

The Orient.



Vol. III., No. 38

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, September 18, 1912.

Price, One Piastre

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Conditions in the Balkans are somewhat better than for several weeks past. The Ottoman Government appears to be making genuine efforts to apprehend and punish the guilty parties at Kotchana, and the Bulgarian Government appreciates this. Another dastardly bomb outrage occurred at Doiran, between Salonica and Serres, last week on the market-day, when 13 persons were killed and 23 mortally wounded and many others more or less severely injured. The *kaimakam* of the place showed his patriotism by preventing any outbreak of fanaticism, and the central government has sent a telegram publicly congratulating him. This has also had its good effect on Bulgaria. Strained relations with the other Balkan states show a like improvement, and there seems less likelihood of an outbreak in that direction.

To the eastward, the Government has taken action in accord with the demands of the Armenian Patriarch, and two strong men have been appointed, Ali Pasha as vali of Bitlis and Izzet Bey as vali of Van. The new governors leave the capital this Saturday for their posts. They are instructed to form commissions of six in each province, under the presidency of the governors, composed of three Moslems and three Armenians, to deal with the land questions as well as with brigandage and similar disorders. A considerable sum will be appropriated by the Government to facilitate the solution of the disputed land questions.

As for the war with Italy, according to the statement of Noradounghian Effendi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to a local contemporary, the negotiations for peace are proceeding very favorably. The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* says the Turkish delegates have proposed that Tripoli and Cyrenaica (Benghazi) should remain under the suzerainty of the Sultan, who would be represented in his dual capacity as Sultan and Khalif by a Moslem ruler, appointed, as is the Khedive, by Imperial Firman, the entire military and civil administration of both territories being entrusted to Italy. The name of the Sheikh of the Senoussi is believed to have been suggested by both sides as a possible representative of the Sultan. If now a formula can be discovered explanatory of the Italian decree of annexation which may prove acceptable to both sides, it is believed that the Italian government may accept these Turkish proposals.

Count Berchtold's proposition, after further explanations, does not seem so impossible a scheme from the standpoint of the lesser Balkan states, but Turkey still resents any interference with her internal affairs.

CALL TO PRAYER FOR THE MOSLEM WORLD.

The World's Evangelical Alliance has sent out a call to the church universal for the observance of Wednesday, Oct. 16th, 1912, the centenary of the death of Henry Martyn at Tokat, as a day of special prayer for the Moslem world. Henry Martyn was, after Raymund Lull, the pioneer in the evangelization of Moslem lands. In India, and Persia, especially, by his scholarly work as translator of the Scriptures, by his faith and zeal and prayers abundant, perhaps most of all by his tragic death, the influence of Henry Martyn has been a permanent asset for all workers since.

The urgency of the present situation is in itself a call to this day of Prayer. Never before have the opportunities been so great or the situation so full of hopefulness. Contrast the condition of the Moslem World as Henry Martyn knew it, with its condition to-day! Politically, socially, spiritually, everything is changing. And the very unrest of the Mohammedan World, intellectual, political, and spiritual, adds to the urgency of this call.

The Moslem problem now appeals to the heart of the Church as it never did before. The large growth in the circulation of the Scriptures among Moslems, the changed attitude toward Christianity, and the increase of converts, are grounds for encouragement. God in His providence is allowing us to witness signs which indicate a coming crisis and victory. "Father, the hour has come, glorify Thy Son."

As regards the method of observing this day of Prayer, while hoping that united gatherings may be possible, the Alliance suggests and urges the family altar and private prayer as even more important than public gatherings. All can follow the method of Henry Martyn himself and plead with God *individually*.

The following Topics for Prayer are suggested:

- (1) For Moslem Governments and for Christian rulers in Moslem lands.
- (2) For the wider circulation of the Word of God and Christian literature among Moslems.
- (3) For those engaged in the ministry of healing in all hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Mohammedan world.
- (4) For all preachers and evangelists among Moslems, and for their message of reconciliation. For converts.
- (5) For the success of Missions on the bordermarches of Islam, especially in Africa; and that all Christian Societies in these regions may realise the need of working also for Moslems.

THE PLACE AND TRAINING OF TURKISH WOMEN.

We quote the following from the pen of Hamdoullah Soubhi, in the Turkish daily *İkdam*, as given by the *Rahnuma*. It is a sad picture, but in view of the apparent failure of Ahmed Riza Bey's effort to start a girls' boarding school at Candilli, it is perhaps a true picture.

