

The Orient.

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A COMPLETED CHAPTER IN BIBLE HISTORY.

(By FRANKLIN E. HOSKINS, D.D.)

As early as 1837 the missionaries in Syria under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, had decided to prepare a new version of the Arabic Bible in the best modern form of spoken Arabic. As a preliminary to this great undertaking, Dr. Eli Smith began an exhaustive study of the Arabic characters in use by the great writing masters with the purpose of reducing the myriad beautiful forms to something within the compass of printed types. After several years' toil he set out for Germany with the fruits of his toil in the shape of manuscript copies of the letters and combinations suitable for the Arabic type. The wreck of the ship in which he sailed off the coast of Karamania resulted in the loss of everything but his life. With great difficulty he made his way overland to Smyrna and later returning to Beirut, proceeded to reproduce the manuscript which had been lost in the depths of the sea. With the assistance of Mr. Homan Hallock the head printer of the Press at that time, they completed the punches, drove the matrices by hand and by 1843 the first font of this famous Beirut type was ready for use.

On March 6, 1844, seven members of the Syria Mission, together with Dr. Rufus Anderson and Dr. Joel Hawes, met in Mr. Whiting's study, and a few days later listened to Dr. Eli Smith's report as to the desirableness of a new translation of the Scriptures into Arabic. Messrs. Whiting, Eli Smith and Cornelius Van Dyck, then only 26 years of age, were the committee appointed to consider the whole matter, and three years later, in January 1847, the Mission formally decided to undertake the translation of the Bible into the Arabic language and directed Eli Smith to devote his life to the task.

Another year of Dr. Smith's time went in preliminaries and the actual work of translation was entered upon in 1848. Dr. Smith had at that time two native assistants. By March 1850 he had completed the new translation of Genesis and 100 trial copies were struck off at the expense of the Mission. The Press actually began the printing of the new translation of the Bible on June 12, 1854. Less than three years later Dr. Eli Smith lay dead of cancer but before he died in January 1857 he had translated the whole of the New Testament directly from the Greek and about twelve books of the Old Testament. His colleague, Cornelius Van Alen Van Dyck, then

at the age of 39, was appointed to carry on the task. Dr. Van Dyck took up Dr. Smith's carefully prepared manuscript translation of the New Testament and gave it a thorough revision from beginning to end conforming the Arabic more closely to the Greek Textus Receptus, which volume had come into Dr. Smith's hands many years after he had commenced his work on this translation. Dr. Van Dyck added variant readings, which readings together with other changes in the text itself, are all easily recognizable in the original manuscript as it came from the hands of Dr. Smith.

On March 9, 1860, Dr. Van Dyck finished this revision of the translation of the New Testament and on the 28th of the same month laid his first complete copy of the translation of the New Testament before the Mission. This identical copy, now a time-stained and well-worn but precious volume, is still preserved in the archives of the Mission. Its rude cover contains two inscriptions in the hand writing of Dr. Van Dyck. At the top of the page is written: "Printed up to Dec. 1857 2 sheets, up to 10th verse of 9 chaps. of Matt." This is a brief record of what had actually been done in printing when Dr. Smith was laid away in the graveyard below the Press. The second inscription is a brief record of the more than three years' work which followed and reads: "This first complete copy of the New Testament was laid upon the table at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, March 28, 1860, it being the copy used by the Translator during the progress of the work." The actual translation of the New Testament was completed August 22, 1864, in Abeih, the last type was set up March 10, 1865, and the last sheet of the first completed Bible came off the press March 29, 1865. That copy of the Old Testament Dr. Van Dyck also treasured till the day of his death, leaving upon its pages a record of every correction and change that he made in the many later editions, and this time-stained volume with its marks of scholarship and toil, is also preserved in the archives of the Mission and is in almost daily use. Dr. Van Dyck continued his toil upon the various editions and the various books of the same until his death in 1895; so that between 1837 and 1895 lie almost 60 years of toil.

