

The Orient.

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THE BALKAN WAR.

While negotiations for peace are said to be going on, on the basis of an offer from Kiamil Pasha to King Ferdinand, yet hostilities are continuing and no one can predict how long they may keep on before an armistice is arranged. Apparently the Bulgarians are eager to crush Nazim Pasha's army at Chatalja before making peace. They do not find that as easy as they may have anticipated.

Adrianople still bravely holds out, and the garrison continues to make sorties. Servian troops have joined the Bulgarian besiegers, and are said to have brought up some siege guns with them. But the Thracian citadel is not yet taken, and may resist for a long time still.

Shkodra also resists every attack of the Montenegrins; and here, too, the Servians are being called on for help. Mount Tarabosh proves well-nigh impregnable, and the defenders of the western Scutari are elated at their repeated successes. Wintry weather has interfered here with military operations. It is reported that the Ottomans have driven the Montenegrins out of Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua.

The situation near and in Monastir is involved in uncertainty. Gen. Zeki Pasha is apparently putting up a good fight against the Servians, and the city has not yet been captured. It is estimated that he has perhaps 50,000 men with him, and this is no inconsiderable force. However, the Greeks are advancing against him from the south as well, to unite with the Servians in an attack.

Over in the region of Yanina, Turkish advices state that there has been no great change. The Greeks are advancing from Pentepigadia, but have not yet reached the city.

Details have arrived regarding the capture of Salonica, which occurred Nov. 9th, on the feast of St. Demetrius, the patron saint of the city. 25,000 troops surrendered, and the city is reported to have received the victors with open arms. Gen. Kleomenes, the commander to whom the city surrendered, has become a national hero. The King, the Crown Prince and Princess Sophia and Mr. Venizelos immediately proceeded to Salonica, and the city has been placed under a joint civil administration of the three allies. Bulgarian and Servian detachments also entered the city shortly after the Greeks.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"A visit to the Greek camp was refreshing, and did much to explain the speedy and overpowering advance of the invaders. From their appearance the troops might have left Athens yesterday. Here were batteries of artillery drawn up in orderly array, spick and span machine-gun companies, well-mounted cavalry,

and 15,000 small, wiry, well-cared-for, well-fed soldiers, whose unshaven faces had happiness and content written all over them, every man being warmly clad and completely equipped. The town is wearing gala aspect and the Greek flag is flying everywhere, the Turkish standard having disappeared as if by magic."

Relations between Servia and Austria-Hungary, which showed signs last week of becoming considerably strained over the resolution of Servia to take and hold a port or ports on the Adriatic, seem to have assumed a more normal aspect, though the question is not yet definitely settled. But the danger of European complications over this topic seems to have been averted.

A report was given in some local dailies that the Russian government had offered to Turkey to occupy and police the regions of Erzroum and Van as long as the war lasted. This gave rise to stories of Russian mobilization and the seizure of territory by that empire. All these tales were apparently the children of a disordered imagination. The attitude of Russia thus far is in strict conformity to her declaration of neutrality. If mobilization has actually been ordered in Russia, it is against the danger of Austrian complications, and not against Turkey.

STOUT RESISTANCE AT CHATALJA.

Reinforcements from Erzroum and Trebizond and a few days of rest and food have put new life into the troops on the Chatalja line of defenses. All day Sunday a brisk artillery duel went on, the boom of the heavy guns being most distinctly heard all over the city of Constantinople, and carrying panic into the hearts of the timid. The bombardment commenced again Monday morning; but the invaders were unable to make headway against the heroic resistance of Nazim Pasha's army. According to official advices, three batteries of Bulgarian artillery were annihilated by the Turkish fire. The big guns of the fleet, at both ends of the line, took a prominent part in these actions, adding materially to the Ottoman strength. His Majesty the Sultan has sent to Nazim Pasha a telegram of congratulation on his success. The first reports, published in the Turkish papers, of the capture of 8,600 Bulgarian prisoners and a large number of cannon, were manufactured for home consumption. But the successful stand of the Ottoman troops has heartened them materially. Fighting still goes on.

