whatever burning has occurred has been by the retreating forces. But they are leaving the farms and villages of Thrace for the same reason that some of these very same individuals left their Bosnian homes three or four years ago, — because of a deep-seated aversion to living under any but Moslem rule. Call it prejudice, call it obstinacy, call it religious bigotry, call it what you may, the result is a preference for Mohammedan surroundings and government with all the privations of a long, weary migration and an unknown future, rather than the comfort of their ancestral homes under foreign rule, especially the rule of those who were once their *rayah*, — their flocks and herds. The British Embassy has made a careful estimate of the number of these poor folk, half-blinded by the too brilliant light of civilization, who are passing through this city to escape it; and the number already reaches the astounding total of one hundred and seven thousands, with the probability that from seventy-five to a hundred thousand more will follow. Of these a small proportion have arrived here sans carts, sans cattle, sans implements, sans everything; and these the municipal government is preparing to shelter and care for through the winter. The rest are being conveyed by ferryboat, carts and all, over to the Asia side, to wander on wherever *kismet* will take them. Neither they nor the civil authorities seem to have any definite idea whither they are to go, nor how they are to make a new start in life. We are glad to announce that Lady Lowther and her helpers are seriously considering using some relief funds in assisting these unfortunate victims of misdirected nationalism to exist through the coming winter. Many are receiving much-needed clothing as they pass through the city. Disease has claimed many victims on the great trek; but so hardy is the stock, and so inured to privations, that most will doubtless survive and manage somehow to start life anew.

#### FIGHTING THE CHOLERA.

Latest news from the army at Chatalja is much more favorable from the viewpoint of health! Where there had been last week 900 to 1000 cases per day, these have dropped, according to the report of Major Doughty-Wylie, to 20 or 30. It appears also that a large proportion of the cases were probably rather acute dysentery than real Asiatic cholera, and very likely other diseases were also lumped in together to swell the previous totals. However, conditions were frightful in any case; and the transfer of these thousands of sick to tents at San Stefano simply swamped the few army surgeons available there, who, staggered by the problem, did absolutely nothing. The ghastly and revolting sights there have been described in all their horror by the English press, and we forbear to give any of the grim details. Apparently the first ray of light shed there was by a devoted European lady of some sixty winters, Miss Alt, who, with Christlike love,

moved down to San Stefano and began doing all she could for the helpless sick. The American and British Red Cross workers have now turned their attention to this cholera camp, and Mr. Hoffman Philip, First Secretary of the American Embassy, Major Ford, Surgeon U. S. A., Rev. Robert Frew of the Union Church, Pera, and Mr. Baring, of the famous London banking family, are working with all their might, using an empty Greek school as their hospital. The municipal authorities are straining every nerve to clean up the town, bury the dead, and introduce order into the place. What had threatened to be an awful breeding-place for epidemic has thus been at last taken in hand, thanks to Anglo-American initiative. The cholera still exists in Constantinople, as well as in the army; but the outlook is not quite so black. The Derkos water supply has been examined several times and appears to be uncontaminated. The number of cases recorded in the city during the week from Monday the 18th through Sunday the 24th was 342, with 188 deaths, bringing the totals up to 566 cases and 273 deaths. Of these about two-thirds have been among the refugees.

#### DR. PATRICK'S BOOK ON SAPPHO.

The full title of the monograph by President M. M. Patrick, Ph.D., of Constantinople College, is "Sappho and the Island of Lesbos." It is an eminently successful attempt to reconstruct the setting of that much-maligned poetess, by carrying the reader to the island itself, — the "divine Lesbos" of Strabo, — and recounting vividly the characteristics of the time as gathered from contemporary writers, as well as subsequent historians. The famous Lesbian poetess lived about the end of the seventh century B. C., and the many coins from Mitylene bearing her profile constitute one of the proofs of her popularity and the honor and esteem in which she was held. That the comic poets of Athens, from Menander down, should have cast aspersions on her character is a pity. Even Professor John Arthur Platt, of University College, London, writes in the new Encyclopædia Britannica: "We may conclude that Sappho was not utterly vicious, though by no means a paragon of virtue. All ancient tradition and the character of her extant fragments show that her morality was what has ever since been known as Lesbian." But the researches of the French writers of the seventeenth century, Prof. Faber and Mme. Dacier, and of Prof. Welcher a century ago have been abundantly corroborated by the patient, scholarly work of Dr. Patrick; and Sappho appears as the "chaste" or *agna* writer described by her contemporary Alkaios. In this little book we have for the first time in English a satisfying and authoritative reproduction of all that can be found regarding the renowned poetess, and her school of poetry and music in Mitylene. A translation is also given of the fragments preserved to us from her poems, including those recently recovered in Egypt. The volume includes cuts of several Sappho coins, vases and statues, as well as views of the island of Mitylene. It is published by Methuen & Co., London. Dr. Patrick has made a distinct contribution to the literature of this topic, and has done so in a most attractive way.

