

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 43

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28, 1914.

Price, One Piastre

STILL HARD AT IT.

The third month of the great war has passed, and the forces are still desperately struggling for the mastery, with no let-up anywhere along the lines. From the North Sea at Ostend till the Swiss frontier, and from the region of the Baltic almost without a break clear to the boundaries of Roumania, the two giants are grappling with each other. The results of this past week's fighting are no more decisive than before, though everyone expects something very important to happen soon.

On the western front, the Germans have been making desperate effort to turn the left flank of the Allies in Belgium; after occupying Ostend and Blankenberg, on the North Sea, they have been attacking Nieuport, between Ostend and Dunkerque, as well as Dixmuiden, some eight miles inland from there toward Ypres. For six days or more the fighting has gone on with no decisive result so far. The French, English and Belgians hold Rousselaere, ten miles northeast of Ypres, which has been taken and retaken several times in a week. British monitors and other craft have aided the Allies by bombarding the German positions near the sea. This has led to counter-attacks by some German submarines and torpedo-craft, the net result of which seems to have been the sinking of one German submarine near the Dutch coast by the British destroyer "Badger." The Germans at one point near Ypres made 500 British troops prisoners. Among the prisoners taken this week are recorded the capture of Prince Maximilian of Hesse by the British, the Count of Schwerin, nephew of the Kaiser, by the French, and the Duke Braunschweig, son-in-law of the Kaiser, by the Russians. The Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont is reported as killed in action in northern France. He is described as the brother of the Queen of Holland. Waldeck-Pyrmont is a principality in Northern Germany. On the North Sea, the German cruiser "Ophelia," flying the Red Cross flag, is reported as captured and brought into Yarmouth by a British cruiser because she had a wireless apparatus on board. A Constantinople Agency telegram from London announces that the British torpedo-gunboat "Dryad," 1,000 tons, launched in 1893, has gone ashore on the north coast of Scotland, the crew being saved.

Along the line from Arras through Noyon and Craonne to Verdun, neither side has made any great progress. An Agence Ottomane telegram from Rome says on the 23rd that the Germans think Verdun will fall within a week. At Flirey between St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson, the German commander suggested to the French an armistice for the burial

of the dead, but the latter refused and continued the fight. Considerable fighting is reported in the vicinity of Altkirch, where the French still occupy several positions in German territory. The German effort seems to be clear them out and make ready for the attack on Belfort.

Count von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, who is credited with being the one who planned out the whole German campaign, is reported ill with liver complaint; his place is being provisionally filled by General von Falkenheim, Minister of War.

On the eastern battle front, to the north there has been very little to record. The Germans claim to be advancing toward Augustowo again. Most of the fighting has been in Russian Poland, where the Germans had made a furious attempt to capture Warsaw, and were within a short distance of that city before the Russians rallied and drove them backwards. They had Sochaczew, about thirty miles west of Warsaw, and were at Gora Kalvaryja, north of the Pilica River, a branch of the Vistula, 25 miles south of Warsaw. But the Russians have recaptured Sochaczew, Lowicz, Skierniec, and Rawa, and have driven the Germans back south of the Pilica, to the region of Radom, where the latter are stubbornly resisting. At Lowicz the Russians claim to have captured the automobile of the King of Saxony, in which was his Grand Equerry. From the Pilica River along the west bank of the Vistula and of the San, the battle has been continuous and desperate, and both sides tell of large captures of prisoners. The Austrians have driven back the Russians in the Carpathians, and in Bukovina they have reoccupied Czernowitch, from which town the Russians had withdrawn their troops to strengthen their lines in Poland. At several places the Russians have turned and captured thousands of their pursuers, notably in the vicinity of Przemysl.

In Bosnia, the Austrians have succeeded by a counter-move toward the Sanjak in drawing off the Montenegrin forces from the region of Serajevo. The Montenegrins defeated the Austrians and drove them back, but at the cost of their advance towards the Bosnian capital. The Servians also retreated to a point west of Vishegrad. On the Save River the Austrians attacked the Servian positions but were repulsed. In the attack the Austrian monitor "Temes" took part, but struck a mine and sank.

Over in the Far East, according to the German telegrams both the British battleship "Triumph" and the German gunboat "Jaguar" were damaged in a bombardment of Tsing-tau. It is further reported that the Japanese warship previously reported as sunk was the "Takachiho," a vessel of 3,700 tons thirty years old, and off the active list.

MISS MYRA A. PROCTOR.

Miss Proctor was the first single woman appointed to the Central Turkey Mission. She arrived in Aintab fifty-five years ago. With her coming, a new era was begun in that Mission, for she set herself toward the education of women in Turkey, with the same spirit that had actuated Mary Lyon, at whose feet she sat.

The establishing of the Girls' Seminary in Aintab was her first work, and the subsequent success of that institution had its source in the ideals built into it by its founder. With this beginning, the entire status of women in that part of the Empire, at least, was changed. Looking back to that time one can hardly imagine the difference. It is unusual to find a woman now, that cannot at least read, but it was to Miss Proctor that the father to whom she had made an urgent request that his young daughter should be permitted to come to school, made answer, with the words since become historic, that when a donkey learned to read, he would consider the matter. But her quiet, gentle, persistent efforts won over to her point of view some fathers, and in time a class of young women came out of the school, and in turn were established as teachers of other girls. Her efforts won the victory for women's education in that Mission.