This version of the Arabic scriptures prepared by Dr. Eli Smith and Dr. Van Dyck, now known in Bible catalogues as "Van Dyck's version," was speedily adopted as the standard by all Protestant missionaries and missionary societies throughout the world. Many editions, with and without references, with and without the full vowelled points, have since

been printed chiefly at Beirut, and distributed from that center. More than a Million volumes, large and small, have been sent out and the average yearly issues have risen from 23,000 in 1885 to 86,000 volumes in 1910.

The first complete Bible in 1865 was printed from types. In the 30 years which followed, five complete Bibles were set up and electro-plated together with several special editions of the New Testament vowelled and unvowelled, with editions of the Psalms and Proverbs. Since Dr. Van Dyck's death the work of correcting all these Bible plates has been carried on year by year, and since 1900 by the present Editor.

Eighteen years after the 1st edition of the Reference Bible was published, that is in 1885, this edition was completely exhausted and a 2nd edition was set up from types with a slightly enlarged page and improved make-up. The 1534 pages of the old edition were reduced to 1166 in this second edition and the 509 pages of the New Testament to 398. This second edition of this largest of our Bibles consisted of 3000 copies and was sufficient for all demands for eighteen years when it also was exhausted.

(To be concluded.)

TURKEY'S MISSION IN THE ORIENT.

Under this title the *Hilal* has an interesting editorial of which we give a translation:—

"A glance at the map will suffice to show how from our eastern frontiers on to China and the Pacific Ocean all the peoples are either directly subject to our enemies or held by them in a degree of dependence. Some of these peoples have blood relationship or common language or religion with ourselves; others are attached to us by religious lines, and others have at least more affinity for us than for those under whom they exist. And as we are the only power in the Orient that has conserved its entire independence and original culture, it is very natural that all of these western Asiatic peoples have for a long time had their eyes fixed on us and feel immediately the reverberation of the movements that take place among us. It goes without saying that this influence is in direct relation to the multiplicity of bonds that attach these peoples to us. For instance, the peoples that have the Turkish language and are of the Moslem religion are directly and entirely under our cultural influence; every intellectual movement, every reform that takes place here, is immediately echoed among them; their language, their literature, their beliefs, their mental operations, follow the same development as with us; and the literary language of Constantinople, the ethical and religious conception of our thinking classes, are immediately imitated and followed in all this circle. Those peoples of western Asia that are attached to us only by confessional bonds, also feel our influence, if not in the same proportion as the former, at least in quite an important measure. The Moslems of Persia, of Beloochistan, of Afghanistan and of India are inspired by our literature, and follow the new currents that rise among us. And the cause of this is very sim-

ple: attached to us by religious ties, they belong to the same system of culture with ourselves, and understand us better.

"As for the non-Turkish and non-Moslem peoples, although we are far away from them, they nevertheless sympathize with us rather than with those whose yoke they find it hard to bear, and they are more disposed to yield to our influence.

"This position that we occupy in Asia has brought upon us the rage of the three powers, England, Russia and France, that dominate Asia. Since the time they realized, after the Ottoman revolution, our vitality and the possibility of our taking part in this situation, they have been combining their efforts to destroy us; they have put themselves in our way, raising a thousand difficulties for us, barring all our roads toward progress and national awakening. Pan-Turkism, pan-Islamism, pan-Asiatism, and a multitude of other imaginary dangers have begun to disquiet them and incite them against us; they have intrigued inside the country and outside, and at last, having hatched up the plot called the 'Balkan Alliance,' they provoked our disasters of 1912, after which they thought we were dead and buried.

"But lo! we are more alive than ever. Again all western Asia has fixed its eyes upon us and follows with intense interest the varying fortunes of the struggle in which we are engaged. It knows well that our triumph is the beginning of a new era for itself, an era that will mark its moral and intellectual awakening under the ægis of a strong and independent Turkey that advances boldly and with entire confidence in herself, toward the apogee of progress.

