

The Orient.

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"PEACE RAGES IN THE BALKANS."

Another week of useless and most regrettable bloodshed is to be recorded. And out of the maze of contradictory reports one thing seems clear, — that Bulgaria has been beaten badly. Attacked on four sides, she has proved utterly unable to stand the strain. The Serbs have beaten back her invading forces across the frontier again, and the Greeks have had a series of surprising victories in Macedonia over the Bulgarian army. Servians and Greeks finally joined each other at Radovishta, between Ishtib and Strumitza, and have driven the enemy back toward Mehomia and Egri Palanka. Finally Bulgaria has begged for a chance to negotiate terms of peace, and her plenipotentiaries have been allowed to go to Nish to talk with the Servian authorities. The Greeks have occupied Serres, Kavalla, Drama and Xanthi, and are reported to have landed at Dedeaghadj. The Greek soldiers it is said are so enraged by the accounts of Bulgarian inhumanities at Demir Hissar, Serres and elsewhere, that nothing can withstand the fury of their onslaughts.

Meanwhile the Roumanian armies have not only occupied the territory as far as Turtukai and Baltchik, but have pressed on down the Black Sea coast as far as Varna and have sent a strong force across country toward Sofia, occupying Rustchuk and Plevna and are reported to be as near as Orkhanie, some 50 kilometres from Sofia. On Monday the Roumanian Premier received a telegram from the Bulgarian government begging for peace and asking where to send her plenipotentiaries. Another change has occurred in the Bulgarian ministry, and at last accounts Mr. Radoslavoff was the Prime Minister.

Roumania's policy of leaping on a prostrate foe from behind is severely criticised by the European press and elicits no sympathy whatever. Fortunately her campaign has not involved a great deal of bloodshed, because there has been practically no resistance by the hapless Bulgarians.

As for Turkey, this is her golden opportunity to push rapidly forward over a country deserted by its late conquerors, and recapture Adrianople, — and this she has done. After retaking Rodosto and all the country within the Enos-Midia straight line, the Ottoman army has advanced, through Vize, Lüle Bourgas, Baba Eski and Ouzoun Keuprü, to Adrianople and Kirk Kilisé. They have found very few Bulgarian troops in their way, and it has been in the main a pleasant stroll over that sadly historic ground. What will be the result of it all, or how much the Turks will be able to retain, or whether, as some maintain, the Ottoman army will be attacking the

Greeks next and retaking Dedeaghadj, — all these are open questions. Just now Turkey appears to be making genuine efforts to come to some agreement with Greece and Servia; and delegates from both these countries are here, following the unsuccessful mission of the Bulgarian Mr. Natchevitch. Servia is represented by Mr. Pavlovitch and Mr. Tchohadjitch; Greece has sent here Mr. Dragoumis and Mr. Levides, and Ghalib Kemali Bey is in Athens representing Turkey's interests there.

In the way of horrors and atrocities, we might soil several pages with the accounts that have appeared this past week. Most of the charges are against Bulgarians. The Holy Synod of Greece has sent letters of protest regarding these inhumanities to the Tsar, the Holy Synod of Russia and the Archbishop of Canterbury. France is reported to have ordered an investigation, on the spot, of the charges made. If the first stone is to be cast according to Biblical instructions, we fear none of the belligerents are without sin in this matter. The devil has been having his innings quite long enough; and unless somehow these Kilkenny cats of the Balkans can be induced to stop fighting, there will be nothing left of them but the sad, sad tale. One wonders whether, after peace seems again assured, Greece and Servia will not spring at each others' throats like good allies, over the problem of Monastir.

TALAS.

It has seemed to many an anomaly that our Cæsarea missionaries do not live in Cæsarea, but in Talas. The correct and sufficient explanation is, that Talas is a higher and healthier suburb of Cæsarea. But to the inexperienced reader this conveys no idea whatever of the difference between the two places. One must go and see in order to understand. The distinction is not merely one of altitude and of health.

Cæsarea has its advantages. It is the metropolis; the markets are far better than in Talas, and the Governor, or *Müllesarrif*, resides here. Postal and Telegraph advantages are much better. You can wire in English; you can cable right through to America or England; you can receive your mail earlier and send off your letters later than in Talas. If you live in Talas, you send your letters to "the city" on Wednesday, but they may not go any farther before Friday. And you can send telegrams only in Turkish, — which, by the way is *the* language for telegrams; for one can say in a single word, for instance, "because I cannot make him understand," and similar ideas.