### GREEKS FEEL NEED OF REFORM.

In a late number of *St. Polycarp*, a most interesting illustrated religious weekly edited by the Metropolitan of Smyrna, Abp. Chrysostom, there appear some comments by George Zacharonis, an Orthodox preacher, on a previous article by Archpresbyter K. Kallinikos of Manchester, wherein the latter had raised the question, "Why do our Christians not love so warmly their house of worship nor show the same solemnity and reverence in their worship? Why, at least in this respect, should we not resemble the English?" In reference to this, the writer says:

"Whoever reads this article breaks out with a similar complaint, as does every one who studies from near by or afar off the religious and general ethical life of Protestant communities as a whole and especially of England, and who compares this life with our own.

"It is true that among us is not found either the deep love of the English for the house of worship nor the order nor the dignity nor the reverence in our worship, but unfortunately, as the writer of these 'Religious Impressions' leaves us to understand, this not the only respect in which we do not resemble the English when we ought to do so. A single superficial glance at our religious and ethical condition fills the heart of the observer with grief and pain. And this pain is all the more bitter, the more clearly our observation shows that nations that have believed in Jesus later than we are ahead of us in the Kingdom of God, that nations that have not preserved the dogmas of faith 'as they delivered them unto us which from the beginning were eye-witnesses and ministers of the word', still from a practical standpoint possess the true and living faith which is evidenced in works of love and self-denial, and have succeeded in transfusing with the spirit of Religion every aspect of their lives and thus in glorifying by their works our Father who is in Heaven.

"We do indeed hold and keep the Evangelical Truth just as the Lord and his Apostles handed it down to us from the beginning; but our faith is a dead and empty faith, because it is faith without works (Jas. 2: 17, 20); our Religion is empty and vain, because 'Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world' (Jas. 1: 27). While sticking to the letter, we have fallen from the spirit, we have stripped ourselves of Christian grace and comeliness, we have lost the true and living faith that renews and cleanses the heart, that uplifts and ennobles the thoughts and fixes the will on the right. By sticking to external forms, we preserve the outer coverings and pay minute attention to them, but we have disregarded the substance, and have left 'the weightier matters of the law, judgment and mercy' (Matt. 23. 23). We are named by the name of Christ, but we have not Christ abiding in us, and therefore we have neither the Truth nor the Light nor the Life. We have forsaken the Word and turn again to 'the weak and beggarly elements', observing days and months and times and years (Gal. 4: 9, 10), and paying attention to the liftings and

movings of tables, calling on evil spirits, and inquiring of the dead, and all but reviving the ancient oracles. To these and similar things is religion limited by us, and Christianity has become with us an empty word and an abstract theory, exercising no influence on heart or morals. And those who have some education and have succeeded in seeing that this is not religion but vain and empty superstition, have rejected the superstition, but as they have no clear knowledge of the essence of Christian faith and of true and genuine piety, they have gone into cold unbelief, which is no less destructive and demoralizing than superstition. And so we stand today before this wretched division of the body that is called by the name of Christ and see the children of the one Orthodox Church either grovelling in the darkness of black and evil superstition or blinded and hardened to stone by cold unbelief, and thus furnishing a cause why the name of our God should be blasphemed among the nations!