"Our youth and our intellectual leaders must not forget that after the war the noblest of tasks awaits them. A whole world, a world of hundreds of millions of souls, which includes not Turkey alone but western Asia and northern Africa as well, awaits its welfare, its moral, intellectual and cultural welfare, from them. These million of souls await their renaissance, and are eager for a new activity that shall include all branches of material and mental life. It is we that must give them the impulse, and lead them into their new life; our language shall bring to them the germs of that new life of which they stand so in need; it must bring them new and regenerating principles, new conceptions of religion, morals, law, science, art, literature, the family, the State, — in a word of all that goes to make up modern life.

"It is this grand mission that Destiny has given us toward our race and those that are bound to it by whatever ties. Are we preparing ourselves for this mission?"

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, September 12, 1915.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew, D. D.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. S. Ralph Harlow.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

IV. H. G. O. DWIGHT.

Harrison Gray Otis Dwight was born at Conway, Mass., Nov. 22nd, 1803, but grew up in Utica, N. Y. He studied at Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1825, and in Andover Theological Seminary; and while still in the Seminary he was appointed a missionary of the American Board. The year 1828-29 he spent in traveling among the churches as the agent of the Board; and in January, 1830, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Barker and sailed from Boston, reaching Malta February 27th. He had received from the Prudential Committee of the Board a commission to explore the northern parts of Asiatic Turkey and the northwestern part of Persia; and this trip, which he took in connection with Rev. Eli Smith, has already been referred to in the sketch given a few weeks ago of the life of the latter. Starting in at Smyrna, they went overland to Constantinople, and thence by way of Marsovan, Sivas, Erzroum, Tiflis, Tabriz, Urumiah and Trebizond, and back by sea to the Capital. They went in Turkish costume, in order to be the less conspicuous; and most of the journey was on horseback. They were naturally without any considerable knowledge of the languages of the country, since Mr. Smith had spent his three years mainly in Syria and Mr. Dwight had but just arrived from America. Of the territory they were to visit they had little opportunity to find out beforehand; yet in the year and a half of their absence they secured a vast amount of surprisingly accurate information, reflecting great credit on the care with which they made their investigations. This journey was the preparation for the establishment of a chain of mission stations by the Board in the regions visited. Dr. Dwight lived to see the one station grow till there were three missions, 23 stations, 81 outstations, and about a hundred missionaries; before his death 42 churches had been established, with a membership of about 1,600, and there were twelve ordained native pastors.

Mr. Dwight had left his wife in Malta during this trip; and returning thither, he went the following year to Constantinople, reaching there just a year after Mr. Goodell, and only a month or so before Mr. William Schaffler arrived for work among the Jews. These three families for a long time occupied the same house, and never was one family more perfectly united in feeling and service. Their home was in Ortakeuy; and Mr. Dwight studied Armenian, and was on very friendly terms with the Patriarch and other high officials of the church. In the great plague epidemic of 1837, Mrs. Dwight and one of the children died and Mr. Dwight went back to the United States to recover his health. He married in 1839 Miss Mary Lane, and returned to Constantinople with her. Again in 1848 he was compelled by his strenuous labors to take a period of rest in the homeland, but in 1851 he was back again and hard at work. In 1860 his home was again broken up by the death of his wife; and the following year he made an extended tour through the region he had visited with Dr. Smith thirty years before. He then

returned to America, full to overflowing with the story of the wonderful changes of which he had seen the fruits in this long tour. He visited several churches in central New York, speaking on missionary work; and on January 25th, 1862, as he was on his way to Middlebury, Vt., to spend the Sabbath, expecting on Monday to continue his journey to Montreal, the car in which he was traveling was blown off the track in a big wind-storm near Bennington, Vt., and he was instantly killed. Dr. Dwight left six children, of whom three are now living, — Rev. Henry O. Dwight, LL.D., secretary of the American Bible Society, for many years a missionary in Constantinople, Mrs. Edward Riggs of Marsovan, and Miss C. P. Dwight, who was for several years a missionary in Sivas and Constantinople. Another son was for many years a professor in Vassar College, while still another was a chaplain in the civil war.