Then again, Cæsarea affords magnificent views of splen-

did old Argæus, with her eternal cap of snow. It was a great surprise to find that Argæus was hidden from view at Talas, which is nearer its summit. Between town and mountain rises a triple-peaked hill, on one of whose summits are the ruins of a church of St. Basil, who lived in this vicinity. This huge mound, perhaps 2000 feet above the plain, is known to the Turks as Ali Dagh. The legend is that when the Almighty was making Argæus, Ali helped him by bringing earth in a big bag; but there was a hole in the bag and the earth slipped through and formed Ali's Mountain.

But Talas has the view of the plain. Four or five hundred feet below, and a good five miles off to the northwest lies Cæsarea, her Seljukian tombs prominent amid the humbler buildings. And a hundred villages, and thousands of vineyards and gardens lie strewn about the plain or cling to the slopes of Ali Dagh and Argæus.

And Talas has the water, and the clear air. Cold and plentiful supplies of mountain water take their origin from the snows and ice at the summit, but gush out from the base instead of flowing down the sides. And there are wonderful rock-cut cisterns where the water may be kept cold and pure the year round. Anybody can hew a cistern for the rock is all very soft. And as for the air, except when in summer a dust-storm comes sweeping up from the Cæsarea plain, the air is a regular tonic.

The houses in both Talas and Cæsarea are of stone, and are substantial enough on the outside. Their weak point is usually the flat, earthen roof, through which the rains leak and thus the supporting beams gradually become rotten. But a town of cut stone houses is imposing. In Talas the houses rise tier on tier up the steep hillside, till at the very top are the mission premises, the new Boys' School being easily the most prominent feature of the landscape, and the Hospital and Girls' School and missionary residences just below. To an American, these institutions are the most interesting thing about Talas. Some idea of their achievements may be gained from their latest published statistics. The hospital has but sixty beds; but at times this past winter these "accommodated" over seventy in-patients; and from September 1911 to September 1912 there were 616 in-patients, and 787 operations took place. This in spite of the fact that Dr. Hoover had to let his native assistant physician and his dispenser go to the war, in November last, and they are not yet back. The Girls' School raised its tuition charges this year by 33 1/3 %, in order to meet increased cost of living, but in spite of this the number of boarders increased from 54 to 74, the total attendance with day pupils being 155. There is also in Talas a kindergarten with thirty children in attendance. A fine new building for the Girls' School was dedicated last November. As for the Boys' School, some day perhaps the Principal will tell us the thrilling story of how the commanding site was secured and the imposing edifice built. There are now 151 pupils, of whom 80 are in the boarding department.

This beehive in Talas keeps making precious honey under the supervision of two American clergymen and one physician with their wives, and four single ladies; there are

two more ladies in charge of a flourishing kindergarten in Cæsarea itself. Associated with these foreign workers is quite a large body of efficient Armenian and Greek teachers, preachers, nurses and other workers. It is a centre worth visiting, and only two days and a half by carriage from the nearest railway station.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

This is the first Commencement from which Pres. Bliss has been absent. Prof. Porter has acted as president during his absence. The Alumni lunch, which has become a notable feature of the day, was served for the last time in Ada Dodge Hall. Hereafter it will be spread in Robert West Hall. There also, the faculty will don their robes and hoods that rival Joseph's coat, there the procession of faculty, Imperial Commissioners, alumni, guests, and candidates for degrees will form as this year they formed at Ada Dodge Hall.

The Vali, Hazim Bey, paid his last official visit before his recall, in attending our Commencement; the governor general of Lebanon also honored us.

The honor orations (only 3 of which were delivered) were as follows: Medicine "L'Hygiène et Le Moral," by Nejib Farah; Dentistry, "Educated Dentists and their Training in Turkey," by Roupen Takvorian, B.A.; "The need of Educated Pharmacists in Turkey," by Levon Yenovkian of the School of Pharmacy; Commerce, "The Industrial and Commercial Development of Turkey: a Lesson from Germany," by Rafail Duweik; Arts and Sciences, "Have a Definite Aim," Wadi Abd-ul-Karim, of the Normal Course, and "Science and Religion," by Shefik Khuri of the regular Arts course.