Gen. Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha has been severely wounded and is in the German Hospital.

REPORT ON THE CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

The Turkish daily *Ikdam* prints a report from two *ulema* who were sent to Chatalja to rouse the zeal of the soldiers. From this an extract is given herewith:—

We could not restrain a morbid curiosity to find out by inquiry the causes of the regrettable events which from the beginning of the war have made our hearts bleed. We secured our information from the soldiers and officers with whom we came in touch. And so the facts we have gathered impel us to inform the public of the reason for the state of affairs which for the first time is noticeable in our army. This state of affairs does not result from any diminution of the military prowess of the Ottoman nation and of the Moslems, but is due to outside circumstances. All the world should know this, and not get a false idea of the Ottoman nation. The result of our examination and of the information we obtained shows that the Union and Progress cabinets have been the cause of this state of things. First of all, the change from the former military organization is an initial cause.

1) Previously there were 20 to 25 officers to a battalion, but according to the new reorganization this number was reduced to twelve.

2) Twelve officers to a battalion being too few in any case, many even of them were engaged in other service and others were sick.

3) The law as to age limit has put a large number of officers on the retired list, so that even the 12 officers could not be furnished, and frequently the number to a battalion was from 5 to 8, with a sub-lieutenant of reserves in command.

4) Modification in the commissariat organization and the transport service in the army. Formerly there were 200 beasts of burden to each battalion, of which 60 were for heavy loads and the rest for carrying rations and ammunition. Now there are but 60 animals per battalion. In consequence of resulting disorders, many regiments were without bread and without ammunition.

5) Insufficient means of transport. The number, for example, of mule-trucks in the enemy's camp was five times what it was in ours.

6) Lack of projectiles for the cannon. The artillery acts as a protector to the infantry; but when our guns fire at long intervals and at last cease firing altogether, the infantry is exposed and, in the absence of officers, begins to retreat.

7) The calculations of the staff-officers as to the transporting of troops could not be realized. Mobilization could not be completed in a given place within the specified time.

8) The Adana and Syria troops could not be mobilized because of the existence there of contagious diseases.

9) A large number of the soldiers that filled up the ranks were not trained or drilled. This was true of the redifs as well.

10) The religious ardor of the soldiers has become much feebler during four years. Formerly the bugle sounded

regularly in every regiment for the five regular prayers; the prayers were said, and those who neglected them were punished. At the beginning of the constitutional régime, these religious duties were neglected, and so this sentiment has become weakened. From time immemorial there was in the heart of the soldier the zeal for returning victorious from war or for dying to go to paradise. This sentiment has been replaced by "dying for the fatherland," which the soldier has not understood. What used to raise the moral courage of the Ottoman soldier was the determination to become *Ghazi* or *Shahid*.

The large majority of the soldiers sent to the war were those who had several times in the last four years been called to arms and had been exhausted by campaigns in Macedonia, Albania, Hauran, Kerek and Yemen. These are the reasons that have unfortunately led in this war to retreats, disorder, famine and other results.

When once a disease is recognized, its cure will be easy; and the nation will try to dispel these causes. We hope that with God's help it will succeed.

ELHADJ AHMED TAHIR

Preacher at Bayazid Mosque.

MOUSTAFA NEDJATI

Preacher at Fatih Mosque.

A SIMPLE WALL-PICTURE SUPPORT.

This T-shaped figure, with an X-shaped foot, (which may be made of iron or of wood) represents (as reported in the "Sunday School Superintendent") the method by which a missionary in India has solved the problem of turning the large Sunday-School pictures back and forth, with ease, and without tearing. The standard should be 6 ft. high and the top cross piece 27 inches long. When the ends of the roll-stick are placed in the little iron fixtures, the string may be discarded, for the time, and the pictures can be easily thrown back and forth over the top bar.



With such a standard the pictures can be easily carried from room to room. In India one such standard is made to serve in school and Sunday-School and then carried out into the book-stall and on to the streets for out-door services.