Dr. Dwight possessed a rare combination of sound common sense, intelligence, piety, resolution, firmness, candor and courtesy, an honest simplicity, a godly sincerity, and practical tact that seldom failed to secure for him a commanding influence. His marked spirituality made his evangelistic work deep in its influence on all. It was hand-to-hand work with individuals and the preaching of God's word that he enjoyed most of all, and to which he gave the most of his time and strength. But his executive ability and sound judgment made him a leader in many forms of enterprise. For the first five years of its existence he was the editor of the *Avedaper*, issued by the mission: he also gave much time to the preparation and publication of books and tracts. His musical ability enabled him to get out a book on vocal music. He was always a leader in the councils of the mission, and had great influence as well in the native community. He made many tours, and delighted to visit the people in their homes, no less than they delighted to welcome him.

Dr. Dwight published in 1840 a Memoir of his wife, Mrs. E. B. Dwight; and ten years later "Christianity Revived in the East," a revised edition of which appeared in 1854, called "Christianity in Turkey." He was also a frequent contributor to the periodical press on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of August 31st says: —

"At the Dardanelles front and at the other fronts nothing important has happened."

The despatch of September 1st says: —

"At the Dardanelles front yesterday there was no important change. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy, in order to destroy our trenches on the left wing, spent an enormous quantity of ammunition, but was unable to do them any harm. Of four bombs that they threw from a mortar, two fell into their own trenches, upon which the enemy was compelled to stop this attempt.

"On August 30th a mine-sweeper that had come near the mouth of the Strait had to retire because of the fire of our

coast batteries, and the other minesweepers that were prowling about the Sed-el-Bahr cape were dispersed. The same batteries effectively bombarded the infantry positions of the enemy before Sed-el-Bahr."

The despatch of the 2nd says: —

"This morning a German submarine torpedoed and sank in the Aegean Sea the English transport "Southland," the greater part of the troops that were on this boat could not be saved.

"At the Dardanelles front and at the other fronts there were no noteworthy changes."

The despatch of the 3rd says: —

"In the Sea of Marmora, southwest of Armoudlou, our coast-guard ship 'Bahri Sefid' sank by its cannon-fire a hostile submarine. The crew could not be saved.

"At the Dardanelles yesterday in the regions of Anafarta and Aru Bournou there was a feeble exchange of artillery and infantry fire. On our right wing our artillery dispersed a regiment of the enemy that were drilling. The night before our patrols entered the enemy's trenches and secured a number of rifles and war supplies. At Sed-el-Bahr our troops occupied a trench 90 metres long that the enemy had recently dug opposite our centre. In the vicinity of Kereviz Dere two hostile cannon were silenced."

The despatch of the 4th says: —

"In the Anafarta region, south of Azmak Dere, a mitrailleuse of the enemy was destroyed by our artillery. In this section our patrols by their surprise attacks at night captured from the enemy digging tools, telephonic apparatus and various supplies. At Aru Bournou there was nothing to record. At Sed-el-Bahr the day before yesterday the enemy bombarded Alchi Tepe from land and sea for two hours, but could do no damage. On the left wing by effective firing we caused an explosion in the mortar battery of the enemy. A mine that we exploded destroyed the shelter that the enemy used against bombs, and also their barbed wire entanglements."

The despatch of the 5th says: —

"At the Dardanelles the English submarine E7 was sunk yesterday in the Straits. The crew of 3 officers and 25 men were made prisoners.

"Near Anafarta our patrols in night attacks again took a large quantity of booty from the foe. Yesterday our artillery started a fire on board a hostile transport at Beuyuk Kemikli. At Aru Bournou there was an artillery duel and an exchange of bombs. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy's artillery intermittently and ineffectively bombarded Alchi Tepe. Yesterday our Asiatic coast batteries effectively bombarded the enemy's boats at Cape Ilias, their covered positions near Morlo Liman, their batteries at Sed-el-Bahr and their camps. The hostile batteries that tried to reply were silenced. The enemy were obliged to evacuate their camp and later to change its position. Our batteries also compelled the hostile torpedo-boats that tried in the evening to approach the mouth of the Straits to withdraw. One hostile boat that remained under the fire of our artillery was later towed away by two tugs."

(Note: — The submarine E7 was built in 1912 and was of 810 tons.)