Prof. Porter presided and President Emeritus Dr. Daniel Bliss gave out the diplomas. Dr. Prof. Taufik Vadjid, head of the Imperial Commission, administered the Hippocratic oath to the medical, dental and pharmacy graduates, and then in Turkish made a graceful address congratulating the students on passing their examinations so well, on their opportunities for study, on the equipment of the University, and he congratulated the Empire that the S.P.C. is within its borders. He especially felicitated the School of Dentistry on its equipment and the brilliant showing of its first class. "Dr. Post is not dead. He still lives. His house, a home of science, is still dedicated to the science of relieving humanity," was one of his perorations.

After the exercises the usual photograph of the Imperial Commissioners and the medical faculty was taken while the public gathered in front of College Hall for the Tree Dedication exercises. A lovelier setting would be hard to find with the setting sun gilding the campus and the noble Lebanon mountains and casting an opalescent light on the sea. The medical profession has 23 recruits; the first class in dentistry numbers 3, but all may write B.A. after their names as well as D.D.S. There are 7 new "pill rollers," and 9 new bachelors of commerce, and 13 took the cultural degree of B.A.

The day previous to the regular commencement the

Nurses' Training School held its graduation exercises and 9 young women took their certificates that they are Trained Nurses. Dr. Dorman delivered the annual address at the exercises, which was eloquent and inspiring.

June 26th the Preparatory Department held its exercises for the Fifth Form in the evening in the open air in front of Daniel Bliss Hall. 55 took the certificate of graduation.

The Preparatory Department, and the whole university, regret the resignation of Prof. Irwin, who has returned to America.

Messrs. Hannaford, Bowman, Little and Close have completed their term of service and have sailed for America. 9 new tutors are expected from America in the fall.

W. B. A.

2600 DELEGATES AT ZURICH.

Zurich, Switzerland, July 15, 1913.

Twenty six hundred registered delegates representing seventy countries, with thousands of unregistered visitors, have made earth's ends meet at the World's seventh Sunday School Convention which closed its work tonight, and have contributed to the great success of one of the most remarkable religious gatherings in the history of the world.

North America sent 1344 accredited representatives, a thousand of whom came on steamers of "The World's Convention fleet",— specially chartered ocean liners, whose accommodations were reserved for the Convention Delegates. Great Britain registered 288; Asia 83; Africa 56; Australasia 30 and South America 24. The allotment for Continental Europe was 500 Delegates, but the enrollment was 728. Every state except Utah and New Mexico and every Canadian Province except Manitoba was represented. The Pennsylvania Delegation with 175 members led the list, followed by New York 125 and Illinois 120.

The Convention has been a remarkable one in many respects, not only in an unparalleled attendance, but in its personnel; in the tremendous importance of the messages which have been delivered; in the high intellectual and spiritual quality of the presentations; in the enthusiastic interest manifested in each of the 45 sessions of the eight days: in the participation of 240 splendidly equipped men and women, Sunday School Specialists, Missionaries, Pastors, Publicists and other leaders from many lands who have contributed to a program of rare quality, inspiration and helpfulness; and in the impress which has been made by the Convention, not alone upon the delegates, but upon the City of Zurich.

The leading Journals of Switzerland and of Frankfort, Germany, have given much attention to "the Congress", and have devoted unusually liberal space to report and favorable comment.

The welcome to this beautiful City was voiced by the Mayor, and leading Church Officials, and the convention closed, leaving a good impression everywhere.

An attractive feature has been the bilingual character of the program proceedings. The program has been given in

English, for the most part, and then translated into German, the language spoken by 71 per cent of the Swiss people. The German contingent of the Convention is very large, the interpreter, a remarkable linguist, is Prof. H. L. E. Lüring of Frankfort, a man who speaks fluently and intelligently 27 languages.

From the hour when the visitors were welcomed, Tuesday afternoon July 8, to the beautiful home of Mrs. Rieter-Bodmer,— where the Kaiser Wilhelm was entertained and where Richard Wagner once lived and wrote several of his great works,— to the closing moment of consecration this evening when Dr. F. B. Meyer of London dismissed the great congregation, every hour has been filled with service in the name of the Master.

Bishop Vincent conducted the opening service; and the Convention sermon was delivered by Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins of Philadelphia, on the convention theme "The Sunday School and the Great Commission." Great themes have been discussed and the list of speakers has been a notable one.