Personally, I knew four of these women, early graduates, long since grandmothers. One of them is the wife of a Professor of Hebrew in the Marash Theological Seminary. Another is the wife of a village preacher in whose house I have often been a guest. The third became the wife of a business man in Marash. She was an active church worker and for a long time President of the Y.W.C.A. The children are pastors, teachers and business men. The fourth of these taught all her life in the Hadjin Home. Dying, she left her small savings to the Woman's Board. I have heard Mrs. Coffing say that if all of Miss Proctor's efforts had resulted only in the preparation of these four women, the outcome would have been a most abundant recompense. Each of these four women, as I knew them, had a dignity and poise of character unsurpassed by any of the subsequent graduates of the school. They had been so imbued with Miss Proctor's ideals and spirit, they carried her impress always. Three of these women are still living, honored grandmothers, and if these words fall under their eyes they will I am sure, heartily endorse them.

Miss Proctor's service in the field was not a long one measured by years, but it is unending in the ideals she implanted in the lives of her pupils. In the early eighties she suffered so severely from rheumatism that she was obliged to go home. But her interest never abated, as her ready pen testified. She had for an associate in the early part of her life here, Miss Shattuck, and it was a labor of love for her to write a short life of that beloved woman. Looking over her manuscript, one could hardly believe that it was composed by one whose body was racked by pain, and written by hands so cramped and distorted that holding

a pen seemed almost impossible. But her quiet determination overcame many an obstacle that might have daunted the stoutest of hearts.

Miss Proctor expected much from the women associated with her in the school, but as Principal she never insisted on her own particular methods. She indicated her expectations, and gave large liberty in the manner of producing results. She is no longer with us here, but her memory will live long in the hearts of those privileged to know her, and the forces she set in motion are producing results far beyond her expectations.

The Central Turkey Mission has been fortunate in its pioneer women, Miss Proctor, Miss Shattuck, and Mrs. Coffing. Very individual, very unlike, but all actuated by the same high motives. Self denying, self sacrificing, indefatigable and untiring. Surely much of the spiritual life of the women in that Mission had its source in them.

"Their works do live after them."

ETTA D. MARDEN

Miss Proctor was from Townsend, Mass., and sailed from Boston for Turkey June 14th, 1859, with four other missionaries, the only surviving one of whom is Rev. J. F. Clarke, D. D. of Sofia. Their bark arrived at Smyrna July 28th, and she immediately went on to Aintab, where she became the principal of the Female Seminary. This was opened in July, 1860, with eight pupils. By 1868 it had 31, and had graduated 28. Miss Proctor then took a short vacation in America, returning in September 1869. A primary school was also taken over, in which the girls of the Seminary had practical experience in teaching. Miss Proctor paid another brief visit to the United States in 1875, and after her return spent a good deal of time in touring in the Aintab, Adana and Kessab regions, working among the women with most happy results. In the spring of 1883, she was compelled by her health to return to America, where she has since lived. Despite her physical weakness, her facile pen was always at work, and she published several books, and was a frequent contributor to the *Missionary Herald*.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Oct. 29, 1893, Rev. J. Y. Leonard, Marsovan, died.
- > 1898, Kaiser Wilhelm visits Jerusalem.
 - > 30, 1863, King George I. of Greece arrives in Athens.
 - > 1912, Thasos Island taken by Greeks.
 - > 1914, Kourban Bairam begins; four days' feast.
 - > 31, 1912, Battle of Lüle Bourgas.
 - > 1912, Ipek taken by Montenegrins.
 - > 1912, Prisrend taken by Servians.
- Nov. 1, 1894, Nicholas II. succeeds to the Russian throne.
- > 3, 1839, Hatti Sherif of Gülhané issued.
 - > 1844, Sultan Mehmed Reshad V. born.
 - > 1906, Rev. W. K. Eddy, Sidon, died.
 - > 1912, Preveza taken by Greeks.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF BOURDOUR.

Bourdour is a city in the Konia Vilayet, at a distance of 100 kilometres from the port of Adalia. It is surrounded with bare mountains; in spite of this the city is very pretty, because there are rose gardens and vineyards all around it. On the north-west there is the Bourdour Lake, which is at an hour's distance; its width is 9 miles and its length 36. The water contains arsenic, so no fish live in it, and there are no salt marshes, such as we read of in some newspapers.

The city has grown famous in the last ten years for its opium, attar of rose, and carpets. There are five carpet factories; the largest is that of the English Oriental Carpet Manufacturers.

The population was 26,200; 22,000 Turks, 3,000 Greeks and 1,200 Armenians. There were 18 mosques, 3 Orthodox churches, 1 Gregorian and 1 Protestant church. There are many Turkish schools, one of which is half *Idadié*. Greeks and Armenians have their own schools for boys and girls and Kindergartens as well. The American Board has a house, which contains the church and the schools of the Armenian and Greek departments. Most of the houses were built of brick with flat roofs.

The winter is very severe and lasts about six months. The inhabitants provide eatables for the whole year in the month of September; then the houses are full of pekmez, boulgour, salted meat, flour, dried fruits and vegetables, and all the necessities.

The people are as a whole very poor and most of the families earn their daily bread by working on carpets, even children of 5 and 6 years old. But these factories have been closed during the last few months of war. The prices of opium and attar of rose were very low so that the merchants couldn't sell their stock. For three months the shops were closed, because of the severe boycott against the Christians.

In the midst of all these calamities on the 3rd of October at 12:30 night all the inhabitants awoke at a terrible earthquake, which lasted about 30 to 40 seconds. Everybody rushed out terror-stricken to the gardens in night gowns and barefooted, stepping on ruins and broken glass. The atmosphere was full of dust, so that one could hardly see a yard ahead. After a few minutes plaintive cries were heard, mothers calling for their children, children for their parents, sisters for their brothers, brothers for their sisters, and friends for friends.