"While I am not one whose mind is equal to grasping the problems of political life, in the course of my journeys through my native land I have visited cities like Brousa, Bandurma, Monastir and Salonica, as also the Moslem and Christian quarters of Stamboul; and I have observed that the Moslem family, in general culture and economic development, is in a less favorable state than other families. Whether in villages or in great cities, something is gradually gnawing at the corners where the Moslems live; we are day by day becoming weaker, while others are entering on a brighter and newer era, and filling every place with children that are equipped with health and culture; we grow a little poorer each day, while the Christians on the contrary grow a little richer each day; we are being worsted in some mysterious way by our non-Moslem competitors. And all this is because among them men and women have the same ideal, and move unitedly toward it hand in hand; while we on the contrary want to regard our women as impediments to our progress, and we men prefer to walk alone. A young man who is one of the most distinguished and honored princes of the imperial house, and also an intellectual prince, in discussing the position where we have left our Moslem women, says:— 'We are like a man in a death-struggle, and woman is like a heavy body tied on our backs.' I wish to find out and make clear what we think of women, from our palaces clear to the poor hovels of the common people in the distant places of the realm. [Here the author quotes a letter from a woman in a palace, which ends with this sentence:—] 'What wonderful men poets are! They make of crags and rocks a veritable garden of roses, and cause nightingales to sing in dried-up trees.' The hundreds of women who are protected on all sides by high walls from impressions from without, in our seraglios with their entrances closed and forbidden, made to live under the control of African men whose only virtue is in their imperfection,— these women illustrate to us that the highest stratum of our society regards woman in no other light than in the most open manner a means of enjoyment and a mere toy.

"What has our government done for the training of our girls, I wonder? Let me call attention to the following figures, which I have taken from the statistics published by the Ministry of Public Instruction concerning all the official and unofficial schools in our country. For girls there is one normal training school; over against this there are 32 normal training schools for boys. There is one high school (*idadié*) for girls; while for boys there are 12 lyceums (*Sultanîé*), 6 Stamboul high schools, 9 7-year high boarding schools, 2 7-year high schools for day

pupils, 9 5-year high boarding schools, and 72 5-year high day schools; in other words, 1 high school for girls as against 110 for boys. Coming to the grammar schools (*rüşdié*), there are 45 for girls and 148 for boys; of primary schools (*ibtidaié*), there are 216 for girls alone, 2561 for boys alone, and 2388 mixed.

"Do not these figures show that woman is regarded as a very secondary, negligible and useless class of humanity, for whom knowledge is not very preferable to ignorance? In order to have you get as near as possible to the truth, here are a few additional remarks that it seems to me necessary to make.

"The pupils of these few schools that have been enumerated as having been established for girls are far inferior in numbers to those attending the corresponding schools for boys. Further, since their teachers have to be mostly women trained at our own sources of culture, they cannot be compared with the teachers of the boys' schools.

"Once again, let us look at the schools produced by the non-Moslem nationalities in our land. As compared with our one high school for girls, they have 17 managed by natives, 22 managed by foreigners, and 4 under joint management, or 43 in all as against one. As compared with our 46 grammar schools, they have, under native or foreign or joint control, 231; and over against our 2604 primary schools, they have less, or 1545 under joint or separate control.

"And now, since I am in the work, and have plenty of proofs as to this, let me confess that our primary schools that make you such a good showing are in a far from satisfactory condition. Many of these are built over the court-yard of a mosque or in the corner of a graveyard; and the teachers who are set to teach the children reading and writing do not know how to read or write. The very poorest of the non-Moslem families are willing to make every sacrifice in order to have their girls study in Europe, and they make accomplished women of them. For us, this too is impossible. We might at least have opened a lyceum here for our own daughters; but the undertaking along this line was fruitless and has been abandoned; we should have had the happiness of at last seeing a good school established for our girls, but this has proved impossible. And yet this is a land of which one of our thinkers said:— 'Here man and woman are the complement each of the other.'"

THE GREEKS AND THE ELECTIONS.