The Missionary emphasis has been the dominant note of the convention, and the reports of the six great commissions, appointed many months ago to study the present conditions, needs and opportunities of Sunday School work among all people, and on every continent, have been presented in a manner that has thrilled every member of the Convention, and have proven a great incentive to the planning of marked advances in the work during the coming triennium. These great commissions in the order of their reports are:— Continental Europe,— Bishop John L. Nuelsen of Zurich, Chairman, Rev. B. M. Tipple of Rome, Secretary; India,— Sir Robert Laidlaw of England, Chairman, Rev. Robert Burges of India, Secretary; Hawaii, The Philippines, Japan, China and Korea,— Mr. H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, Chairman, Frank L. Brown, Brooklyn, Secretary; South Africa,— Rev. F. B. Meyer, London, Chairman, Arthur Black, Liverpool, Secretary; Mohammedan Lands,— Bishop J. C. Hartzell LL. D., Africa, Chairman, Rev. S. M. Zwemer D. D., Arabia, Secretary; Latin America,— Robert E. Speer, New York, Chairman, Rev. H. S. Harris, New York, Secretary. A vast reservoir of valuable information, correct, thorough, and up-to-date, has been provided by these commissions, and because of the investigations and reports there will be a clearer concept of the Sunday School problems of the world.

The reports will be published in the official book of the Convention proceedings, edited by Mr. Charles G. Trumbull of Philadelphia, and will make a most helpful contribution to Christian literature.

The commission to the Orient, of which Mr. H. J. Heinz is chairman, made the most elaborate report, occupying an entire evening. The 29 members of the party who spent four months on the way to Zurich under the leadership of Mr. Heinz and Mr. Brown, left San Francisco March 1, and visited Hawaii, Japan, Korea and China, making a thorough survey, holding conventions, conferences and public meetings. They were the recipients of most unusual courtesies from high officials of the nations visited, and were everywhere re-

ceived with great courtesy. Mr. Heinz and Mr. Brown reported for the commission, the "29" took part in the attractive program of the evening, and Mr. W. G. Landes, State Secretary of Pennsylvania, presented a graphic story of the tour with fine stereopticon illustrations. The climax came when Dr. Ibuka presented the invitation from Japan to hold the World's 8th Convention in Tokyo, in 1916. On motion of Mr. Heinz, heartily seconded by Sir Francis Belsey of London, the invitation was accepted with enthusiasm, and in the autumn of 1916, the World's Sunday School leaders will meet in Japan to consider world problems and opportunities.

The Convention has been held in the stately Tonhalle, which is located in the midst of a beautiful garden overlooking the picturesque Lake Zurich. The Committee provided attractive yet simple decorations. Above the platform was suspended a large Globe to remind the audience of the World-scope of the Association's endeavors, and above the globe was a blood-red cross, which when lighted was a most inspiring sight. Back of the platform and against the organ in the centre was the white cross flag of Switzerland; with the flags of America and Great Britain on either side. Two large pictures, of the Zwingli and the Pestalozzi monuments, were striking reminders that Zurich was the scene of the great labors of Ulrich Zwingli the Reformer, and the birthplace of Pestalozzi, the founder of modern educational methods.

One of the most helpful features of the Convention period has been the daily morning "message from God's Word", presented by Dr. F. B. Meyer of London.

The Convention placed in the hands of the Executive Committee pledges amounting to \$ 125,000 for the expanding and important work of the Association which, it is declared by President Bailey, "represents a larger constituency, covers a more extensive territory, and has a wider reach of influence than any other Association of men and women the world has ever known."

In addition to the Tonhalle, sessions and conferences have been held in State and Free churches including the Grossmünster, where Zwingli preached; the Fraumünster, St. Jakob, St. Anna, the Methodist, Baptist, French and Kreuzkirche.

The reports of the General Secretaries contained a review of the work of the triennium in the various fields of the world.

Rev. Carey Bonner reported for Europe, India, China and South Africa, while Mr. Marion Lawrance gave a graphic review of the endeavors in other parts of the world. He said that what a Clearing House means to the present banking system, the World's Sunday School Association means to the Sunday School forces in the field.

The Sunday School army of 28,700,000 in 298,000 Sunday Schools is the largest Christian army in the world marching under one banner.