The morning light showed how great the calamity was. All the Turkish, Armenian and Greek quarters were ruined, except a few houses, about 200, which need repairing badly, including the American Mission house. All the churches, mosques, schools, ovens, shops, baths, and the city clock tower which was 20 metres high, were destroyed. About 3,000 Turks, 45 Greeks and 7 Armenians were killed, and the rest are living in panic under tents without provisions of food, clothing or fuel.

This is the 14th day and the earthquakes and roaring

sounds are still continuing night and day. During these days we have had strong winds and rain. All the tents leaked, yet the unfortunate families were obliged to stay in their damp and muddy tents. Five children were born during this time, 3 boys and 2 girls. Doctors are afraid that some kind of epidemic will break out in the city and finish the work which the earthquake began.

Miles and miles of ground near the lake which used to contain rose gardens and fields has sunk down about 20 metres. A semicircular crack has opened at the foot of the mountains about the width of a metre, and other cracks are seen around the city. The springs are dry, the roads are spoiled, and the waters of wells are diminished.

A large body of water gushed out from a village which is at an hour's distance to the north of the city, and drowned cows in the stables, but after a short time it stopped again. Some villages around Bourdour and Sparta are reported to be wholly destroyed.

The lives of our Protestant congregation are safe, but materially they have had great losses. All of them have lost their houses except one family. Some of them have lost their rose gardens and fields, too, near the lake. People are leaving the city as fast as they can.

The future misery of the inhabitants, without houses or comforts of living, is very certain. Winter is coming. True, the government is doing all it can, but the help given amounts to nothing in comparison with the need. The government refuses direct help from foreigners, but personal help is allowable.

H. ARMAGHANIAN

Pastor of Bourdour.

Oct. 17, 1914.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT AINTAB.

Central Turkey College celebrated its Founders' Day October twelfth with a holiday and special exercises.

The feature of the program was papers and reports describing events and persons connected with the beginning of the College. Few colleges in Turkey have material for such an occasion, so varied and so rich in local color.

The first paper read was the report of the College Commission appointed in 1871 at Adana by the Cilicia Evangelical Union. The report was written in May, 1872, at Marash, by Rev. Avedis Constantian, and describes the initial steps looking to the location of the college at either Marash or Aintab, the trip of Rev. T. C. Trowbridge (afterwards the first president) in the midst of winter from Marash to Sivas to secure the services of Dr. West of Sivas for the projected medical school, the final decision of the Prudential Committee of the American Board to locate the college at Aintab, as the advantages of this location could not be gainsaid, although the sympathies of the committee were with Marash, the plans projected for the new institution by Dr. N. G. Clark, then secretary of the Board, and his emphatic statement that this is not meant to be a foreign college, but a native institution, to be financed as might be necessary from

abroad until it was well established, and ultimately to be conducted by the people of Turkey.

The second paper was a report of the formal opening and first public exercises of the college. They were held in the summer of 1878, following the official recognition of the college by the Turkish government in January of that year. On account of this recognition, the governor of Aintab was present, with many other officials and influential Mohammedans. Prominent on the platform was Haji Ta'a Effendi, who had given the college its beautiful site. He was an elderly man, with white beard, kindly face and large frame. In the presence of a company numbering six hundred people, classes of students were examined as to their proficiency in geography, algebra, geometry, physics and chemistry. Professor Bezjian performed chemical experiments, exploded gases and gave a demonstration of electricity, while the audience sat spellbound. Pastor Markaryan of the Aleppo church made an address, with a decidedly modern ring, on the necessity for unity among the different races in Turkey. He said that Turkey should not look to Europe for its civilization, but to such colleges, and that the bane of Turkey was bigotry, which should be lost in common and united effort. He closed with a moving appeal for such union, which was applauded vigorously by Moslem and Christian alike.

Selections were read, also, from the biography of one of the laymen of Aintab who was most influential in securing the funds necessary for the locating of the college at Aintab, Adour Agha Niziblian. The turning point in the campaign is said to have been when he and his partner in business pledged to the future college Lt. 400, or one-fourth of the entire amount that was given by the people of Aintab. The total gift was 160,000 piasters, and was said at the time to be the equivalent of \$60,000, using the prevalent scale of wages as a basis. It should be remembered that this happened in a city of 40,000 in the interior of Turkey more than forty years ago, the last instalment being paid over in cash on December 3, 1874, two years before the opening of the college in 1876.

A congratulatory telegram was received from the Alumni Association at Marash.

During the year since October 11, 1913, five men whose names are closely connected with the college have passed away. Mr. Elbridge Torrey of Boston was for several years chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. E. P. Platt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had visited the college, and was chairman of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death. Mr. Frank A. Day of Newton, Mass., retired from membership on the Board only three or four years before his death. Mr. Sarkis G. Telfeyan had a warm interest in the work of the college, which has been shown in his recent bequest. Rev. C. H. Daniels, D.D., late of Wellesley, Mass., was for many years secretary of the Board of Trustees, and for a short time its chairman, and gave to the college most liberally of his time and thought.

JOHN E. MERRILL.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

October 26, 1914.

Not only do the students in Art and Archaeology have frequent opportunities to visit the Imperial Museum and see the treasures of art gathered there, but the College itself has now, because of its increased space, become the proud possessor of an embryo museum of its own. A number of collections—of ancient glass, coins, vases, and various antiquities, and also of textile fabrics of the Near East,—which were made during the years in Scutari, are now for the first time adequately housed and arranged, so that they can be used by the classes.

This last week H. E. Shükri Bey, the Minister of Public Instruction, came with the American Ambassador to visit the College and was specially interested in that part of the Museum which is to contain objects that will illustrate the growth and development of Education in the Turkish Empire. One of our Trustees has given a sum of money to be used in making such a collection, and Mahmoud Bey, of the Ministry of Public Instruction, has not only most kindly offered his help in finding and purchasing such objects, but has already spent much time in looking for them and in obtaining what we have.