In the present campaign, a point worthy the notice of the electoral chronicler is the official part taken, from the Greek point of view, by the ecumenical patriarchate. The famous visit of Halil Bey and Talaat Bey, leaders of the Union and Progress Committee, to the Ecumenical Patriarch, Joachim III, during the last electoral campaign, for the purpose of requesting from the Chief of the Greek nation the support of the Greek element in the elections, will still be remembered. The reception given the Young Turk leaders was rather cold. The Patriarch, though he gave them no

categorical refusal, left them to understand that such collaboration was extremely doubtful. To their demand for help from the Greek element, with the hope of future support, he replied evasively, referring to several cases where the Unionist government of that time had not pursued a policy favorable to the Greek community. In a word, to new promises he contrasted the past. Still, he promised that he would submit the case to the two constituent bodies of the Patriarchate, who alone were competent to give a definite answer.

These two bodies decided merely to abstain, proclaiming the neutrality of the patriarchate as regards the elections. It was left to the various political parties to take charge of the campaign and designate the candidates. The ecumenical patriarchate, unwilling to oppose directly the Committee of Union and Progress, which was in power, and unwilling on the other hand to support it, because it could not count on the Committee in the future, very ably evaded the question. This attitude of the Phanar patriarchate gave rise to some polemics in the Unionist press, where it may not have been clearly understood. The truth was, as we had occasion to find out in an interview with the Ecumenical Patriarch, that the promises of the Committee, and especially of certain persons who were in power, inspired no confidence whatever at Phanar. Even certain Greek circles failed to get a clear idea of the thing, and complained of the patriarchate for having abandoned to less able hands the management of the elections. They could not understand that it was a sense of superior responsibility that forced the patriarchate to this attitude. So the "Greek Constitutional League" directed the campaign, and gave rise to certain complaints very natural in a case where one candidate must be chosen out of ten or twenty who believe themselves suitable.

The situation this time will no longer be the same. The ecumenical patriarchate, has not now the reasons for abstaining that it had, and will take an official part in the elections. A patriarchal and synodical letter has already been sent to the various parishes in Constantinople and to the metropolitans in the provinces, setting forth the new attitude of the patriarchate. This letter was prepared by a commission chosen especially for the purpose, and which is to be kept in office throughout the campaign as a commission of inspection. This commission is composed of the metropolitans of Amasia and Brousa and of two members of the lay council, Messrs. Casanova and Zaghaniari.

The Greek Constitutional League, according to the declaration of its president, Mr. Boussios, former deputy for Serfidje, at the last meeting of Greek political clubs, becomes a simple tool for the execution of the decisions of the patriarchate.

It will first be the duty of the communities themselves to designate the candidates to the deputation, and for the patriarchate then to approve of their candidacy. And the political clubs will then have to work for the ultimate success of these candidates. The Greeks are thus trying to make the patriarchate at Phanar their national centre. Conservative by inheritance, they are opposed (and the same is noticeable

in Greece) to all modern socialistic and atheistic theories, which have never had much success among them. Their tactics in the elections, as in all questions concerning their national existence in the Empire, will be to group themselves compactly and impenetrably around the Phanar patriarchate.

One may ask whether this homogeneity will last till the end of the present electoral campaign. No precise answer can be given to this, for the persons who had benefited by the action of the Greek Constitutional League in the preceding elections, are beginning to agitate. They seem to want to shuffle the cards a bit, judging from certain articles appearing in the Greek press. The *Neologos* for instance, over the name of its editor-in-chief, Mr. Voutyras, the venerable *doyen* of the Constantinople press, echoes certain such rumors. True, the *Neologos* has never been supposed to be very tender toward the Greek Constitutional League. Mr. Voutyras himself alluded to this recently in a very fine obituary notice of the late Dr. Limarakis. Our contemporary speaks of certain phrases in some articles about this League, wherein it was said and affirmed that the "National centre" (meaning the Phanar patriarchate) could not be partisan in its politics, or it would be the target of opposing political parties. In answer Mr. Voutyras says that such a reproach cannot be predicated of the Phanar patriarchate, whose every action has as its only purpose the realization of the "National program," of the Greek element. However, our contemporary demands specifications as to the real program of the patriarchate, as also of the Greek Constitutional League, so that the Greek Nation many know exactly what is happening.

It is easy to see, therefore, that there are certain divergences within the Greek element. We shall see whether, in the course of this campaign, these will be accentuated, or whether, as many hope, the Greek element will to the very end form a single compact block around its "National centre."

F. PSALTY, in *Stamboul*.

PROGRESS AT KONIA.

Dr. Dodd and Dr. Wilfred Post have been engaged in extensive building operations during the past summer. They have refitted and added two stories to their house, so that it will be able to be used for some time for their medical and evangelistic work. This house faces the main tramway street, and they have built beside it a pharmacy and dispensary. A valuable plot of ground of eight acres has been acquired in the new part of town near the railway station, and has been walled in. This is the site for the hospital, which will be built in the near future.