We regret that the (old) copy of the "Sunday School Superintendent" is lost and the name of the missionary forgotten. But at least one station in Turkey is extremely grateful for the suggestion, and has acted upon it and passes it on to others, feeling assured that the inventor, who claims no patent, would be glad to have others also reap the benefit of this improved method.

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AN OPEN LETTER

From Prince Sabaheddin to Sultan Mehmed V.

(From the daily papers of Nov. 13th.)

Sire:

I am sure that in this present dark moment, when your capital and perhaps our existence are threatened, you will allow me to lift my sincere voice in supplication towards your majesty's high throne, and your majesty's conscience will confirm the right of my petition, which issues from my conscience. At this moment your army needs a spirit, that spirit at present is Your Majesty. With firm perseverance march to the front, taking with you all the members of the Imperial family, the dynasty of Osman, which for the last 600 years has governed Turkey's fate. If the Ottoman Padishah together with his army says, Victory or death, perhaps that procedure may altogether change the outcome of the war. But after the last sacrifice is made, there is a truth which we are obliged to accept and acknowledge. Sire, however lamentable be the truth, let us confess that our biggest enemy is not Italy, nor the Balkans, nor Europe, but we ourselves.

Because the real center of the evil is inactivity in our individual life, which turns to cinders the progressive spirit. And in our public life, it is centralization, which is bringing the center and the whole fatherland to the grave. Turkey at present is not being killed, but is killing herself.

Khalif, I am the first to venture to propound this socialistic problem in Your Majesty's presence, for which we toil for many years, trying to prove that if we do not accede to the correct and right demands of all parts of the Empire and of the times, we shall not have the right to exist anywhere in any administrative form. But calamities, shameful events and misfortune have not brought us to our senses. The truth has always been denied and refused. While if socialistic reform, which is so scientific and practical, had been put in operation, if our private life created enterprising spirit, individual freedom and productiveness, if our administrative life were not racial, but, as we have long advocated by decentralization, had given satisfaction to the demands of the provinces and of the center, if our military life had taken into consideration the exigencies of future war, and if it had increased the offensive force at all points, and if our foreign service had adopted a peaceful policy with neighboring nations, those who now surround us and try to annihilate us, playing with our national dignity as with a rag, would be obliged to approach us with respect; this evil spirited alliance, banded against us, would have been formed for us and under your majesty's lead. We did not choose to walk this path of salvation, and for this reason we now withdraw from European Turkey with shame. But let us not agree to this withdrawal without using the last resort, without making the last sacrifice. But, Sire, the most productive sacrifices are those which are the most righteous; where there is animosity against truth, no justice remains. If we rely on God's eternal grace, the flag of faith and life can fly over our country.

Your obedient servant, SABAHEDDIN.

NOTES FROM SIVAS.

[The following was prepared by Mr. PARTRIDGE and Dr. CLARK.]

THE CONDITION OF SIVAS. — The vilayet of Sivas was not for many years so safe from brigands as under the governorship of Reshid Pasha, and since his time the roads have been counted safe until the present year when brigandage has increased and the murder of travellers is not uncommon. After four years under weak and inefficient governors, since the departure of Reshid Pasha, we are enjoying the efficient work of Ghalib Bey, late governor of Constantinople under martial law. The taking of soldiers and horses for war with the Balkans is making a good deal of uneasiness but the work is being done legally and with a minimum of trouble. Of course all business is at a stand-still, which makes living uncertain and we fear much suffering this winter. Considerable paving work has been done the past summer and one job that materially affects us is the building of a sidewalk between our Compound and the Armenian Hospital, reducing by two-thirds the distance needing paving between the city and our new site. Work is being carried on intermittently on the new city water-works system.