Our library also in our new quarters is of far greater use than it ever could be before. We have now a regular librarian arranging and caring for the books, and a reading-room where reference books are in constant use, where books, in literature and philosophy, history and other subjects are arranged on reserve shelves and references marked for the students' immediate use.

Indeed, even with the restrictions of present conditions, a larger life is possible for our students than ever before, and we look forward to the future for the development of many plans that will broaden still more the opportunities and life of the College.

The interest of the Government in our College is shown by the fact that nine students are now supported by the Government, two coming in this year on competitive examination with other students.

The officers of the Self Government Association are somewhat changed, the student body having selected new members to fill the places of absent ones. The President is Miss Semiha Vahmik, Vice President, Miss Angela Cavadias, and the Executive Committee, Miss Olga Farkouh, Miss Safié Ali, Miss Natalie Sevrides, Miss Anahid Sarafian, Miss Stoyanka Ivanova. I. F. D.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Nov. 1st, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.
 CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Member of Faculty.

THE ORIENT

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

Subscription Price :-

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

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

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

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

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

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

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. | OCTOBER 28, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

It is three months today since Austria declared war on Servia. A glance at the map of Europe will show some of the results of the three months' fighting, though only a few. It cannot show the dead, wounded, sick, and captured. It cannot show the commercial depression and stoppage of business of all sorts. It cannot show the rancor and hatred stirred up both by the actual strife and by the campaign of lies whose venom disgraces both sides of this awful conflict. Nor does it show the devastated homes, the heartsick widows and hopeless orphans in all the warring countries.

It is also discouraging to note that the record of these three months shows so little actual definite result, and fails to indicate clearly what and when the end will be. Each side takes courage from the results actually reached, and sincerely thinks that victory will ultimately be on their side. But what can be seen by a neutral is rather the devastation of certain areas and the march and counter-march of armies which win today and lose tomorrow. While the Germans have overrun Belgium and northeastern France, Russia has overrun Galicia; and while Germany and Austria are fighting in Poland, Russia is invading East Prussia. A week ago it was estimated by some of the papers that already the war had cost ninety thousand million francs up to the middle of October. That means \$ 18,000,000,000 in seventy-five days, or nearly \$ 250,000,000 per day. It seems almost incredible. It is five times as much as the estimate we printed a month before. Be the figures what they may, the far more serious loss is in the young men of all these countries, who will never return to their firesides, to take up the burden of the next generation. The destructiveness of modern warfare, where for ten days or two weeks at a time enormous masses of men are exposed to the withering fire of the modern engines of destruction, is felt after the war is over, and the business of life and of living must be undertaken by persons physically unfit to do so.

The sadness of this prolonged conflict calls for renewed and united prayer to the Father of us all, that grace may be vouchsafed for the sustaining of these crushing burdens, and that the issue may be hastened for the sake of His elect. Nobody wants peace merely for the sake of peace, unless it is to be a lasting and decisive peace. When this war is over, it ought to be utterly inconceivable for any nation to go to war again. The really Christian forces of the world should strain every nerve to make it so.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS.

With the October number this quarterly completes its third year of public service. It has immediately assumed and has maintained the very first position as an interpreter of the science of missions, and as an exchange for views from experienced men and women on the methods and results of Christian work the world around. The editor, Mr. J. H. Oldham, who writes the leading article in this number, on The War and Missions, is to be congratulated on the high standard the quarterly has attained. In the current number, Dr. Zwemer, editor of *The Moslem World*, discusses The Present Attitude of Educated Moslems Towards Jesus Christ and the Scriptures, showing a growing spirit of investigation and tolerance. Miss G. A. Gollock, Assistant Editor of the magazine, in Problems of Cooperation and Method, takes most of her illustrations from India and China; but the conditions appear to be characteristic of this Empire as well. Dr. Joh. Warneck, of the Rhenish Missionary Society, contributes a valuable discussion of Vestiges of Heathenism Within the Church in the Mission Field. Dr. S. K. Datta, Professor of Biology in the Forman Christian College, gives most interesting facts from the census of 1911 in India showing the causes of the expansion or retrogression of religions in that country. The showing of Mr. Walter B. Sloan, of the China Inland Mission, as to The Influence of the Keswick Convention on Missionary Work, is very flattering and positive. Professor E. D. Burton's study of The Findings of the Continuation Committee Conferences in Asia on Education are valuable, and will repay careful investigation by all engaged in educational work in Turkey as well as elsewhere. Another contribution to the series on Industrial Training in Africa is the paper by Rev. A. W. Wilkie, of Calabar, in collaboration with Rev. J. K. MacGregor of the same region. A retired British merchant, Mr. Sidney J. W. Clark, who has made a personal investigation of conditions in many foreign fields, strikes a warning note in his article on Is Foreign Mission Work out of Balance? Among the books reviewed, Dr. Eugene Stock treats appreciatively of the new Atlas Hierarchicus, an authoritative account of the work of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world. Rev. Andrew Murray, D. D., of South Africa gives a Call to Prayer on Behalf of Missionaries. The *Review* should have a place in every mission station and institution in the English speaking world.

SONNETS TO MR. AND MRS. PANARETOFF.

[We are certain that our many readers who know the new Bulgarian Minister to Washington and his wife will be glad to have in their possession a copy of the sonnets dedicated to them and read at the dinner given in their honor last week by the College Club of Robert College. —Ed.]

TO THE MINISTER.