"What is the the cause, or what the causes of this wretched and miserable condition? What are the ways and means of reform? Religiously we are sick, seriously sick; this is a truth of which no one in his right mind has any doubt. We therefore need healing, that is, religious reform; but what is the means of healing, and what the method of reform? These are important questions, we believe, which ought above all to occupy today the officials of the Church, for they alone can and have the right effectively and authoritatively to solve them. But our Church has for some centuries been under adverse external agreements, which to this day keep her very much occupied and absorb all her attention, and leave her no time to turn to herself and study carefully her own condition. It cannot be denied that the work of cure and correction is no small or easy task; such undertakings are not easily or painlessly accomplished, but require time and much effort and no little study. Long preparatory work is a necessary preliminary to this task, to get ready and make easy the propitious settlement of it at the right time. Who then will undertake till that time this preliminary work? Who will undertake the study and examination of the above questions until the day dawns when the Church herself will take up their solution?

"These questions remind us of a voice from the columns of the *New Day*, of Trieste, some three years since. In this paper was then advocated the establishing of a council of Greek Theologians, which should be called on the initiative of one of our three theological schools, i. e., that in Athens or that in Constantinople or that in Jerusalem, and should have as its object the study of precisely this reformatory and restorative work, and the spiritual and material preparations for the summoning of a local Synod to officially carry out this work. That voice remained unheeded, to the best of our knowledge, and only stirred somewhat those connected with the Holy Cross theological school, as is shown by the first and only number of the *Palestinian Preacher*, issued Nov. 22, 1908. But the Jerusalem Church was at that time disturbed with a terrible agitation, which quickly wiped out that little stir and closed the gates of the Holy Cross School. And yet

we think the calling of such a gathering would not have been meaningful; but since even today external circumstances do not conduce to the calling of this gathering, it would not be without effect, unless we are mistaken, if there were private study of the topic by our theologians and its discussion by some church periodical, whereby the field might be considerably cleared up for more effective action in due time. And we believe the *St. Polycarp* can accomplish a very great and truly fruitful (πολύκαρπον) work if it called out such a discussion on the part of theologians among us and in general on the part of interested and capable persons, by giving a special column to such discussion."

### THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN SIVAS.

Plans already ratified by the government call for the building of three lines of railroads in Asia Minor. One is from Samsoun on the Black Sea coast to Bitlis, passing through Sivas and Harpout; one a continuation of the German line from Constantinople to Angora, passing through Sivas to Erzroum and Trebizond; and a third line connecting Ereğli on the German line in the south with Sivas. Through this line we get connections with the Mediterranean both at Smyrna and Mersin. The carrying out of these plans will make Sivas the greatest railroad center and the largest city in the interior of Turkey.

In preparation for this future development it is essential that the Christian educational work of this city and province be strengthened, in order that it may successfully counteract worldly influences which inevitably come with the railroad and commercial progress. Fortunately we can report some items of encouragement. The latest news is that of the transfer from Erzroum to Sivas of the well-endowed Sanasarian School. A strong staff of teachers, American and German educated, has been gathered and the School promises to be more truly an influential factor in the education of Armenians than heretofore. The plan of development which calls for a four years' college course and two year post-graduate courses in mechanical engineering and commerce, not only does not conflict with our plans, but fits well into them, relieving us from pressure for mechanical and commercial courses and enabling us to concentrate on normal work. We therefore hope and believe that these two institutions will, in friendly rivalry and cooperation, contribute much to the educational progress of one of the backward sections of Turkey.

The *Armenian Schools* of the city are improving. One of our American educated teachers is a member of their School Committee and has associated with him some progressive men who are trying to improve conditions. Two of our graduates and former teachers are on their High School staff. Mrs. Dedyan, a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the wife of one of the Sanasarian teachers, has been made Superintendent of the *Girls' Schools* and much is hoped for from her skilled supervision.

Notwithstanding great strictness in the quality of work required, and annual increase in tuition, the number of our

pupils grows year by year, and it is only in the hope of better quarters next year that we have courage to continue. The *Girls' Boarding School* has become so large that two of the American teachers have been crowded out of their rooms into another building.