The report of the statistical secretaries, Mr. Hugh Cork of Chicago and Mr. George Shipway of England, giving these facts was one of the most unique documents ever presented to a religious Convention. It was in the form of a 48-page booklet called "The Strength of the World's Sunday

School Army," and contained the report from the Sunday Schools of the nations and countries of the world, giving to each division a separate mention with the statistics of each, and accompanying each one was a cut in colors of the flag of the nation, country or state. It was the first time such an effort had been attempted and it made a profound impression.

The children were largely in evidence on Sunday when a great meeting was held at the Tonhalle, participated in by fully two thousand children followed by an open air meeting in the park when they sang familiar hymns to the delight and profit of many thousands who gathered to hear them.

An impressive service was held Saturday morning in memory of Mrs. Ella Ford Hartshorn, wife of Mr. William N. Hartshorn of Boston, President of the International Sunday School Association and Vice President of the World's Association. Mrs. Hartshorn was greatly beloved by the Sunday School world. She was deeply interested with Mr. Hartshorn in the organized work and joined in his large giving for the cause. Dr. George W. Bailey presided and the principal address was by Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London. The others who participated were Rev. Carey Bonner of London, Mr. E. K. Warren of Michigan and Rev. J. P. McNaughton of Turkey.

Saturday afternoon occurred a great concert, given by a chorus of 450 voices, under the direction of Prof. A. J. Bucher of Cincinnati, a native of Zurich, and the director of the Convention Music. The chorus sang in German and were assisted by the Tonhalle orchestra of 42 pieces, one of the finest Symphony orchestras in Europe, and by other artists including a company of ten Swiss Yodlers, who gave several selections that created wild enthusiasm. Every seat in the Tonhalle was occupied and hundreds remained standing during the two hours of the concert.

The Convention with great interest and unanimity elected Sir Robert Laidlaw of London President for the coming three years, and Mr. H. J. Heinz of Pittsburg, Penn., chairman of the executive committee, with Mr. Marion Lawrance of Chicago and Rev. Carey Bonner of London Joint Secretaries and Frank L. Brown, Brooklyn N. Y., Field Secretary. An executive committee of representative men of many lands will direct the work, which promises to be the most important and extensive yet undertaken by the Association. Sir Robert Laidlaw, the new President, is a man of large affairs, with extensive business interests in England and India. He is a princely giver, deeply interested in Sunday School, and for a long time has been one of the leaders of the organized work in Great Britain. He is a Congregationalist.

As Chairman of the executive Committee Mr. Heinz will bring to the position great strength as an executive, a thorough consecration to the cause, and a liberality in planning and giving that will be sure to make the endeavors of the coming triennium a great forward movement in the cause of the Sunday School. The association of these two leading business men in a common work will mean much to the world. The end of the Convention is the beginning of effort.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 23, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

Owing to pressure of other material for this issue, it has been impossible to print this week the "Who's Who in the W. T. M. Annual Meeting."

The Editor desires to express his gratitude to his associates who in his three weeks' absence so successfully carried on the duties of the editorial office of this paper.

We are glad to present thus promptly the report of the World's Sunday School Convention, which closed last week and for which we are indebted to Rev. J. P. McNaughton, Principal of Bithynia High School, Bardizag, one of the Turkey delegates. It was a great convention, worthy of the great cause it represented. And we trust that one result may be to help people everywhere, and particularly in this Empire, to realize the importance of the Sunday School movement in the life of the Church. If the entire church, adults as well as children, can be enlisted in the systematic and progressive study of the Word of God, who can predict the results? And conversely, the church that neglects the study of God's Word is in imminent danger of necrosis. The Sunday School has too long been regarded as merely the nursery of the church. It is much more. It is the preparatory school, the college, the university and in a true sense the technical school of the church as well. Far too many look forward to graduating from the nursery and neglect the opportunity of taking advanced courses in the university proper. Let us make more of our Sunday Schools, and watch the results on the spiritual life of the churches.

Today is the fifth anniversary of the reinstating of Constitutional government in the Ottoman Empire. The day will doubtless be suitably celebrated both at the Capital and in the provinces. Appeals will be made to patriotism in many forms, and much oratory will be let loose.