Were we to choose that part in life we'd play
And walk forth boldly hand in hand with God,
Seeking to use the powers of mind for good,
To make earth heaven through paths whereon we stray,
For us there might not open a surer way
By which to reach that unseen high abode
Of man's sky-eager hopes, casting the load
Of earth's infirmities, than yours to-day.
As wakes a soldier from a dream to arms;
As beats a heart when first it harbors love;
As falls a torrent from a fleecy cloud;
So from a teacher's ease at war's alarms
You'll panoplied go forth strong minds to move
For peace: in wars to rouse a peace-cry loud.

TO THE TEACHER.

Wisdom leads on through baffling divers ways,
Whereof all travelers their choice must make,
Hoping some good to find or ill forsake,
Lest haply foul they speed ere half their days.
Blinded, we follow wisdom for men's praise,
And oft, like craven princes, we mistake
Retreat for wisdom: fountains cool to slake
Ambition's thirst we seek through wisdom's maze.
Soon comes that fatal lifting of the cloud
That in a gray oblivion veiled the peak
Towards which with yearning hopes and progress proud
We've pressed, and lo! we find it bare and bleak.
But you, our colleague, chose God's wisdom; plowed
A surer course: its praise thy king did speak.

TO HIS LADY.

In hours well spent with thee, dear friend, we've known
The beauty of the mind. What grace may win
Was yours; and shafts of wit that seen
In memory still speed fair, but gently thrown
Have struck no victim whom thou wouldst disown
Beyond the pale of friends: and all within
Have shared a rare captivity. Thy kin
Of heart we've followed where thy darts have flown.
Thou leav'st an aureole memory in our minds,
Like the rich silvery light that tracks the moon,
Cloud-hidden o'er some distant lake; or winds
That gently follow where a bird has flown;
Or that deep sacred harmony that finds
An echo in the soul, when choirs have done.

A THOUGHT AT PARTING.

When in red evening on a far gray hill
The light of day through deepening shadow falls,
What the slow peasant his loved mountain calls
Becomes a Sinai fired at God's great will,
Bidding the soul climb mountains higher still.
So now when purple glow of honor falls
On you, loved neighbors, summoned from our halls,
Bright-hued you stand, transfigured on love's hill.
And shall we now, like peasant, but adore
Where late we loved? You would not have it so:
In love you'll hale us to that distant shore
Where we in love must follow. Honor's glow
Makes only dearer those fair forms of yore.
Our fondest thoughts, and God's peace with you go.
E. B. WATSON.

THE REGENERATION
OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

[Under this title an article by a Gregorian named Raphael Melik-Atamian, which appeared not long since in the *Louis*, published in Van, has been copied with strong words of approval in the *Dadjar*, the recognized organ of the Gregorian church at the Capital; it has also been translated and published in the *Rahnüma*.]

In recent years the unenviable condition of our church and her absolute need of improvement have occupied the attention of many and become one of the questions of the day. Both ecclesiastics and laymen have spoken and written on this subject; they have proposed various plans and means of improvement. These plans have centered around the services, the polity, the rites and ceremonies of the Armenian church. We are persuaded that the Armenian church imperatively needs reformation along these lines; that is the demand of the times and it should be solved at once. The time has come for the supreme spiritual authorities of the Armenian church to turn their serious attention to this subject and to labor without delay to find the means for making possible in the near future the regeneration of the church.

In the early and mediæval centuries the Armenian church was living and active; it had its national ecclesiastical councils, and continually advancing according to the demands of the time, underwent change and reformation. It is only during the last 5 or 6 centuries that the Armenian church has been condemned to inactivity and petrification by unfavorable political and other conditions. During this period we do not see in the history of our church, national church councils, vitality or movement.

But now the time has arrived for our church to burst the bands of inactivity, renew her spirit and life and serve the high purposes which she served long centuries ago. The Armenian church must vivify her suffering flock, must develop moral and spiritual life in the Armenian people and guide them to salvation, by the light of the Gospel and the way of truth.

Therefore the Armenian church must be revived, must be born again. But is it enough for this purpose merely to introduce changes in the services, the rites and ceremonies of the church? Decidedly, no! We are, not opposed to that kind of change, indeed we are entirely convinced that they are absolutely necessary, because in her present state, the church does not in any way give satisfaction to the needs of the heart and spirit of a true believer. But we are also convinced that by this means the trouble will not be completely remedied, for that will be merely an external remedy which can only soften and lighten the trouble a little, but never cure it radically.

The real trouble with our church is not in that direction; it is much more deeply concealed: our church has lost its vitality, spiritual life has ceased to exist in it. It is necessary to revivify, to impart new life to it; our church must be born again. But this can never be brought about by mere external changes. The church must be changed from within. What do we understand by the church? The church, in the real meaning of the word, signifies a company of believers in Christ, a community of true believers. Taking it in this sense, how can the church be brought to life again? It can be born again, when the members of that church are born again, when every single one of them is changed in heart and spirit. When the members of the community composing the church are changed from within, the church also will be changed. Hence our church, before everything else, must give attention to the spiritual renewal of its members; this must be the chief object of its care. But under its present organisation, it does not lead its flock in this direction. Our church has become a formal and ritualistic church; it has lost the kernel and kept only the shell; there is no true Christian life in it and no anxiety or care about such life; it has kept only rites and ceremonies with exactitude, thinking that in these is its essential calling. But the church must care for the spiritual nurture of its flock; the living word, the word of God, must sound continually in the churches, and this word must sound forth from the mouths of ecclesiastics who have a true and living faith, whose word and preaching shall correspond with their life and work. We need truly sincere, devoted, spiritual leaders, inspired by the call of ministering the gospel of Christ; our people need true and living examples of Christian life; only true life produces life; a living example is the most eloquent sermon.