In the *Boys' Schools*, to relieve a little the pressure for the next few months until the new building can be occupied, we have rented an extra house which is used partly by the Intermediate School and as an overflow for the boarding department. This step has made a great improvement in this school and has made possible a rearrangement of the Normal School. The lowest class has been removed to a separate room, making the study-hall suffice for the remaining classes and giving more class rooms. Preparatory to moving to the new building, all library books not in constant use have been boxed and stored and the library and office removed to the smallest room in the building. This is not large enough for all the teachers to sit in at once but the removal of one department to a rented house takes out three teachers and so we can get along. Our telephone line of seven instruments connecting our institutions and residences is a very great convenience.

Careful plans are being made for the removal next fall to the new building and for changing the Normal School to *Sivas Teachers' College*. Just when the name will be legally changed is not now certain but every effort is being put forth to increase the amount and improve the quality of our normal work. Courses of study are being criticised and revised. No class will be graduated this year and the present Junior class, augmented by five or six teachers of experience, former graduates of the School, will graduate after a year of additional study from a real normal course, better prepared for teaching than any previous class. We have ordered several new educational periodicals and Mr. Racoubian is arranging and cataloging the pedagogical books and pamphlets of the library.

Following the Orchestra concert of last winter there has been a marked increase of interest in *instrumental music*. A new orchestra has been organized in the Gregorian High School, and some of our High School girls are taking violin lessons. The Normal School Orchestra has been strengthened by the addition of several new instruments. The *carpenter shop*, reinforced by some new machinery, in addition to its regular line of repairs and chairs, is hard at work on the windows and doors for the new buildings. The *needlework industry* continues this year and is especially necessary these days when so many supporters of families are going to war, leaving their wives no means of support.

A supply of handkerchiefs and lacework is kept by Mrs. E. R. Hubbard, 29 Lafayette St., White Plains, New York, who is ready to send to any willing to help in selling these relief goods.

The gradual awakening of the villages to the need of better schools, increase yearly the *calls for teachers*, and pressure this past summer was very hard to resist. We were ob-

(Continued on p. 7.)

### THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

**Terms:** Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

Cheques, money orders, cash or stamps in payment for subscriptions or advertising should be sent to W.W. Peet, Esq Treasurer, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey. (Open Mail, via London).

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 27, 1912.

### EDITORIAL.

A subscriber writes to ask whether experienced housewives may not contribute recipes for appropriate Thanksgiving dishes made of native products, for the help of those that are recent arrivals. While it is too late for Thanksgiving, THE ORIENT will gladly give space for culinary suggestions for Christmas. Some of the real American pies, puddings and vegetable concoctions can probably be made from oriental materials by the use of skill and experience; and we shall be happy to print, either with or without the contributor's name, such recipes as will benefit the younger ladies and make Christmas dinner a happier occasion for their families. This is a *bona fide* request and we hope for responses.

Before we can calculate the effect on evangelical work of the changed political conditions in what has been European Turkey, we must know what will be the future status of those regions. The official attitude of Bulgaria towards missionaries and mission institutions in Bulgaria has thus far been unexceptionable, and the evangelical churches have had ample recognition and protection. There is every reason to anticipate similar treatment in all regions that may pass under Bulgarian rule. As for Greece, while for many years she has let the evangelical Greeks of Athens alone, it is not long since the riff-raff were allowed to stone the evangelical chapel at Piræus; and last year some eight evangelical brethren were imprisoned for several months at Patras on account of their zeal. It is also a notorious fact that Greece lately inserted a clause in her Constitution, forbidding the printing or sale of any translation into Modern Greek of the Bible. The attitude of the Hellenic government in any territory that may fall to her is therefore problematic. As for Servia and Montenegro, to the best of our knowledge no evangelical work has ever been undertaken within their territory; their position therefore with reference to such work is purely a matter of conjecture. All these peoples belong as a whole to the Eastern or Orthodox Church, whose intolerance in Russia exceeds that in Greece itself. But where an established evangelical church or school exists already, it seems likely that the country conquering or annexing such territory will act fairly and

honorably with such an institution. If Albania becomes a separate principality, then, judging from the present friendly attitude of the Albanian people to our missionaries and their work in Kortcha and El Basan, we may expect all facilities to be accorded and the friendly spirit to continue. In any case, we look with confidence toward a wider sphere of usefulness for all these evangelical churches and schools.