In looking back over these five historic years, the question will rise in the minds of many: Has the new régime been a success, or a failure? Has it made good? And the an-

swer will only be reached after a review of the history of many disorders, involving the overthrow of ten cabinets in five years; of uprisings of Arabs, Druses, Albanians and Kourds; of two foreign wars; of many political murders, and of several cholera epidemics.

There is no denying the fact that the hand of Abdul Hamid was a strong one, and that when used in behalf of the proverbial "peace and tranquillity in the provinces," it could keep order where it chose. We cannot claim that as powerful an authority has been wielded by any cabinet or group or individual under the constitutional régime. Things have been more at loose ends than they used to be. Moreover, the early promise of "liberty, equality, justice and brotherhood" has been sadly wanting in fulfilment. The "brothers" who plotted in Salonica and Monastir for the overthrow of tyranny have been cutting each other's throats in and near those same cities, which are the bones of contention today for the dogs of war. Since the dethronement of Hamid, the Ottoman Empire has lost Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, all then vassal provinces, and also Tripoli, Benghazi, Crete, Albania, Macedonia, most if not all of her Aegean Archipelago, and probably a large part of Thrace. Worse still, she has lost on the battlefield the life-blood of hundreds of thousands of her young men to say nothing of the many more who have fled the country to avoid a like fate. Can that régime be called a success under which the Empire has been reduced to about half of its former size, and has suffered so terribly in human lives?

Yet this is but one side of the picture. There is not a thinking patriot today who would favor the return of the Hamidian government. Contrast the *spirit* and *feelings* of the people then and now. Where is that cringing fear, that abject grovelling in official presence that characterized absolutist times? Where is the servile fawning of the press? Where are the endless and irritating hindrances to travel, the utter blocking of all efforts at improvement, the impediments to commerce? Where is the army of spies that grew fat off the most nefarious of trades? Men may be hopeless now also about improvement in the governmental system; but they are not so paralyzed in their efforts to find a way out. And, despite all testimony to the contrary, even in war times the prospects for trade are brighter than before and the entire standard of living is higher, and there is less actual misery. There is more of organized local charity and philanthropy; the general intelligence of all classes has risen far more in the past five years than probably in the previous twenty-five.

Poor and incomplete as is its record, constitutional government has been at least a partial success, and not a total failure. In the opinion of the writer, it has been more of a success than of a failure, and the future is not all gloom. Only a fool or a knave would desire the return of Hamidianism. Let all get together and strive together to make the new system still more of a success, and to lift the country morally and spiritually to a higher plane.

FOURTH OF JULY AT TALAS.

Patriotism in the centre of Asia Minor is so strong that even Canadians and Germans are irresistibly drawn into the celebration of America's great day. The Fourth this year saw some thirty American adults gathered at Talas, some five miles from the ancient city of Caesarea Mazaca, and seven children besides the Hoover baby, who was too small to participate actively in the festivities. First the children gave a carefully prepared program of speeches, songs, and exercises with the Stars and Stripes, all of which were heartily applauded. The two Canadian children among them laid aside all national prejudice for the time, and joined gladly in praise of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Following the contribution of the younger members to the general gaiety, the grown-ups were called out one by one by the committee in charge, to accomplish various stunts, such as auctioning off a rug, putting a doll to sleep, delivering a patriotic speech in German, and so on. President Tracy of Anatolia College gave the party a most pleasant surprise by reading the following original poem as his contribution to the celebration:—

TO ARGAEUS

Lines read at the gathering of American missionaries and children at Talas under Mt. Argaeus, on the Fourth of July, 1913. This grand mountain with its twin peaks towers in the approaching traveler's view while still at the distance of three or four days' journey. It is 13,000 feet high, and it is said that, in a perfectly clear day, both the Black Sea and the Mediterranean can be seen from its summit.

Argaeus, majestic, white-robed and alone,
With his chaplet of cloud, sits aloft on his throne,
Looking forth o'er the breadth of his mighty domain
Where no rival may dare break the peace of his reign.
The mountains unnumbered that billow away
To the shores of the Euxine acknowledge his sway;
To the great southern sea, there's no proud hill but must
With humility kneel in his presence august.
Nor, to far Ararat of diluvian fame,
Is there one, from Argaeus obeisance to claim.

The nations have risen — have faded away —
Their chieftains have shared in the pomp of a day:—
How mean are the power and the pageants of man!
Lo, here thou didst reign ere his history began!
The conquerors have passed — the mighty of yore—
The armies have marched — their tumult is o'er.