REINFORCEMENTS. — With the return of Dr. and Mrs. Perry and the decision of the Woman's Board to continue permanently three ladies in our Girls' School work, Sivas Station becomes larger by three members than ever before. It is not often that a nurse so thoroughly identifies herself with every part of a station's work as Miss Cole has done during the past years and her loss is a very real one. Fortunately she lives in the city and we still enjoy her society and her professional help. The Hospital was fortunate in finding at once for the present year a nurse in Miss Ash, an English lady of experience in different Hospitals in Turkey.

All our work but especially the educational has received new impetus from the return of Mr. Racoubian from Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Mr. Bledjian, after two years of special study in Geneva. The Girls' School is also fortunate in the return of Miss Sara Khacherian to its faculty. The coming of Rev. Mihran Kazanjian to his church in Sivas after two years absence for study in America adds another trained worker to our circle and greatly strengthens the evangelical work of our field. Mr. Kazanjian takes a pastorly interest in our outstation churches, frequently touring among them.

THE MEDICAL WORK the past year has been quite satisfactory. Though not larger than we could manage comfortably it has developed steadily in both quantity and quality. We have several new native nurses this year, bright girls, educated in our schools, enthusiastic and faithful in their work. Apparently this year is to be a hard one on account of the war with the Balkan States. All men between the ages of 20 and 27 unable to pay the \$200.00 are being sent to the front. Few can pay this amount for a substitute and consequently our towns and villages are being rapidly depleted of young

men. Whatever money can be got goes to the government. Horses also are being taken so that the people are unable to bring their sick to the hospital or to pay for them if they could bring them. As the expense of running the hospital continues about the same we must have considerable aid this year if we are to minister to the need and keep free of debt. There has been but one death this year, that of a young man who came in with Bright's disease and died the following day. The patients are happy and always interested in what we have to say in a religious way. A young Turk came late in the evening and was operated on for strangulated hernia at midnight. His recovery was rapid. We soon found that he was preparing to be a Dervish. He was very much interested in our religion and read the Bible by the hour. Though a Moslem he frequently read to an Armenian who lay next to him and who could not read.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN SIVAS. — Friends who know of the acquisition of the new site outside the city will be glad to hear that the forward movement for establishing our higher educational institutions on that site is being accomplished. As soon as the wheat crop was harvested the field was quite thoroughly taken possession of by building materials and preparations for work. The new aermotor is raised and pipes laid to the site of the buildings so that we have a good supply of water convenient for building purposes. During the months since we asked for a permit to build, Turkey has become involved in two wars with foreign nations, not to mention innumerable internal troubles, which would seem sufficient reason why the government could not attend to our little question. After waiting till late in the summer and finishing our preparations we began about Sept. 1st the erection of a stable to be used temporarily as a workshop and for a watchman. A few days later the foundations for the principal's residence were begun, and with a few days more of good fall weather this house will be closed in and covered, so that it can be gradually finished in the winter and early spring. The stone foundations of the school building are about half completed and we hope to finish them before extreme cold weather, so that work on the real structure can be begun at the earliest possible moment in the spring.

The Woman's Board has ratified our request for a grant for the Girls' School and we confidently expect the funds will be raised so that we can begin preparations for that building in the Spring.

UNIONIST PLOT FRUSTRATED.

Last week the Government got wind of a plot to bring off a *coup d'état* in Constantinople; and by prompt and vigorous action the strength of the authorities was shown. Among those arrested are Talaat Bey, former Minister of the Interior, Emroullah Effendi, former Minister of Education, Djambolat Bey, former deputy and others high in the counsels of the Union and Progress Committee. Djavid Bey, former Minister of Finance and of Public Works, was also sought, but has escaped to Europe. If reports can be trusted these high-

minded patriots had been working also among the soldiers, with a view to having their assistance in a disturbance. The papers place the number of leaders arrested at from forty to ninety. In trying to resist arrest, Djambolat Bey wounded a gendarme, who has since died of his wounds.

This event proves two important facts. First it shows that the government, far from going to pieces, is strong enough to cope successfully with even a very grave civil plot, and keep perfect order in the city. Secondly it shows a lamentable lack of understanding of the elements of patriotism on the part of former leaders, who will take advantage of the present crisis of their fatherland to make merchandise out of its distresses. This perfidy will come as a great shock to their innocent admirers and followers.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE NOTES.