One of the most amazing elements in the present war is the military ability shown by the Balkan states. After all due allowance has been made for the unexpected deterioration of the Turkish army, the undeniable fact remains that no one suspected the actual fighting ability of the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian soldiers. Thirty-four years of national existence have given the world no chance to test the prowess of the Bulgarians, save in the brief war they had with their present allies, the Serbs, in 1885. The still briefer Greco-Turkish war of 1897 showed the Hellenes off to great disadvantage. The Montenegrins were known as always ready for a good fight; but Europe had not waked up to the development of these other states. Yet the strategical tactics of Gen. Savoff, of the Crown Prince of Greece, and of the Crown Prince of Servia have surprised military experts in Europe. And the steady, resistless advance of the armies into any part they pleased, the superb drill and control of the soldiers, the masterly use of every topographical advantage, the skilful flanking movements, and the impressive contrast between the efficient commissary arrangements of the Allies and the collapse of the Ottoman food supply, — all contribute to the admiration of these "ex-slaves of the Osmanlis" as they have been contemptuously characterized.

How account for this remarkable development? One thing must be borne in mind. The youth now serving in the armies, and most of their generals, were born after the Treaty of Berlin. But from their earliest youth, they have been brought up on the "delendam esse Karthaginem" principle. Hatred of the Turkish government, and a feeling that the European Ottoman provinces (which they have now conquered) belonged to them and must be won back, have been their meat and drink, their tonic and their stimulant. Feuds there were, and bloody ones, between the various Balkan peoples; but on one thing they always theoretically united, and at last practically also, and that was uncompromising opposition to Turkish rule. And so, when the crisis brought the man, and Eleftherios Venizelos succeeded by his unrivalled diplomacy in bringing about a basis for common action by the states, the people were already prepared to march with grim determination against what they regarded as their hereditary oppressor and foe. That Turkish paper was right when it called them "ex-slaves;" and the soldiers of today had been told by their parents of the hardships and cruelties of those old days, and were resolved that their brothers should be slaves no more.

The Balkan States have come to their own. Europe will have to take them into account hereafter, and with a large meed of respect. They are a factor in European politics, the strength of which there is no denying.

### BEIRUT THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Colton Hall, the new building of the Theological Seminary in the mission compound, was dedicated Oct. 25th in the presence of Secretary White, the entering class of 7 students, the members of the Syrian Mission, representatives of the College faculty, and friends in the city. The following is the program:

Reading—Psalm 24; Rev. Dr. Wm. Jessup.

Hymn—Rev. Mr. Doolittle leading and Rev. Mr. Erdman organist; "All people that on earth do dwell".

Confession of faith, "I believe in God the Father—"

Statement—A History of the Building and Thanks to Mr. Aftimus, Rev. Dr. Hoskins.

Prayer—Rev. Mr. Hardin.

Reading—Ephesians 2. Rev. Dr. Nelson.

Address—"The Study of Theology," Rev. Dr. Stanley White, Secretary of the Board, and representing Mr. J. Milton Colton, the Donor.

Prayer of Dedication—Rev. Dr. White.

Hymn—"The Church's One Foundation".

Benediction—Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss.

The building is constructed of the most beautiful material in this region, the same cream-colored limestone from Lebanon, that was used in Post Hall at the College. The architecture is dignified and handsome, in keeping with that of the neighboring church and Memorial Hall. The building has dormitories for 20 students. There are three large class rooms and a music room. The library is fire-proof. There is a pleasant reception room for visitors. The kitchen, dining room, shower baths and servants' rooms complete the accommodations. The halls are spacious. The floors are laid with Egyptian expanded metal and cement. The view from the balcony overlooks the city and the Lebanon range. Mr. Yusuf Aftimus, B.A., S.P.C. and C.E., Union College, was the architect and contractor, and he well deserves the thanks and praise Dr. Hoskins accorded him. The building was completed within the estimate; and those who have had experience in construction in this land (and other lands, too) will appreciate what that means.

The lines were marked out March 11th, and Dr. Daniel Bliss laid the corner stone April 11th, in which among other things is deposited an Arabic Bible. Arabic will be the language of instruction in the seminary.