Abiding serene in thy eminent seat
While Orient and Occident strove at thy feet,
In thy white robe enwrapped thou didst look with disdain
While the blood of the combatants reddened the plain.
Of their glory, the dust in faint murmurs doth speak—
The Assyrian, the Lydian, the Persian, the Greek—

The legions of Rome with her eagles have sped—
All the powers of the past are but shades of the dead.
In eminence lone, over mountain and plain,
Unconquered, unperishing, thou dost remain.

It is writ on thy brow all rosy with day,
That tyrants and darkness must vanish away.
Thou awaitest His coming — the Potentate blest,
The Light of the East and the Joy of the West.

Thou seest from thy throne, while this day we unroll
The emblem of freedom — the flag with a soul—
'Tis the white and the blue — 'tis the pure and the true,
With the red tide of life and of love streaming through—
To thee, in thy constancy standing sublime
Through the ages of wrong and the ravage of Time—
To thee, who dost stand for the Empire of Peace,
Till men shall be brothers and wars shall all cease,
We wave this bright emblem; Argaeus, all hail!
As thou standest secure, Truth shall stand and prevail!

CHAS. C. TRACY.

A bounteous supper was provided by the ladies of Talas Station and served on the lawn to all guests, topping off with ice cream and lemonade. The participants then repaired once more to the decorated plot in front of the new Girls School building, gay with its flags and bunting and portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Wilson, and witnessed some palpitating athletic contests for young and old, including a sack race for the boys and an obstacle race for the young ladies.

A MOSLEM INVITATION.

The following notice appeared in the *Sebil er Reshad* a week ago:—

KHUTBAS AGAINST THE NAZARENES.

"With the help of our fellow-religionists, a second and third Khutba have been published and distributed in the places where they were needed and are still being distributed. We have learned from reliable sources that the toleration, perfect politeness and generosity thus shown by the Moslems have thrown the missionary world into consternation. Moham-medanism is always ready, with open forehead, to discuss with Christianity all questions, whether pertaining to logic, philosophy, science or anything else. Or, if they please, let the Christian doctors organize a debating society when Moslem doctors will be prepared to take part in oral discussions.

"We present our special thanks to those of our readers who have promised to help in issuing the rest of the Khutbas in tract form."

RED CROSS NOTICE.

All friends, who are interested in the industrial work for the Refugees, that has been carried on by the American Red Cross Society, in Brousa, are invited to come to the rooms of the American Consulate, in Pera, Friday afternoon of this week, July 25th, from 2 to 4. Samples of the work done will there be on exhibition.

BROUSA NOTES.

The School year, 1912-1913, has, in spite of all difficulties, been a most successful one in the Girls' School. The number of pupils has increased to 210, 66 of these having been boarders.

At the close of this school year, June 25th, a class of five girls was graduated, three Armenians and two Greeks. The exercises lasted several days. On Friday evening, June 20, the children of the Turkish and Armenian primary departments gave a very pleasing entertainment, with several new features, which proved very attractive, such as the acting of the fairy story, Hansel and Gretel, and the mythological story of King Midas - these had been put in play form by the teachers, one in Armenian and the other in Turkish. An English cantata closed the entertainment. On Sunday the sermon was preached by Dr. Markarian of Biledjik, father of one of the graduates. Monday afternoon was given to the musicale, when the pupils of Madame Ralli showed great progress. Short French plays were given between some of the selections. As our hall has proved too small for the numbers of the people, who come to our closing High School entertainment, we gave "As You Like It" in the garden and it proved a great success. No decorations were needed, as the trees and flowers lent themselves admirably for the setting of the Forest of Arden. The parts were very well taken, Orlando and Rosalind interpreting their characters with great ability, while the Fool kept every one in fits of laughter and had to be recalled to furnish further amusement.

The exercises on the closing day were attended by many; they consisted of songs, piano selections and addresses, that in Turkish being given by Halil Bey of Brousa, the one in Armenian by Rt. Rev. Shahbaz Odabashian, Archdeacon of Brousa, and the one in English by Miss Jillson, while the presentation of diplomas by Rev. O. P. Allen made a most fitting closing and gave a beautiful benediction to those leaving the school.