The despatch of the 6th says: —

"At the Dardanelles there was nothing of importance to record. The enemy bombarded from land and sea at intervals but without effect our positions in the Anafarta and Sed-el-Bahr sections. Our gunners started fires in the enemy's trenches and artillery positions.

"There is no change at the other seats of war."

THE ROAD FROM BERLIN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Commenting on a recent article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on the great importance to Germany of opening a route from Berlin to Constantinople, the *Tanin* says: —

"A semi-official telegram of the Reuter Agency, in language full of the threat of danger, exposes to the whole world a great peril of which nobody had till now the slightest inkling. It says the Germans wish to open up a road from Berlin to Constantinople, and by this route to invade the whole world! Beware, everybody! This German scheme must especially attract the attention of the Balkan States, because Germany wants to swallow them up!

"The purpose of this long Reuter despatch is to warn each and all of this terrible German danger. Anyone reading it may ask himself if it is true: but even a common laborer can answer that. For England, who has already overrun the whole world, to accuse Germany of cherishing such desires is a piece of infernal audacity that could come only from England.

"As for this Berlin-Constantinople route, that is to be so dangerous for the Balkan States, the reason for bringing this forward now is, that at so critical a time in the arranging of Balkan affairs, they do not wish to neglect the least opportunity. But the Berlin-Constantinople route should not disturb anybody. Germany has not the least thought of occupying Constantinople, nor of establishing any hegemony over the Balkan States. It is simply that no State wishes to shut itself up within its own boundaries, as the English are trying to do with their adversaries. If Germany now wishes to make the Berlin-Constantinople route permanently more open for herself, it is because she sees in this her common interests with us. And in our opinion she is not mistaken. We ourselves wish to have freer relations with the whole of Europe, and especially with our allies. As for Bulgaria, who is the one most personally interested in this proposition, she will profit by it no less than we. And if, in the realization of this plan, the annihilation of Servia is essential, what is the objection? That sink of iniquity which was the sole cause of all this misery. — can it be that in the eyes of the English it is more innocent than Greece?"

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

Dr. A. T. Robertson, in his suggestive book, "Epochs in the Life of Jesus," calls attention to the fact that our Lord, in the latter part of His training of the twelve, taught them more concerning Himself and less concerning the spiritual kingdom He was establishing. He had outlined the theology of the latter; and though they did not yet understand all that they should about it, it was necessary that they should learn more of the Messiah Himself.

The statement compels reflection. Can it be that what is often spoken of in these days as the failure of Christianity and the bankruptcy of the faith may be due to a wrong emphasis, to a greater care for teaching concerning the kingdom of God than for the comprehension and apprehension of the character and personality of the Master Himself? Have we become so absorbed with putting in practice the teaching about organization and method, about the outward machinery of the church, that we have neglected to catch the inner spirit of Christ? It is possible that in the preaching in our churches, as well as in the Bible classes in our schools and colleges, more emphasis must be laid on the matchless personality and character of Jesus, as the supreme revealer of the Father, rather than on the problems of church work, of church history and of church organization. The sweetness of His love, the depth of His faith, the tenderness of His dealing with mankind, the self-denial He taught and practised, His unique purpose of salvation from the power of sin and of death, — these and other points about His personality need added emphasis. Who can say but that if they had been given their rightful place for these years past, the heart of men everywhere would have been so changed that the present conflict could have been avoided?

For it has been clear that the spirit of conflict has been much strengthened by the conviction on each side that *our*

methods and *our* organization and *our* point of view is the only right one; while the meekness and gentleness of Christ have been buried out of sight. Jesus would not permit His disciples to prevent another man from working in His name simply because he followed not them. He would not tolerate the idea of their calling down fire upon those who even refused to receive Him because He was going toward Jerusalem. The spirit of love, of toleration, of sympathy, of self-abnegation, He emphasized. Such carnage as has for more than a year wasted the fairest parts of Europe is painful to the spirit of man. On all sides rises the prayer that it may soon cease, and give way to peace and a mutual understanding. To this end let us all study more the character of our Lord and Master, and try to get into our lives more of His spirit and life.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

From the western seat of war there is very little news this past week. An attack by the French with hand-grenades near Souchez is reported as repulsed. In the Vosges Mountains the Germans retook some trenches they had lost on the Lingenkopf and Barrenkopf line, and so hold the entire line once more. In Flanders and Champagne the Germans report exploding some mines successfully.