The faculty will consist of Rev. Dr. Hoskins, President, who will have the chair of Theology; Rev. Mr. March will give Biblical Exegesis; Rev. Dr. Ford will teach The Life of Christ and New Testament Theology; Rev. Mr. Hardin will teach Church History and Biblical Geography. Other courses and teachers will be announced later.

The other buildings now on the American Mission Compound comprize the following:—The Protestant Church; the Gerald F. Dale Jr. Memorial Hall; the American Press, Bookstore and Treasurer's Office; the Elliot F. Shepard Manse, residence of the Syrian Pastor; Library Hall and Mission house

occupied by Rev. Dr. Hoskins and family; another house, temporarily occupied by Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ford, but soon to give place to a new building, much needed for school purposes; and lastly, though first built of them all, the American Seminary for Girls. A new wing has just been added to it, affording some space greatly needed.

The Protestant Cemetery, of so many hallowed and tender memories, is also within the enclosure of the compound.

The same evening as the dedication Mr. and Mrs. Freyer gave a reception in honor of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stanley White. The members of the Mission who had come from their stations to be present at the dedication of Colton Hall and to meet Dr. and Mrs. White were all present. The other guests were the families of the faculty of the College, of the American Seminary for Girls, of the British Syrian Schools, of the Scotch Schools and Miss Taylor's Memorial School. It is needless to say it was a pleasant evening.

Dr. White preached at the College on Sunday the 27th, and he and Mrs. White sailed for India the next day, making a short stop in Jerusalem on the way.

W. B. A.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

By special request, we reprint these hints written especially for *The Orient* by Dr. Shepard of Aintab, from our issue of Aug. 30, 1911, in view of the increase of cholera in the capital and vicinity.]

Cholera is not contagious in the common meaning of that term. It is not contracted by contact with cholera patients, nor by being in their immediate vicinity. The only method of contracting the disease is by swallowing some of the living germs. It follows that by eating only cooked food and drinking only boiled water, provided the food and water has not been contaminated by unclean hands or by flies after cooking, one is absolutely safe, even while living and working in the midst of the disease, as has been proven by the experience of many physicians and nurses.

Fruit with smooth unbroken skin, like grapes, pears and watermelons, may be safely disinfected by washing in strong acid solution. Tartaric acid or hydrochloric acid in five percent solution will do. The fruit should be soaked in the solution (15–20 minutes for tartaric and 10–15 minutes for hydrochloric) and rinsed off with boiled water just before eating.

The disease runs an exceedingly rapid course, hence no time should be lost. The physician should be called immediately. In case no physician is at hand, or if he is delayed in coming, the following method may be pursued:—For an adult, if a small and delicate woman, five grains, or for a man 10 grains, of calomel should be given by placing upon the tongue and swallowing with a few drops of water, then every 15 minutes in urgent cases, or every half hour in mild cases, a powder of bismuth, opium and camphor should be given in the same manner. (2 grammes of bismuth sub-nitrate, 6 centigrammes of powdered opium and 12 centigrammes of gum camphor to each powder.)

Or after the calomel 10 grains of quinine, in powdered form or in solution, may be given every half hour. If these medicines are vomited the dose may be immediately repeated; and will frequently be retained. Dry heat to the surface of the body is indicated in the cold stage.

In case of children the opium should be omitted from the powders, and the dose should be diminished according to the size of the child. A child weighing  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much as an adult (say about 65 lbs.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much (35-40 lbs.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  dose, etc.

F. D. S.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN SIVAS.

(Continued from p. 4.)

liged to refuse calls for more than forty teachers, not a few of them from places to which we had never supplied teachers. The following quotation from a letter from the Armenian Bishop of one of our large cities is a fair sample:—

"We wish to call for the Armenian schools of our city the following teachers: a principal, a lady principal, teachers for Armenian, Turkish and French and three teachers for scientific branches. If you have among your experienced teachers or among the new graduates persons to recommend please inform us at once in order that we may invite them."

Almost coincident with the insertion of the Normal School in the American Board's list of higher educational institutions has come *recognition by the Department of Education* as a seven year (Idadie) institution, which protects our upper class students and teachers from military service, and makes graduates eligible to the government schools in Constantinople.