From a letter of Mrs. T. D. Christie, at Tarsus, we are permitted to quote these words:—

"The school is fuller than ever and we are getting more from our students than ever before. Among the boys are five Turks from high families. We had to turn away many who could not pay much or anything because of the need of spot cash. This meant boys who had stuff in them for teachers and preachers. We had twenty-six applications for teachers in June, — and a class of nine graduates! Eight of the nine accepted situations to teach, and then we added some Sophomores and Juniors and nearly filled the demand. We haven't enough teachers.

"Dr. Christie improved much in Geuzneh, and began work bravely. Then toothache caught him and he has gone to Beirut to Dr. Dray for repairs. We are looking for his return within a few days."

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The Turkish cavalry have at last left for the front. The campus at Paradise is lonesome without them, for both officers and men quite won our hearts by their gentle and friendly ways. The entire body paraded before the College officials and saluted as a mark of their appreciation of our courtesy.

Founder's Day was celebrated on Oct. 25th by a visit *en masse* of the student body to the Paradise campus. Two good football matches were played.

The closing event of the day was the birth of a son to Prof. and Mrs. Lawrence, — the first American to be born at Paradise.

The registration this year is 368. We have been compelled for some time to refuse applications for admission.

All the commercial graduates of 1911 have paying positions and some really fine positions still remain unfilled.

C. W. L.

A son, Edward Fowler, was born to Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Case at Marsovan on Nov. 8th.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

EDITORIAL.

An error crept into our columns a fortnight ago, in an editorial remark concerning Henry Martyn, where it was stated that the Gregorian church *is* the guardian of his mortal remains. The Gregorian church *was* the guardian, for the body was buried in the graveyard of the Church of Karasoun Manoug; but some years later, with the consent of the Gregorians, the remains were exhumed by Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, then residing there as a Missionary of the American Board, and were reinterred in the American Mission property. The present tombstone was erected there by friends of the Church Missionary Society. The stone on the old site was erected by Claudius James Rich, a British merchant; and on it the name was by error given as William Martyn.

History is made up of the biographies of leaders. It was inevitable that the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of work in Van should include, despite the resolve that nothing personal should enter in, a large measure of tribute to the faithful services of Rev. George C. Reynolds, M.D., and his devoted wife. For to them the evangelical work owes more, under the blessing of God, than to any other persons. After a preliminary visit of inspection, the previous spring, Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds went to Van to live in October, 1872, and with them went Rev. and Mrs. Henry S. Barnum, now in America on furlough, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Scott. Of these pioneers, only Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds have held the fort there all these forty years.

It is to be hoped that the Prefect of the city, Dr. Djemil Pasha, will use his medical skill and influence at this crisis to hasten all measures for preventing the spread of the cholera that has broken out. It is ravaging the army terribly and is especially bad at San Stefano. The city is fortunate to have a physician as its chief magistrate; and provided his attention is not entirely taken up with safeguarding the city from lawlessness and disposing of the thousands of refugees that constitute such a problem, he should be in a position to act energetically. Every citizen, however, of every nationality,

is called upon to cooperate in the work of stamping out by preventive measures and by the utmost personal cleanliness and care this insidious foe. Small-pox and tuberculosis are also claiming many victims; but cholera may be avoided more easily by scrupulous care.

RED CROSS AT BEIRUT.

The Beirut, Syria, Chapter of the American Red Cross held its annual meeting at the American Consulate-General Oct. 31st. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., W. Stanley Hollis; Vice Pres., Prof. R. B. Reed; Treas., Rev. Dr. F. E. Hoskins; Sec., Miss Estelle Miner; Ex. Com., Dr. Mary Eddy, Mrs. H. G. Dorman, Mrs. E. F. Nickoley.