The Russians have continued their retreat along the line from the Baltic to the Dniester, with considerable regularity. Southeast of Riga, the Germans have taken the town of Friedrichstadt, and 3,325 prisoners. They have also taken Grodno, the fortress on the Niemen east of Augustowo, with 3,600 prisoners. They now hold the line of the Niemen from Kovno to Grodno. South of this, they have occupied the towns of Svisslocz, Prushany and Kobrin, and Antopol east of Brest Litowsk. Still farther south the Austrian and German armies have captured Luzk, east of Vladimir Volynsk. The Austrians have driven the Russians out of Brody, in northeastern Galicia, and have forced them back from the Strypa to the Sereth River. They have taken most of the Russian redoubts on the west side of that river, and are threatening Zalosse and Tarnopol. Toward Bessarabia there is not much to report. The number of prisoners taken at Kovno is now reported at 20,000 and at Novo Georgievsk at 40,000.

The Italians have been bombarding the Austrian positions in the Tyrol near Tonale, Mori and Lavarone, but without much success. They have also delivered several attacks in the vicinity of Flitsch and Tolmein, which the Austrians met successfully. On the Doberdo plateau, in the region of San Martino the Italians were also repulsed. They have been attacking besides in the Dolomites, near Boeden; and after a long silence have renewed their efforts in the region of the Kreuzberg Pass, south of Innichen.

A Wolff Agency despatch of the 5th from Strassburg says that the French were continuing to bombard Münster although that city had been evacuated some days before.

A Milli Agency despatch from Vienna says that a Russian paper announces that Japan has agreed to send troops to the European theatre of war.

THE BALANCE IN MISSION WORK.

In a recent number of the *International Review of Missions* there is a suggestive article by Mr. Sidney Clark entitled "Is Foreign Mission Work out of Balance?" The author, who has personally investigated the mission situation in China, Japan, Africa, Korea and elsewhere, expresses the doubt whether the emphasis put upon educational work may not have been detrimental to the true interests of the evangelistic branch, and whether medical effort may not have been pushed so hard as to overshadow the direct work of healing the souls of men. He points out the natural beginnings of educational work in the necessity of preparing a native ministry capable of acting as leaders for the evangelical community; but he thinks even the institutions for the training of men for the ministry may endanger the work they are established to serve. Institutional work of many sorts has sprung up in connection with missionary effort, all of it good, but often in danger of absorbing the energies and activities of the mission workers to such a degree that the spiritual growth of the churches is neglected.

The paper is well worth careful reading throughout. A glance at the situation in this country will serve to remind us of the growth of various forms of missionary effort. If we take statistics of the four Turkey missions of the American Board for the past twenty years, by periods of five years, it may give us a fairly accurate view of the progress made, so far as that can be indicated by cold figures. Taking first the more strictly evangelistic side, the following table shows the number of missionaries, men and women, in service each five years, also the number of preachers, ordained or unordained, the number of organized churches, members, and adherents; also the number in Sunday Schools: —

| | Missionaries | Preachers | Churches | Communicants | Adherents | S. S. Members |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1893 | 177 | 230 | 124 | 12,428 | 49,151 | 28,205 |
| 1898 | 153 | 182 | 133 | 13,529 | 52,548 | 30,874 |
| 1903 | 180 | 203 | 138 | 13,776 | 53,961 | 34,047 |
| 1908 | 186 | 206 | 144 | 15,625 | 54,008 | 33,038 |
| 1913 | 209 | 210 | 163 | 15,348 | 55,240 | 32,525 |

It will be noticed that while there was a considerable reduction of workers between the first two dates, there was still an increase in the church membership and adherence; and that since 1898 there has been steady albeit slow growth almost all along the line. There is no proof here that the phenomenal growth of the institutional work during the last twenty years has interfered with the evangelistic. It is however probably true that of the foreign workers an increasing proportion have been connected primarily with educational institutions.