But in making such demands upon the churches, we ourselves must not remain indifferent. The work of the regeneration of the church is the work of the regeneration of us all; all of us must with sincerity put all our powers into this work. Whoever desires the regeneration of the Armenian church, must first of all begin with himself, he must first be changed, be born again, become a new man.

Thus then we have shown the place from which we must begin, and what the most important thing is for us to do.

A telegram from London announces the death of ex-President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico, in Spain last week.

ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

We have survived an unusually busy week in which were crowded the congratulatory dinner to Prof. and Mrs. Panaretoff on Tuesday evening; the Y. M. C. A. reception to new students and teachers on Wednesday afternoon; the dedication exercises for the Henrietta Washburn Hall on Friday afternoon; a song recital by Mrs. Wertheim and a reception to Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau introducing to us Shükri Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, both of which were held on Saturday afternoon, and the usual "social evening" for the college community on Saturday evening in the Henrietta Washburn Hall.

An account of the dinner to Prof. and Mrs. Panaretoff appeared in the last number of the ORIENT. It is not yet certain when they will leave for America. A reception given by the President and the Faculty will, if arrangements can be made, allow their many friends to see them again before they depart.

The Y. M. C. A. reception on Wednesday afternoon consisted of the usual two parts, food for soul and food for body: the former was more pleasing and the latter, as in the past, called out a larger attendance. In the program which filled the first part, besides the customary speeches in vernacular by student representatives of the nationalities, Dr. Fisher, the new president of the Association, Dr. Gates, and Mr. Jacob spoke. Music was agreeably interspersed by Mrs. Watson, Mr. Tripas, and the Tevonian brothers.

The dedicatory exercises for the new Henrietta Washburn Hall were of the most appropriate character imaginable, for they not only dedicated the building in the most impressive manner, but they also created a spirit in the minds of all present which will ever associate itself with the building and its uses, communicating itself, we may believe, to all who were not present and who shall at any time enjoy the hospitality of this splendid gift. Dr. Gates presided and delivered the dedicatory address in which he laid especial emphasis upon the superb generosity of the donor, Mr. Cleveland Dodge, who not only welcomed the suggestion, but has given lavishly of his thought as well as of his money to make the gift most suitable and useful to the students. He reminded us that the voice of the whole-hearted, simple, and vigorous man, who a few years ago won the hearts of the students as he spoke to them in the gymnasium, also his gift, is still heard speaking to us in this latest and most beautiful of his benefactions. Four students gave speeches which rang with sincerity and enthusiasm. A double quartette furnished the music for the occasion.

The most fascinating duty of the occasion fell to Prof. van Millingen, who outdid even himself in an unforgettable characterization of the woman whose name Mr. Dodge preferred to that of his own family as the one to give its significance to the building. He reminded us that monuments are of two kinds: those which commemorate only; and those which, like the present gift, perpetuate the work

and the spirit of the person so honored. He then created for us a word-etching of the woman, who, in the sentence chosen by Mr. Dodge for the dedicatory tablet, "gave herself for forty years that the lives of the students might be happier and better." It would be a sacrilege to attempt a summary of Prof. van Millingen's address, which, to those who have known Mrs. Washburn, was a perfect portrait; and to those who did not, should have been an inspiration for a new and better life. We hope it may be printed in full. The exercises ended appropriately with a beautiful prayer of dedication by Professor Charles Anderson.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Wertheim fulfilled her promise to sing for us as she did a few weeks ago for the teachers and students of Constantinople College. Her kindness we appreciate the more, because she came to us in spite of a cold which would have prevented a less generous singer from keeping her appointment. In every respect her singing was charming. We hope that she may come again to us when her efforts will give her as much pleasure as on this occasion they gave to us.

The community had an opportunity to meet our beloved Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau for a few minutes before the concert. No American diplomatic representative, the writer believes, has ever so sympathetically understood our aims and our needs as Mr. Morgenthau has done within a single year of his invaluable service to our community. This is not flattery, but a solemn and significant fact. So much has he honored us that a simple occasion like this reception loses all the unpleasantness of formality, and becomes an exchange of heart. He never comes, however, without a creative purpose. This time it was to make us acquainted with Shükri Bey, Minister of Public Instruction for the Ottoman Empire. We are grateful for this opportunity and for the keen interest which this distinguished benefactor of his people showed in our College and its work.

E. B. W.

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL.

With serious misgivings and much hesitation it was decided to open the school on the regularly advertised date. Our baker and butcher both gave us warning that supplies might be cut off at any moment. Prices were mounting rapidly and officials and some of our best friends counselled delay.

The first day's attendance certainly encouraged the most pessimistic anticipations. On the opening day last year there were present 165, this year only 62 were on hand. As the days passed, however, and doubtful parents learned that the school was really open, a strong staff of teachers in attendance and all departments in regular running order, the boys began to arrive, and our ranks have filled up slowly. At the present time there are in attendance 170 of whom 113 are boarders. Of remaining 57, 25 are from the Favre Boys' Home. On account of the enforced absence of Miss Newham and the non-return of three of her teachers, all the boys

with the exception of the primary class, attend the High School. The arrangement is working well.

The upper classes are well represented. We hope to have a graduating class of over 20. The depletion is largely from the ranks of smaller boys.

Mr. Kingsbury went to America to spend the summer with the full purpose of returning in September. Being, however, advised by the Board not to leave America on account of the improbability of his being able to get through, he reluctantly gave up his plans and now proposes to spend the year at the Columbia Teachers' College in New York, preparing for future work.

While we were fortunate in not losing any of our teaching staff because of the call to the war, the absence of Mr. Kingsbury would have left the English department greatly crippled, had not Mrs. McNaughton volunteered her services and she is now taking up his work in large measure.