Some items from the secretary's report are; — at the time of the Italian bombardment last February the Chapter supported till convalescent a wounded boy in the hospital, and gave \$200 to the local Red Crescent Society. \$120 were given for Dr. Mary Eddy's tuberculosis sanitarium to aid poor patients, and \$42 obtained from the sale of Red Cross stamps was appropriated for the purchase of literature to enlighten the people in regard to tuberculosis hygiene, and \$200 has been forwarded to Ambassador Rockhill to use for the relief of wounded Turkish soldiers in the present war.

W. B. A.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, Vol. II. No. 2.

The number just issued of the organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has as its opening article an interesting description by Prof. Ed. F. Nickoley, of the working and purposes of the School of Commerce in the American University at Beirut. This is illustrated with views of the College Observatory and of the College from the Sea drive. In its twelve years of existence, while by no means allowed to overshadow the College, the School of Commerce has abundantly justified its existence and has already rendered a service to the whole of Syria and beyond. The first instalment of a Commercial Review of Turkey, by Consul-General Ravndal, is given in this number; in this the remarkable fact is noted that during 1911, in spite of cholera, political disturbances and the Italian war, trade in Turkey prospered and made progress. There is an able article on Industries in the Yemen; also a considerable extract from a report by Mr. Ralph M. Odell on Trade in Roumania. Other articles worth noting are: Cotton and Wheat in Egypt; Notes from Servia; Bulgarian Otto of Roses; Agriculture on the Syrian Coasts; articles on Petroleum in Cyprus and Greece; and a warning against the the swindling operations of certain specified persons.

The *Levant Trade Review* is certainly justifying its right to a place among the best trade journals published, and should do much to stimulate American trade in this part of the world.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE VAN WORK.

On Oct. 10th, Van, the youngest station of the Eastern Turkey Mission, completed her fortieth year. Some weeks before that date, people outside the Protestant Church and community, many of whom seldom if ever attend our church, began to talk about celebrating the occasion in a fitting and worthy manner. About the same time, the same thing was being discussed among those more intimately connected with the mission work. Neither party knew that the other was thinking of the matter, but finally a committee was formed composed of representatives from each, and the plans were perfected. It was decided that the noon service on Oct. 13th should take the form of a meeting for "the expression of the gratitude of the Armenian people, Gregorian and Protestant, for the work done in Van during the past forty years, under the auspices of the American Board."

Before the time for the beginning of the meeting, the large Protestant church was filled to the doors. Old and young, rich and poor, had gathered to do honor to the two, who for forty years have given themselves lovingly and unselfishly to leading the Armenian people to higher ideals of life, physical, mental and spiritual. Although it had been specially stated that nothing personal should enter into the celebration, it was most natural that the speeches should centre around the work of Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds who were members of that first band of missionaries who came to take up the work here in 1872, and who have remained faithfully at their posts while many others have come and gone.

The first speaker was the head of a large boys' school in the city and a very staunch Gregorian. He carried his hearers back to the time when he, a boy of sixteen, heard of the arrival of the "Prots" as they were then and are sometimes even now called. He told of his curiosity to hear what they had to say and how then began a friendship with Dr. Raynolds which continues up to the present time. He spoke of his many visits to Dr. Raynolds' study where he had never failed to receive the counsel and information which he had sought. Thus, in an informal way, he gave a history of events, and a very clear picture of the contrast between then and now in the condition of the people, and said that much of the help and inspiration toward higher and better things had come through Dr. Raynolds and his work. Another address was made by the head teacher of Armenian in our girls' school, who also based his remarks upon a long and intimate acquaintance with Dr. Raynolds. A graduate of our boys' school, a Phi Beta Kappa man from Colorado College, spoke briefly and clearly upon the motive which led people to leave home and friends and to devote their lives to helping others less fortunate than themselves.

Thus far most of the remarks had been about Dr. Raynolds, although all the speakers realized that in all his work he had had a most efficient helpmeet. A teacher in the girls' school who has spent most of her life on the mission com-

pound, spoke of Mrs. Raynolds, telling how her heart of love was always open to any tale of sorrow and suffering and how she had worked unceasingly to help the women and girls of Van to better things. A song written for the occasion in honor of Mrs. Raynolds as her husband's true helper and as one who though humble and self-effacing had done much for others was sung by some of the teachers in the girls' school.