E. C. PARTRIDGE.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP.

The Boys' High School at Mardin has sixty-five pupils, twenty-five of them boarders. It has as yet no endowment, but a small grant from the Board supplements the income from students and the gifts of friends. An Industrial Department includes a carpenter shop, printing press and book bindery. These are a means of teaching the manliness of labor, as well as a method of self-help in procuring an education. To render them more efficient, a larger stock of boards and logs, some new fonts of type, a supply of ink and of card-board, and a new book-binder's outfit are urgently needed. For these immediate requirements, \$375 is called for; also \$220 for the payment of the student workmen in these departments. Contributions may be sent to Rev. R. S. Emrich, So. Framingham, Mass., or to Mr. Robbins W. Barstow, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, or to Edmund P. Platt, Esq., 24 Garfield Place, Po-Keepsie, N. Y. or Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett, 7 Adam Street, Strand, London, W. C.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

His Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch, Joachim III., died yesterday afternoon at the age of 79. He had for some days been suffering from cystitis and congestion of the lungs. Prayers for his recovery were offered last Sunday in all the Orthodox churches of the city. Further notice next week.

The Italian battleship "Benedetto Brin" has arrived to join the international squadron, while the Austrian cruiser "Admiral Spaun" has left.

The announcement in our last issue of the arrival of Marquis Garroni, the new Italian Ambassador, was premature. He actually reached here Sunday morning last. Marquis Garroni is 63 years old, and was formerly Prefect of Genoa, and is a Senator of Italy.

President Gates of Robert College has a letter in the London *Times* of last Thursday, expressing admiration for the manner in which the Imperial Government has kept Constantinople a quiet, well-ordered city during this war.

By order of the city government, the school at Gedik Pasha and all other dayschools in the city are closed till further notice on account of the prevalence of cholera.

Rev. Kavmé Ablahadian passed through Constantinople last week on his way from Samsoun to Smyrna.

The Ottoman negotiators for peace who have gone to Chatalja to meet the Bulgarian representatives are Gen. Nazim Pasha, Gen. Izzet Pasha, Col. Ali Riza Bey (temporarily substituting for Osman Nizami Pasha) and Reshid Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

Photographs furnish sweet memories for the future.

To secure such, apply to

## L'AIGLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

Grand' Rue de Pera, No. 429.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROOFS SUBMITTED QUICKLY.

Enlargements, brown, gray or colored.

Prices Reasonable.

Osman Nizami Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador at Berlin, who has had interviews on his journey with King Charles and the Prime Minister of Roumania, is expected at Constantinople today.

### THE PROVINCES.

Gen. Shukri Pasha, commanding the beleaguered garrison at Adrianople, has been granted the title of *Ghazi*, or Conqueror, because of his heroic resistance.

A Dutchman was killed in Smyrna on the day that martial law was put in force. It is supposed that he did not know of its declaration; but at any rate he offered armed resistance to the guards.

Pierre Loti (Captain Viaud) having published in the Paris *Figaro* an article accusing the Armenian soldiers of having caused the Ottoman defeats at Kirk Kilise and Lüle Bourgas, Gen. Nazim Pasha formally contradicts the report in a special despatch to Haladjian Effendi, and says these soldiers have done their military and patriotic duty with absolute fidelity.

### NOTES.

Mr. Lewis Heck, Deputy Consul-General in this city, is starting today for America on leave of absence.

Rev. Harold J. Gardner of Hadjin has been compelled by the advice of his physician to return to America on account of his health. Mrs. Gardner accompanies him.

### OTHER LANDS.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Grover Cleveland to Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Wells College.

Djavid Bey and Ismail Hakki Bey, who are wanted by the police here, have arrived in France.

Crown Prince Constantine has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Greek army because of his brilliant successes.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries last week in London, Mr. R. Campbell Thompson read a paper on "A new Decipherment of the Hittite Hieroglyphs," basing his work largely on a discovery by Professor Sayce.

## 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

(Trade Mark) BRAND



Compact, portable equipment of bandages, dressings, etc., for emergency use.

Ideal for missionaries, motorists, travellers and all who are liable to meet with accidents when medical aid is not at hand.