The spirit of the school so far is excellent; fewer numbers give better opportunities for personal work. All of the societies have been organized and we look forward to a year of earnest effort.

Improvements made in the buildings during the summer add greatly to the comfort of the students and to the appearance of the Halls.

J. P. McNAUGHTON.

NOTICES.

The fourth annual meeting of the Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross will be held in the Court Room of the American Consulate General in Galata, on Friday, October 30th at 10:30 in the morning.

His Excellency the American Ambassador will preside.

G. BIE RAVNDAL
Secretary.

Missionaries and others who use the Armenian or Turkish Sunday School Quarterlies issued by the Publication Department are requested to send in their orders now for next year's supply. The Quarterlies will be sent only to those who order them.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The opening of the Ottoman Parliament, which was to have taken place according to the Constitution on November first, old style, has been adjourned one month, and will take place December 14th, new style.

A decision of the Council of Ministers, sanctioned by Imperial iradé, adds two articles to the rules of the Committee of National Defence, one of which provides that in time of mobilization the minister of war shall nominate a representative to sit with the Committee and direct their efforts

and expenditures in accord with military necessities; and the other provides that the consulting member of the Committee appointed by the ministry of war as already provide for the general Congress of the Committee shall have right to vote and to sit at all the meetings of the Congress.

His Excellency Mr. Morgenthau has made a donation of a hundred padded jackets for the Ottoman army through the Red Crescent. This act of the American Ambassador has been gratefully acknowledged.

Both the *Stamboul* and the *Osmanischer Lloyd* were suppressed last week for contravening the regulations of the military authorities.

A British Soldiers' Clothing Fund has been started among the British community of this city, with headquarters at the Embassy, to contribute to the needs of the British troops.

The marriage of Ensign Stewart Frederick Bryant, U. S. N., of the despatch-boat "Scorpion," to Miss Daleda Johnson, sister of Mr. Hallett Johnson, Third Secretary of the American Embassy, will take place December 3rd at the Embassy.

The tri-weekly *Defence Nationale* has been suspended for five days for using unseemly expressions against one of the warring powers. On the other hand, the *Stamboul* and *Osmanischer Lloyd* have been allowed to reappear.

THE PROVINCES

The Turkish papers reprint from the German *Frankfurter Zeitung* the statement that the Sublime Porte has sent a note to the ambassadors of the great powers informing them that hereafter warships of foreign powers are forbidden to enter Smyrna harbor.

The British Embassy denies the Agence Ottomane statement that the British Consul at Baghdad was compelling Indian Moslems to leave there and return to India. It says these persons were leaving of their own accord.

According to the local dailies, the railroad line from Rodosto to Mouradli is being pushed to completion.

NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Brewster and Miss Olive Greene of Smyrna, Miss Kinney of Adabazar and Rev. L. F. Ostrander of Samokov start from America November 4th on their return to their stations.

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Paid-up Capital: 130,000,000 Kronen.

Reserves: 43,000,000 Kronen.

Head Office: — Vienna I. Schottenring.
With 17 branch offices in Vienna.

Branches in Austria: Agram, Aussig, Bielitz-Biala, Bozen, Brünn, Budapest, Budweis, Czernowitz, Friede-Mistek, Graz, Innsbruck, Jaegerndorf, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Krakau, Lemberg, Marienbad, Meran, Oest, Nowosielitza, Pardubitz, Pilsen, Prag, Prossnitz, Przemysl, St. Polten, Salzburg, Tarnow, Teplitz, Teschen, Villach, Wr. Neustadt, and Zwitau.

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

BANKERS of the MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD in Turkey and of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The **Wiener Bank-Verein** carries on all Banking operations, especially: Loans on current account and against deposits of merchandise, deeds or stocks. Bills discounted. Issues checks, letters of credit, and telegraphic money orders on the chief cities in Turkey and abroad. Collections of bills in Turkey and abroad at especially advantageous rates. Stocks and Shares, coins and other precious objects bought and sold.

The **Wiener Bank-Verein** has established a special SAVINGS-BANK department, paying 3½ % interest on all deposits of 50 piastres gold or over.
Private Safes for rent at the Galata and Stamboul offices, securing perfect safety at very advantageous rates.

HAYDEN

479 GRAND' RUE DE PERA 479

CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

TRAVELLING TRUNKS ETC.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS

TAILORING BRANCH

12 Rue Tepé Bachi 12

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

FIRST CLASS

ENGLISH CUTTER

American or English Styles

Miss Ethel Adeline House, daughter of Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., of Salonica, was married on September 17th to Mr. Benjamin B. Bliss of New York at the home of her brother, J. H. House, Jr., in Hastings-on-Hudson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stephen V. R. Trowbridge, formerly of Aintab and now pastor in Brooklyn, N. Y. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Grace House. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss will make New York their home.

OTHER LANDS.

The Red Star Line, belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Co., has started a steamer service between New York and Piræus. The "Kroonland" left New York October 15th to inaugurate this new line, and she will alternate with the "Finland" in the Piræus service. These steamers fly the American flag.

The October number of the *Missionary Review of the World* contains a number of articles of special interest to persons in the Near East, notably one on Constantinople College, by President Patrick; one on Bahaim and the Woman Question, by Dr. Samuel G. Wilson of Tabriz; one on The Future of Mesopotamia by Dr. Arthur K. Bennett of Busra, one on The Pillars of Islam, by Mr. F. H. Rhodes of Chefoo, China, and one on the Moslem Menace in South Africa, by Dr. S. M. Zwemer of Cairo.

As a result of the evangelistic campaign carried on under the lead of the celebrated singer Charles M. Alexand'er at the camps of British soldiers on Salisbury Plain, 3,500 men have joined the Pocket Testament League, and 700 have taken a definite stand for Christ. The Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army and other Christian agencies are also at work among the soldiers.