Remarkable interest has been shown in the Sunday evening meetings, which are attended by many Turkish friends. The half hour song service, which precedes the preaching, never fails to attract many passers-by, who generally stay throughout the service.

H. A. G.

ROBERT COLLEGE GROWING.

There has been great building activity at Robert College during the past summer. The new Academy Dormitory (for the Sub-Freshman Class) is now having its roof put on. One of the three projected engineering buildings has been finished, and the lighting and heating plant is almost ready. Steam-heat has been installed in Kennedy Lodge, the president's home; and all the houses belonging to the college, as well as the college buildings, have been wired for electricity. Professor Allen and Mr. Tompkins are pressing the work, so as to have as much as possible accomplished before the fiftieth anniversary of the College next spring.

The following additions have been made to the teaching staff. Professor Scipio, late of the University of Nebraska, will be professor of engineering. He is accompanied by Mrs. Scipio, and will live in Professor Constantinou's house this winter. Mr. J. Gray Scott, of London, formerly chief engineer of the Hong-Kong, China, tramway system, arrived in June. He is to be assistant professor of mechanical engineering. Mr. Watson, of London, is to be master plumber during the work of construction. Mr. Nossek, of New London, Conn., a graduate of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Training School, is assistant physical director. Mr. A. M. Bashfield, of New York, has been appointed to assist Treasurer Samuel Anderson. There are three new tutors, Mr. Boyce, of Erskine College, Due West, S. C.; Mr. Warren, of Hamilton College; and Mr. Fletcher of Clark University.

There are twelve students enrolled in the Engineering School. In the College and Preparatory Department all the places are taken. The college cannot increase its enrollment until more dormitory and classroom space is provided. The new Academy building, which will be used next Fall, will allow an increase of 80 or 90.

H. A. G.

TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES.

After quoting from the *Journal des Debats* a leading article on this subject, wherein the view is advanced that Bulgaria and Servia know their own interests too well to embark on a war with Turkey, the daily *Liberté* goes on to say editorially:—

"Our great contemporary evidently believes that for Bulgaria, and for Servia as well, to launch out on an adventure so dubious as a war with Turkey would be pure madness. That is the view we have lately expressed ourselves. It seems to be based on sane logic. In fact, what could Bulgaria gain from such a struggle, even were she victorious? Some territorial extension? All thought of this is excluded in principle; for by the occupation of Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria has reached her extreme limits; and should she have the foolish ambition to wish to go beyond that, she would run foul of an absolute prohibition on the part of the interested powers, before which she would be forced to yield.

"Or would Bulgaria seek by a war to better the condi-

tion of the people of Bulgarian race in Macedonia? Then she should ask herself who is responsible for this situation, and if, in all truthfulness, these people that are said to have been massacred during five years while waiting for an intervention by the Principality, have not themselves provoked the reprisals of which they have been the victims. Much ado has been made about the murders at Kutchana. Who brought them about? Who placed the bombs there? It is clear that if the bands begin anew their bloody deeds, they will also begin anew to cause the shedding of innocent blood. It is not likely that the Bulgarian kingdom will attach its destinies to those of a Macedonian Bulgaria whose normal state is that of insurrection. It belongs to the Bulgarian element in Macedonia, and to them alone, to better their lot by submitting to the laws, separating themselves from the bands that sow that country with terror on the pretext of wishing to bring in the reign of justice.

"As for Servia, plainly her interest is in living in peace with Turkey. It is not from Turkey that her danger comes; for her, 'the Nish route must be strictly guarded' [referring to Austrian aspirations].

"Besides, the Sofia and Belgrade governments will calculate very carefully the dangers they will run by a war against the Ottoman Empire. It is impossible that they will let themselves be dragged into such an adventure by the clamoring of a few handfuls of jingoes who vainly try to stir up public opinion in their countries."

THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

Six months ago, Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey and Mr. Kosmides spent some time in the central prison in Stamboul, on a charge of disloyalty to the government. The wheel of fortune has spun round, and now it is members of the party then in power who are having a taste of duration vile. Hussein Djahid Bey, the Director of the *Tanin*, has been sentenced to thirty days' incarceration; while Talaat Orkhan Bey, former deputy from Angora, responsible editor of the same daily; and Djavid Bey, former minister of finance and also later of of public works, who was the responsible editor of the *Dje-nin*, successor of the *Tanin*, have received a similar sentence of twenty days each. Of course the reason alleged for their imprisonment is the publication of articles alleged to have been prejudicial to the government. These detained gentlemen occupy the same suite of rooms as did their political opponents a half-year ago, and receive their friends and feed on public sympathy just as they did. Such a punishment as this can hardly be deemed a deterrent, in regard to similar indiscretions in the daily press. The gentlemen now enjoying enforced idleness will come out greater heroes than before in the eyes of their friends, and with renewed energies for the contest. And when the wheel of fortune takes another whirl, we may expect to see the prisoners of today in positions once more of power and influence. We may add, however, that the rumor that Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey was to be appointed a Senator, lacks confirmation.

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. SEPTEMBER 18, 1912

EDITORIAL.

The Eucharistic Congress in Vienna the past week was an occasion of great pomp and show. The Roman Catholic world thus exhibits in a very impressive way its numerical strength. For Evangelicals there is no such occasion, and no such demonstration is desired. The teachings of Jesus lay great emphasis on the secret and personal side of religion; and while great public assemblies have their value, in the way of making an impression on the public, the much more effective impression of the daily life and character of the true Christian depends on that secret and personal spiritual growth. Such a gathering as that in Vienna has its dangers. Too much reliance may be placed on its annual repetition to keep up the loyalty and attachment of Roman Catholics. Mere numbers and the enthusiasm of a procession do not increase spiritual strength. And the saddest part of all is the idolatrous veneration paid to the host, as the very centre of the whole Congress. Such a materialistic conception of worship is most misleading and most untrue to the spirit of Christ.

A recent article in the *Outlook* attempted to explain the ethics of *harakiri* from the Japanese standpoint. It represented suicide as justifiable, to them, as an evidence of patriotism, and as equally laudable with the action of soldiers who volunteer for some duty that means certain death. A tragic illustration of this Japanese trait is the suicide of Gen. Nogi, the conqueror of Port Arthur, on the occasion of the funeral of his Emperor. Unwilling that the latter should go out into the unknown unattended, he took this method of showing his patriotic devotion. St. Paul said, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy." But St. Paul did not go to Jerusalem to commit suicide. He took every proper precaution to guard his own life, that he might the longer serve his living Master. When the Japanese come to realize the sacredness of the gift of life, they will be the less willing to take on themselves the fearful responsibility of ending it. *Leslie's* for Sep. 5th has a photograph of Gen. Nogi and other army officers praying for the dying Emperor at a Buddhist shrine in Tokio.

There is unfortunately too much sad truth in the article quoted in this issue with reference to the plight of education among Moslem women and girls in this country. For the few girls' schools they have, there are not sufficient teachers; and very few of the available teachers have any idea of correct methods of teaching. And after all, what has a well-educated Moslem girl to look forward to, in the majority of Moslem homes? There are fortunately some shining and happy exceptions, especially in cities where foreign influence is strong. True home life and conjugal affection are not unknown. But for the most part, despite the poets with their rose-gardens and their nightingales, the writer of the article quoted is correct in his delineation, and life for the average Moslem woman is mainly crags and rocks and very dry trees. It is therefore a joy to see an increasing number of Moslem girls in our American schools and colleges; for the one hope for them seems to be in the inculcation of the spirit and love of Christ, which has elevated the position of woman wherever it has had a chance.

ZIONIST COMMITTEE CONFERS.

Two weeks ago the Central Committee of the International Zionist Organization gathered in Berlin, about 70 delegates being present. According to the report of the Executive Committee, the colonizing work in Palestine has been conducted in thorough accord with the laws of the Ottoman Government, the authorities in Constantinople have been systematically informed of the aims and principles of the movement. Dr. V. Jacobson, manager of the Anglo-Levantine Banking Company in Constantinople, expressed the belief that the present political crisis in Turkey would be followed by a period of real constitutional development which would favor the progress of Zionist endeavors, and that ultimately Turkish statesmen would realize that the accomplishment of Zionist aims would considerably further the interests of the Ottoman Empire. What Turkey needed most for its economic advancement, he said, was an adequate labor force to cultivate the 90% of its land that lay fallow; and the best material for this purpose was the Jewish people. Zionists were not engaged in any political intrigues, nor was their work under the control of any Turkish party or newspaper, nor of any foreign Power. They abstained from participation in the conflicts of Turkish parties, while desiring the uninterrupted development of constitutional liberty in the Empire. The importance of securing British sympathy and support was emphasized at this meeting. The Jewish Colonial Trust and Jewish National Fund are registered as English companies, doing business in Palestine.