One of the graduates returns to teach for us next year, one goes to teach in Adana, and the others will probably continue their studies in other places. Thus finishes one more page in the History of the Brousa School. We look forward with great anticipations to our opening in September, when we shall start our new page in larger brighter quarters.

J. L. J.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Roumanian mail steamers resumed on July 21st their service between Constanza and this city, and are to run for the present twice a week in each direction. Very large delayed mails have meanwhile been coming from Odessa.

Friday evening last was the feast of *Leilé-i-Berat*, or Night of the Diploma, when the recording angels are supposed to close the register of the year. On Saturday the sacred caravan made its imposing start from the Imperial palace for Mecca, amid the booming of cannon.

Djavid Bey, former minister of finance and delegate of Turkey to the financial conference at Paris, returned here on Friday last, the conference having been adjourned till September 30th.

Mgr. Arsharouni, the Armenian Patriarch, has tendered his resignation, and the mixed council meets today to decide what action to take in consequence.

The three Armenian Evangelical churches have organized a joint picnic to Beikoz for today, Constitution Day, as a get-together measure.

THE PROVINCES.

The Imperial government has just appropriated Lt.40,000 for the betterment of the prison system of Turkey. The system could stand still further betterment, but we have reason to fear that the greater part of the present sum will be spent in enlarging existing prisons.

NOTES.

The engagement of Dr. Eric Thomson of the Ophthalmic Institute in Jerusalem to Miss Rose Leishman of Jerusalem is announced. The wedding will take place in Beirut in November.

Mr. Condit Eddy, who has been teaching the past year in Gerard Institute, Sidon, has returned to America, where he will enter Princeton Theological Seminary. He was accompanied by Edwin Adams, who will complete his college preparation in Peekskill Academy.

A party of Beirut ladies are camping in the Taurus with Mrs. Rogers. A large party of tutors have gone on a trip to Petra.

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Rev. Dr. Leary's party spent several happy days in Beirut. Dr. Leary was formerly a tutor in the college. Ten years had brought many changes, and yet he said he felt as if he had not been away and could step into his class room again and teach his class with old time joy.

Prof. Robert B. Reed of Beirut sailed for America at the close of the term to be married to Miss Blanchard of Chicago.

Dr. Floyd O. Smith and Mrs. Smith arrived last Friday from Paris on their way to take up the medical work at Diarbekir. On the same steamer came Mr. W. N. James, returning to Marsovan, and Prof. W. T. Ormiston of Robert College.

Frederick A. Booth, Esq., one of the trustees of Robert College and Vice-Moderator of the last Presbyterian General Assembly, died suddenly on June 29th at his home in New York City, aged 64.

Miss Ethel A. House, daughter of Dr. House of Bulgaria, an experienced kindergartner and a graduate of Lake Erie College and a B. S. of Teachers' College, Columbia University, has been secured to assist Miss Clarke at Sofia in kindergarten work, and will sail in the fall for her post.

Rev. and Mrs. R. S. M. Emrich will sail Sept. 6th from Boston for Naples in the White Star S. S. "Cretic," and proceed thence via Alexandretta on their return to Mardin.

Dr. William E. Strong, Editorial Secretary of the American Board, and Rev. George A. Hall of the Prudential Committee, sail early in September for Germany, and after visiting the Austrian Mission at Prague, come on to Constantinople, Smyrna and Beirut. After joining Dr. Capen and family, they will go on via Egypt to attend the centenary of the Marathi Mission.

OTHER LANDS.

Cholera is reported to be claiming 15 to 20 victims per day at Salonica.

The House of Lords has for the second time rejected the Irish Home Rule Bill.

According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the Jewish traders of Adrianople complain of being forced by their new Bulgarian masters to close their shops on Sundays. As conscience forces them to close on Saturdays they thus lose two days per week.

The strike on the Rand, in South Africa, has been satisfactorily settled.

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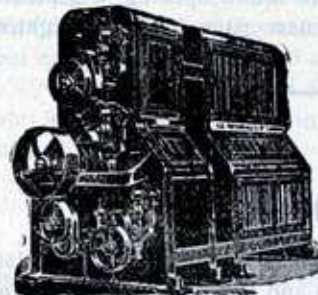
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ULTONIA	(10,402 ")		21st.	"
SAXONIA	(14,000 ")		28th.	"
PANNONIA	(10,000 ")	Sept.	11th.	"
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