Much was said of the work of Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds in orphanage and relief, and of the blessing which had come to the nation through it. One of the girls recited a poem which vividly described the condition of a poor orphan wandering about without home or friends and of the change after that same child was taken into the orphanage and washed, fed, clothed and loved.

Dr. Ussher voiced the sentiment of the other missionaries as he spoke of the strength and inspiration that had come to each of them through knowing and working with this noble pair.

Music was provided during the meeting by the church choir, a group of boys from the boys' school and Miss Ussher.

A member of the town council, and one of the committee on arrangement said that the Gregorians had tried to find some gift which would express their appreciation and be suggestive of the work of Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds. They finally decided upon a picture painted by a local artist and this was then presented. It represents a boat on a stormy sea. Dr. Raynolds standing at the prow, is reaching down to rescue a child held out to him by the mother who is struggling in the water. Mrs. Raynolds is seated in the stern, throwing life belts to others who are being swallowed up by the waves. The name on the boat and on the life belts is "Charity."

Mrs. Raynolds in a few words told of her gratitude for the expression of love and appreciation, and her joy over all the progress which they had been privileged to witness during their life in Van.

Dr. Raynolds dwelt upon the true pleasure he felt in realizing the harmony and brotherly love which exists between Gregorians and Protestants. He also paid tribute to all those Americans and Armenians who had been fellow laborers with them in the upbuilding of this great work.

The program was three and a half hours long and this was not enough for all those who wished to express their feelings toward our "Father and mother." The *Arachnort* (religious head of the Armenian people in Van) was to have taken part in the program, but was unable to be present. However he sent a letter of regret expressing congratulations for the past and the hope that Dr. Raynolds might have many more years of service.

One of the most striking features of this celebration was the sympathetic harmony between Gregorians and Protestants. Such harmony has not always existed. There have been those who said that to be a Protestant was to be a traitor to the nation; and one of the speakers remarked that Protestants have been known to feel that there could be no salvation for Gregorians. The change in feeling has been growing for several

years, gradually but surely, and this meeting showed that thoughtful Armenians at least, whatever their creed, are ready to recognize and accept good, from whatever source it may come, and that however bitter may have been the criticisms of the work in the past they are not unconscious of, nor ungrateful for, the lives of love and self-sacrifice which have been lived among them in the past forty years.

After the meeting, the church committee, on behalf of the Protestants, presented Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds each with a revolving desk-chair.

In conversation with Dr. Raynolds recently, a man who, though blind from early childhood, has done much for his own people, said that his inspiration to begin work had come from seeing Dr. Raynolds. Years ago, members of the family being ill, Dr. Raynolds was called in. As this young man realized with what care and sympathy this stranger attended to the needs of the patient, he thought to himself "If any one can come all the way from America to help the Armenian people, surely we ought to do something for ourselves." So a school was started which is today one of the most prominent in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds are nearly seventy-four years old, and all here in Van unite in the wish that they may be spared yet many years to comfort and encourage, to help and lead us.

Van, Oct. 30, 1912.

GRISELL M. McLAREN.

THE CHOLERA.

Grave reports reach us of the alarming spread of cholera among the Ottoman troops. Apparently every effort is being made to conceal the true state of affairs, and no figures are published. On credible authority, however, we are assured that the number of deaths runs up into the thousands. The sick soldiers are being mainly transferred from the lines to San Stefano. A large number of cases has also occurred in the army hospitals in the city. The refugees have also proved fertile ground for the disease, and many of them have succumbed. A more limited number of residents of the city has been stricken. The officially issued figures show the number of cases up to and including Sunday last to have been 224 since the first case appeared on Nov. 5, and of these 85 are reported as fatal.