The next International Congress of Zionists is appointed for Vienna, in August, 1913.

Rev. and Mrs. F. W. March, of Beirut, on their return from furlough, passed through Constantinople. They visited Mr. and Mrs. S. Anderson, of Robert College.

WORLD'S S. S. CONVENTION, ZURICH, 1913.

Six Special Commissions.

Among the strong features of the program of the Zurich Convention none will command greater attention than the Six Special Commissions (each to be made up of from twelve to fifteen persons) which have been appointed as follows:

- Commission No. 1—Continental Europe.
- Commission No. 2—South Africa.
- Commission No. 3—India and Malaysia.
- Commission No. 4—The Orient (comprising Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines and Hawaii).
- Commission No. 5—Latin America.
- Commission No. 6—Mohammedan Lands.

These Commissions are making a careful investigation, and will report at Zurich on the three following points:

1. The condition and extent of Sunday School work.
2. The needs and opportunities of the field in a Sunday School way.
3. How the World's Sunday School Association can be of assistance.

The recommendations of these Commissions will be of immense help to the Executive Committee in outlining a program of work for the Triennium following the Zurich Convention.

Exhibit

Under the direction of Mr. Hugh Cork, an exhaustive educational Sunday School Exhibit will be conveniently placed in the Convention Hall, so that the delegates may have every opportunity to study not only the latest methods and developments of Sunday School work, but it will give them a chance to study the extent and condition of Sunday School work in all parts of the world.

Music

The music of the Convention will be in charge of Dr. A. J. Bucher, a native of Zurich, and an artist of rare ability. The program which he has planned will include a special concert by the Symphony Orchestra in Zurich, a large chorus of Swiss singers, native yodlers of the best talent, and a hearty participation by the Convention itself in the songs that have stirred the Christian blood of the world for centuries.

Conferences and Special Gatherings

As it has been proven that no part of a Convention is more helpful than its conferences, the afternoons in Zurich (excepting Saturday and Sunday) have been set aside by the Program Committee for Conferences, Denominational Rallies, Sectional Gatherings, Missionary, and other special meetings, which will be not only of intense interest to the delegates present, but of immense profit as well. It is hoped that in this way every need of the delegates will be met, and that they will thus be able to go home to their fields of labor filled with encouragement, enthusiasm and new strength. Later announcement will be made as to the regular sessions of the Convention, and the program in general.

Special Information to Delegates

For all who desire to attend the Zurich Convention from North America, it will be well to send the necessary deposit of \$ 10.00 to the Chairman of the Transportation Committee (Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, 85 Broad St., Boston, Mass.) without delay. This will provide not only for suitable reservations on shipboard, but will insure proper accommodations in Zurich, which is an item of great importance. Nearly 400 reservations are already made, and it is none too early to be enrolled for the trip. The next step is to get into touch with the State or Provincial General Secretary, and be nominated by him to the World's Executive Committee, as a delegate. If the General Secretary's name and address are not known, the Headquarters Offices of the World's Association will be glad to furnish the information.

All who reside outside of North America, should at once enroll with the Secretary of their National or District Organization, and thus get into communication with the World's Executive Committee, in the same manner as for North America. In case there is no such organization, or the organization is not known, the Headquarters Office of the World's Association will be glad to furnish the needed information as to how to proceed further. All in the Ottoman Empire who desire to attend are requested to communicate as soon as possible with Rev. J. P. McNaughton, Baghtchedjik.

All credentials will be issued by the Chairman of the World's Executive Committee, and will be distributed in the early spring of 1913, from the offices of the General Secretaries, as follows:

Marion Lawrance, 1416 Mallery Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

Rev. Carey Bonner, 56 Old Bailey, London, E. C., England.

The offices of the World's Association will be pleased to answer inquiries at any time from prospective delegates, or others who desire information concerning the various Departments of the World's field and work.

On the Roof of Switzerland

There is no place which the traveler looks forward to with keener interest than a trip through the snow-covered Alps, during the warm days of summer. Switzerland, with its emerald lakes, its rushing streams, its blue sky, and the grandeur of its mountain scenery, together with its quaint villages and sturdy citizens, presents to the traveler a golden opportunity for enjoyment. All of these things, however, are but the "setting" for the Convention, and the more precious experience which will come in the lives of the workers, through the carrying out of the Convention Theme, which is "The Sunday School and the Great Commission," will carry its blessing through all the years to come.