A letter from Rev. H. A. Gibbons Ph.D., dated Paris, Sept. 15th, is just to hand; he writes: "Paris has been perfectly quiet and normal since the beginning of the war. Plenty of food at ordinary prices. Street lighting, tramway and subway services just as usual." Mrs. Gibbons has been busy in Finistère in Red Cross work among the soldiers.

Mr. Stanwood Cobb, formerly instructor in Robert College, has just published a book entitled "The Real Turk." It is issued by the Pilgrim Press, Boston.

Cambridge University is reported to have this year only about 1,500 men in residence instead of the normal 3,500. Pembroke College is the one hardest hit and will total only 65 undergraduates in place of 274 last year. Edinburgh University loses about 450 students.

Mr. James Perry, who was expected to arrive this fall to take up Y.M.C.A. work in Stamboul, has been detained in America in consequence of the war, and is completing his divinity training at Hartford Seminary. He is a graduate, not of Bates, as announced in an earlier issue, but of Colby, 1911.

A letter from Miss S. Newnham of Bardizag, now detained in England, reports relief work going on there as follows:—

"The whole of England, rich and poor of every creed, have shaken off egotism and are working for the relief of the distressed. Rich people receive whole parties of Belgians, and the poor add an orphan to their own group of children. My brother went to visit the wife of one of his employes who had enlisted, to assure her of an allowance during the absence of her husband; her first words were: "Then I can take a Belgian orphan!" Poor working women and servants besieged us with requests for sewing for the soldiers. Every department of the many relief societies seems overdone with voluntary helpers; in these ways good is already working in the character of the people, and German prisoners are amazed at the kindness they receive from French and English. There is a steady confidence that God will give victory to righteousness and truth, and we are striving to fight for His glory and not our own."

Dr. C. F. MALBON

AMERICAN DENTIST

479 Grand' Rue de Pera

Opposite Russian Consulate.

Telephone 617

Office hours:— 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

THE WORLD IS IN SEARCH OF TRAINED MEN

with a thorough knowledge of Electrical Engineering, the profession in which good pay is given and good men are always in demand. Why not fit yourself for one of these positions. May we send you our free book, "How to become an Electrical Engineer," which will show you how?

We give you thorough training at reasonable fees in
Complete Electrical Engineering.
Electrician's Course.
Short Electrical Course.
Electrical Light and Power.
Electric Railways (special).
Mechanical Engineering.
Mechanical Drawing.
Sanitary Engineering, etc.

All Correspondence in English language only.

Official Agent—K. H. SCHERKERYAN
 (Dept. 70), Scherif Pasha Han 14-15, Stamboul.

Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.





FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES

Prices defying competition.

ARAM M. COUYOUMDJIAN

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

Stamboul.

**THE "ECONOMIC" CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY LTD**
CONSTANTINOPLE.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Hezarène, Galata.

PERA, 12, Tepe-Bachi.

KADIKEUI, 21, Muhurdar Djiatessi.

STAMBOUL, 15, Rue Eski Zaptié.

PERA, 9, Tunnel Han. Book, & Newspaper.

Branches:

NOTICE.

**Have you received copy of
our No. 30 Price List?**

Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

BAKER'S STORES

Nos. 500 & 370, Grande Rue, Péra
and 76, Rue Yeni Postahané Djadessi,
Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Our summer hats for children, ladies
and gentlemen have arrived.

Clients can make their purchases at
all times by telephone.

Kindly note our telephone No. at Péra
is No. 382; and at Stamboul, it is No. 290

You can speak direct to the salesman!

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailings from Naples are as follows:—

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| IVERNIA | (24,789 tons displacement) | August 1st. 1914 |
| CARPATIA | (23,243 " " ") | " 10th. 1914 |
| SAXONIA | (25,100 " " ") | " 29th. 1914 |
| PANNONIA | (17,490 " " ") | Sept. 10th. 1914 |

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| PANNONIA | (17,490 tons displacement) | July 18th. 1914 |
| IVERNIA | (24,789 " " ") | " 30th. 1914 |
| CARPATIA | (23,243 " " ") | August 8th. 1914 |
| ULTONIA | (18,036 " " ") | " 22nd. 1914 |

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

Rates from Patras:

First Class, from £15:0:0

Second " " £13:0:0

For tickets please apply to the Agents:

WALTER SEAGER & Co. Tchিনি Rihtim Han, Galata,
or Mr. Z. D. S. PAPAŽIAN, Bible House, Stamboul.

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

Baggage Insured from Constantinople at cheapest rates.

ALL Cunard New York-Mediterranean steamers now
call at Patras both *Eastbound* and *Westbound*.

For **FIRE**

LIFE

& BURGLARY

Insurance apply to:—

THE LIVERPOOL

& LONDON

& GLOBE

Insurance Company, Limited.

LOCAL MANAGER: GEORGE A. HARTEAND

AGENTS: WALTER SEAGER & Co.

Tchinili Rihtim Han,

GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE

AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

HIGH-CLASS UP-TO-DATE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

I can furnish what you like

IN

BUSINESS AND OUTING SUITS

LIGHT OVERCOATS

FROCK AND EVENING COATS

All kinds of regular and fancy materials.

Common-sense Coat-hangers.

Fold up flat for traveling.

JACOB TURTOHOUNIAN

8 and 9 Sadikié Han

STAMBOUL.

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.

ذی اوربہ انت « فنجانچیلر یوقوشی آمریقان خان.

مدیر مسئول صموئیل ق. ہاروتیونیان

Printed by H. MATTEOSIAN, Constantinople.