There is grave danger that the Derkos Lake water supply may have become contaminated; and while all persons are advised to drink only boiled water whenever there is a cholera outbreak, there is special reason to urge the utmost care in having the Derkos water boiled before using at this season. Salads are to be avoided, and fresh fruits eaten only most carefully, preferably after treatment with tartaric acid or some other germicide.

Dr. Moore and Dr. Dorman were delegates to the recent International Hygiene Congress at Washington. Dr. Schaufliker, formerly a professor in the S.P.C. was present. They all "reunited" at the home of Dr. Chas. Bliss, former professor of Anatomy and Dermatology at S.P.C.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A petition was sent two days ago by representative Moslem and non-Moslem Albanians of this city to the Ambassadors of the six European Powers, begging them to guarantee the national and political integrity of Albania.

Several more dailies have been suspended, among them the Armenian *Azadamart* and the Greek *Patris*.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam has sent to the Naibs or religious judges in all the Asiatic provinces a telegram setting forth their duty to teach and maintain the principle of equality as between Moslems and non-Moslems and the obligation of all to avoid any disturbance.

The German cruiser "Goeben", the Spanish cruiser "Regina Regente" and the Roumanian cruiser "Regina Elizabeta" have been added to the foreign squadron in the harbor this week. These, together with the embassy stationnaires, total up twenty-two ships of foreign navies.

The new Italian ambassador, Marquis Garroni, arrived yesterday on board the Italian cruiser "Bosnia."

Kourban Bairam, the Moslem equivalent of the Passover begins today.

THE PROVINCES.

We are glad to report word from Van that the report given six weeks ago that Mr. and Mrs. McDowell had been attacked by Kourds proves false. They have arrived safely at their new home in Ashitha.

The Sunday School for American Missionary Children in Beirût, organized and superintended by Mrs. Adams, has 42 in attendance, and 9 on the Cradle Roll. There are 5 teachers.

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NOTES.

Miss Jeanette Hoskins, B.A., Goucher College, '12, is teaching in the American Seminary for Girls, in Beirut, and also giving instruction in gymnastics in the Scottish School for Jewish Girls.

Mr. Fred Scherer has begun teaching in the Tripoli, Syria, Boys' Academy. He is the brother of Rev. Geo. Scherer, formerly of the Shweir Boys School.

Mr. Condit Eddy, recently graduated from Princeton, has joined the staff of Girard Institute at Sidon, where his father labored so faithfully and effectively for many years.

Miss Couper of England, several times a visitor to Beirut, has assumed the principalship of the Jessie Taylor Memorial School for Moslem Girls during Miss Turner's sojourn in Egypt for her health.

Rev. and Mrs. J. P. McNaughton announce the marriage of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Walter Hurlburt of Rochester.

A telegram from Rev. C. T. Erickson of Elbasan has just been received from Lausanne telling of the death of his eldest son Earl, on Thursday last, of appendicitis. He had been taken there for an operation.

A telegram from Van reports the safe arrival there of Misses Clark and Whittlesey, who left here Oct. 24th. Dr. Ussher met them at Tiflis to escort them to Van.

OTHER LANDS.

The London *Times* says that Messrs. Vickers (Limited) stopped all work two weeks ago at their yard at Barrow in connection with the construction of the Turkish Dreadnought "Mehmed Reshad V," or "Reshadié". The turn which the war is taking led them to this decision, and it is expected the vessel will ultimately be completed for some other Power.

M. José Canalejas, the Spanish premier, was assassinated on Nov. 12th by a young Spaniard at Madrid.

Sir Reginald Lister, British minister at Tangier, died there on Nov. 10. He was Second Secretary of the the British Embassy at Constantinople, 1894 to 1897.

Ambassador James Bryce has resigned his position and expects to retire from Washington this winter.



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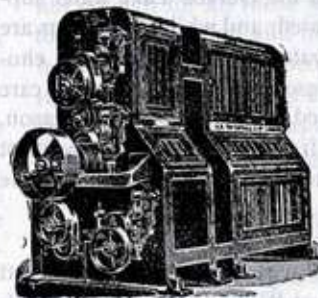


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