WEST MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the West Memorial Hospital at Sivas for the year July 1st, 1911, to June 30th, 1912, has just been issued from the press of Nerso and Sirabian, Marsovan. Dr. Clark reports that the work has been larger than ever before,

and the confidence of the people is being gained. The government has not only sent several patients to the hospital, but has also paid their expenses there. Several of the Protestant churches have contributed toward the support of the work; and self-support is rapidly being attained.

During the year 2001 different patients have attended the clinic for examination and prescription, 1580 of them being Armenians and 382 Turks. About 300 others were seen in other towns and villages, and some 600 bedside visits made in Sivas city. In the dispensary department, 3073 dressings and treatments were done. Prescriptions filled and drug sales numbered 3886. In-patients in the hospital numbered 253, of whom 192 were Armenians, 52 Turks, 7 Greeks. 256 operations were performed, of which 200 were under anaesthesia. To have been able to carry on all this work at a total expenditure, including salaries of assistant physicians, nurses, druggists and all except the salary of the physician in charge, of only Lt. 864.32, or \$3,803, is a remarkable proof of financial care and efficiency. A gift of \$4,000 from Mrs. L. Bartlett of West Brattleboro, Vt., is reported, which will be used for the securing of a commodious building for the work.

The staff of the institution consists of an American physician, a native assistant physician, a foreign nurse, five native nurses, a pharmacist, an assistant pharmacist, an orderly, a cook and a washerwoman. A weekly Bible class for all the workers is held, and daily prayers are conducted in the wards.

Bible talks are given, often with the aid of a reflectroscope. The girls of the Boarding School conduct a song service each Sunday, and the Sivas Bible woman visits the women to talk and read with them daily. Mr. Holbrook's phonograph has several times served to while away the long hours of the evening.

The report closes with a detailed statement of the various operations, showing that of the 258 operations, only nine were followed by death.

Dr. Henry S. West, for whom the hospital is named, was the missionary physician in Sivas from 1858 to 1876; and the influence and results of his work there have been among the most noteworthy in the annals of medical work in Turkey.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The usual hand-kissing ceremony on the occasion of Bairam took place in the great throne-room of the Dolma Baghche Palace last Friday afternoon. Among the foreigners present were the American, French, Russian and Persian ambassadors and the British chargé d'affaires.

The congress of the Union and Progress Committee, or Party, as it is hereafter to be called, came to an end on Wednesday last, having elected a central committee of twenty members, of which Prince Said Halim Pasha is general secretary.

The Turkish daily *Senin* having been suspended by court-martial, has been metamorphosed into the *Hakk*.

The English High School for Boys opens tomorrow in its new quarters in Nishantash.

It is announced that a historical museum will be founded within the walls of Mohammed's Castle at Roumeli Hissar.

According to its promise, the Government ended the reign of martial law in the city the day after Bairam closed.

The King of England sent a message of felicitation to the Sultan on the occasion of Bairam; Sir Edward Grey sent a similar despatch to Kiamil Pasha, President of the Council of State.

THE PROVINCES.

The *Missionary Herald* for September contains articles by Miss Nina E. Rice, of Sivas, on An Orchestra Concert in Turkey, and by G. Sherwood Eddy on Among Balkan Students.

Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Constantinople at 1:30 a.m. on Saturday last. Very little damage was done here; but the hapless villages of Myriophyton, Sharkeuy, Ganos, Avdimion and others along the Marmora have again been devastated; whatever old houses had withstood the previous shocks have now been thrown down, together with many just rebuilt. Two deaths and many injuries are reported.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. O. J. Hardin of Suk el Gharb, Syria, have been spending some days with their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Post of Robert College, on their way back from a furlough in America.

Russia seemed to be the favorite vacation place for *Orient* readers this summer. Among those who spent at least a portion of their vacation in Russia, were Dr. and Mrs. Bowen, of the Bible Society; Miss Dodd and Miss Burns, of Scutari; Miss Moore, of Arnaoutkeuy; Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown, Messrs. S. Anderson, Lewis, Gibbons, Tuysizian, Teherehian, Scott, Pockman, Black, Schwartz and Dorizas of Robert College; and Rev. E. A. Yarrow, of Van. Most of the gentlemen above-mentioned were en route to the Olympic Games in Stockholm. Messrs. Scott, Pockman, Black and Schwartz visited Mr. Johnson, a tutor of Robert College last year, at Mesnali, Norway. Messrs. S. Anderson, Lewis and Tuysizian continued their journey as far as Scotland.