No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid  
Size:  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  in.  
Price in London, 7/6

Full particulars of these outfits obtainable of all Pharmacists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN  
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

422

All Rights Reserved

## LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE

# YOST,

in TURKISH

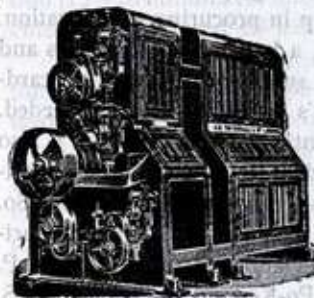
and

all Languages.



DILSIZ ZADE HAN  
STAMBOUL.

Agents: EDWARDS & SONS. Constantinople.



THE MIDGET MILL.

Make your own Flour  
It always pays when  
Done on our Midget Mill  
Get all particulars from  
**Edwards & Sons**  
There is only one

Midget Mill and  
It will pay you to  
Let us send you  
Leaflets and particulars.

Write today to DILSIZ ZADE HAN, Stamboul.





# FURS

## IN GREAT VARIETY

### LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han, Mahmoud Pasha.

Stamboul.

## BAKER'S STORES.

PERA & STAMBOUL.



Sole Agents for EMERSON & PATRICIAN  
American boots and shoes.

One quality only for Gentlemen at 120 piastres and  
one quality only for Ladies at 108 piastres.

We do not mean by this, however, that we sell only one shape for Gentlemen and one shape for Ladies, for we stock all sizes, shapes and varieties for both sexes; but what we DO mean is, that we sell **only one quality** and that we **guarantee** that quality, and we refund our customer's money if any defect due to bad workmanship or to bad leather is found in any of the goods sold by us.

## THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

**HEAD OFFICE:** 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

- Branches:
- PERA**, 12, Tepe-Bachi.
  - KADIKEUI**, 21, Muhurdar Djiatessi.
  - STAMBOUL**, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.
  - PERA**, 5, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Special Parcel Post Department for all the Towns of Turkey. Goods shipped also to Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania.

Price lists in Turkish, French, or English giving full Details, free from the Head Office.

1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

## AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER STYLES

All sorts of

Regular and fancy materials for

**BUSINESS SUITS**

**WINTER OVERCOATS**

**DRESS CLOTHES**

Latest American Styles

at Moderate Price

JUST ARRIVED

**American SHOES**

EAGLE BRAND

For Comfort and Endurance.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.



For **FIRE**  
**LIFE**  
& **BURGLARY**

Insurance apply to:—

**THE LIVERPOOL**  
& **LONDON**  
& **GLOBE**

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: **N. K. PLUMMER.**  
AGENTS: **WALTER SEAGER & Co.**

Tchinili Rihtim Han,  
**GALATA.**

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**

## CUNARD LINE.

Before fixing your berths for the States apply to us for full information as to Cunard sailings. We can deliver tickets on application by any Cunard sailing, and are willing to relieve our Patrons of all trouble and responsibility in connection with their luggage.

A **Palatial Cunarder** leaves Liverpool for New York every Saturday and every other Tuesday.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

IVERNIA (14,066 tons)	Nov. 6th. 1912
CARPATIA (13,600 " )	" 20th. "
LACONIA (18,000 " )	Dec. 4th. "
PANNONIA (10,000 " )	" 13rd. "
FRANCONIA (18,000 " )	" 25th. "
ULTONIA (10,000 " )	January 10th. 1913
LACONIA (18,000 " )	" 27th. "
PANNONIA (10,000 " )	February 7th. "
FRANCONIA (18,000 " )	" 19th. "
CARONIA (20,000 " )	" 26th. "

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0  
Second Cabin from £10:0:0

in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:0:0  
Second " " £13:0:0

For tickets please apply either to the Agents:  
**WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata.**

Third Class Passengers are booked via Trieste at the cheapest rates.

**Dr. C. F. MALBON**

**AMERICAN DENTIST**

13, Rue des Petits Champs

CONSTANTINOPLE

Office hours.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Towns of Turkey. Goods shipped also to Bul-

Price lists in Turkish, French or English

« ذی اوریهنت » فتجارتیله یوقوشی آمریقان خان

مدیر مشول صموئیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.