Rev. James Riggs Brewster, under appointment as a missionary to Smyrna, sails from New York for Patras Sept. 18th on his way to his post.

Prof. A. G. Sivaslian, Ph.D., of Anatolia College, passed through the capital with his wife last week on their return to Marsovan after a year's vacation in America.

Roupen Eff. Rakoubian, of the Sivas Normal School who has been spending three years at Teachers' College, Columbia University, studying pedagogy etc., passed through the capital last week, returning to his post.

Rev. H. T. Perry, D.D., and Mrs. Perry and Miss Fowle left here last Wednesday, returning to Sivas.

Miss Mary H. Steen, of Philadelphia, arrived the day before yesterday in Constantinople, and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Riggs.

Rev. A. C. Ryan and family arrived last Wednesday from Talas and are living in Gedik Pasha. With them came Miss Unger of Hadjin, on her way to Rome for special study.

OTHER LANDS.

Great floods on the upper Wen-chau river, in China, have caused the death of some 30,000 persons.

The Maine elections have resulted in a Republican victory, which further complicates the national prospects for November.

Major-General Sir William Green, one of the veterans of the Crimean war, who held several Turkish as well as British medals, died last week Monday in his 90th year.

Gen. Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur, committed suicide with his wife in Tokio as the funeral of the late Emperor Mutsuhito was going on, last week.

The new Pasitch cabinet in Servia seems to be a very strong one. Mr. Pasitch has had previous experience as Prime Minister.

A telegram from Port Said announces that the British cruiser "Talbot" has run aground in the Suez Canal.

Former Ambassador Oscar S. Straus is the candidate of the Progressive party for Governor of New York.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

Splendid Service

All over the World



These outfits have proved their superior convenience and reliability in the world's mission fields. Ideal station outfit, No. 254 (as illustrated). Approx. price in London, 75/0. Obtainable of all Pharmacists.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
NEW YORK MONTEAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES
No. 423 All Rights Reserved

LIGHTRUNNING VISIBLE

YOST,

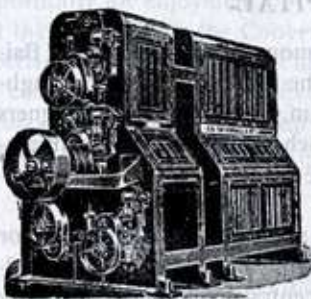
in TURKISH

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.

THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKU, 21, Muhurdar Djiatessi.

Branches:

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.

Men's Fashionable Clothes

MADE TO ORDER.

**Business Suits, Outing Suits, Evening Dress,
Light Overcoats.**

WE HAVE JUST PUT IN A FULL LINE OF

SPRING &
SUMMER
UITINGS

**Newest fashions in clothing for
WARM-WEATHER COMFORT.**

**You may pay less elsewhere,
BUT HERE**

You get the worth of your money.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han
STAMBOUL.

Three minutes from
the Bible House.

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.

**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:—

CARPATIA	(13,600	•)	Oct.	2nd.
SAXONIA	(14,220	•)	•	16th.
PANNONIA	(10,000	•)	•	23rd.
IVERNIA	(14,066	•)	Nov.	6th.
CARPATIA	(13,600	•)	•	20th.
LACONIA	(20,000	•)	Dec.	4th.
PANNONIA	(10,000	•)	•	13rd.
FRANCONIA	(20,000	•)	•	25th.

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. Tchili Rihtim Han, Galata

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

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.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

BREMEN

BREMEN—NEW YORK twice a week direct or via SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

Combined tickets

PARIS—CHERBOURG and LONDON—SOUTHAMPTON

Regular departures from Bremen to **Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, Canada, Cuba, Brazil, La Plata River, Australia and East-Asia.**

Departures from **Genoa to New York.**

MARSEILLES-NAPLES-ALEXANDRIA,

VENICE-ALEXANDRIA, etc. etc.

For further particulars apply to the General Agent

M. MEWES.

Galata, Moumhané, Rue Charab Iskelessi, N° 7 & 9.

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.

« ذی اوربہ نت » فتحاتیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.
مدیر مسئول صوبیل ق. هاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.