The second table shows approximately the growth of our educational institutions during the same periods. The total number of schools varies considerably, as one is shut up for a year and another opened elsewhere, but it has not greatly increased. The increase in the number of pupils has been steadier, and especially in that of college students. Were we to place alongside of these figures the record of attendance in Robert, Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant Colleges, the rapid increase would be still more apparent. The last-named had 318 students in 1890, and 870 in 1908, while in 1913 it had 970. Robert College had 200 in 1893; 292 in 1898; 320 in 1903, and 544 in 1913.

| | Schools | College Pupils | Total Pupils |
|------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| 1893 | 449 | 1,000 | 17,604 |
| 1898 | 425 | 1,100 | 23,040 |
| 1903 | 467 | 1,189 | 24,166 |
| 1908 | 427 | 1,335 | 23,216 |
| 1913 | 450 | 1,837 | 25,922 |

A third table is appended, showing the growth in medical work during the corresponding periods. The figures here are still less satisfactory, owing to the variety in habits of making reports touching the work of the hospitals. Sometimes the number of treatments was given, sometimes the number of outpatients, and often it was impossible to secure any idea of what was intended. The one outstanding fact is that the work has grown tremendously. At the same time it must be remembered that these mission hospitals are always centres of evangelistic work as well. The opportunity to heal the body gives an equally good opportunity to present to each sick person the Great Physician who will heal the soul-disease as well; and the visible results of the use of these occasions are most gratifying.

| | Hospitals | Patients |
|------|-----------|----------|
| 1893 | 3 | 8,453 |
| 1898 | 4 | ? |
| 1903 | 6 | 19,961 |
| 1908 | 9 | 10,148 |
| 1913 | 9 | 39,503 |

On the whole, we are inclined to believe that while the subject of the proper correlation of the various branches of mission work is one that demands and will benefit by investigation, the results of such investigation will be gratifying.

Mrs. Edward Riggs and Mr. Carl Compton of Marsovan, and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs and children of this city, left by train last Friday for Dede Aghadj, on their way to America. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Elmer and their children, of Marsovan followed by the same route.

**EMPIRE NEWS.
THE CAPITAL**

All subjects of hostile countries are forbidden by the military authorities of this city to leave their homes before sunrise in the morning, or after nine o'clock in the evening, except with special permission from police headquarters; they are also ordered to give notice some days in advance if they intend to change their place of abode; and in case they wish to spend the night away from home, they are to secure permission from the police commissariat.

A commission composed of Izzet Melih Bey and others has been entrusted with the direction of the Tobacco Regie during the absence of M. Weyl, the general director.

THE PROVINCES

A Milli Agency telegram from Sivas reports the arrival there of 400 Russian prisoners of war.

NOTES.

Mr. Clarence R. Johnson, formerly of Robert College, has recovered his health and will be an instructor in Colby College, Maine, the coming year.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Clarence D. Usher, who was Miss Elizabeth F. Barrows, daughter of Rev. John O. Barrows, formerly of the Western Turkey Mission. Miss Barrows came out as a missionary of the Eastern Mission in 1899, and was married the next year to Dr. Usher. She was a graduate of Northfield Seminary and Woman's College of Baltimore.

OTHER LANDS.

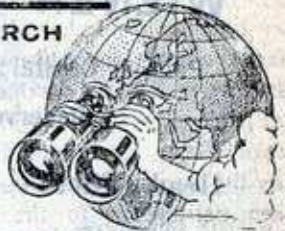
The Agence Wolff reports from Berlin that the German Ambassador at Washington, Count Bernstorff, has informed the United States Government by order of his government that according to instructions already given, steamers transporting passengers will not be sunk without previous notice and without ensuring the safety of the lives of non-combatants; this however naturally under the stipulation that the steamers referred to shall not try to flee, and shall make no resistance, for in case they do, they will run the risk of being immediately sunk.

On August 31st Miss Adele H. Norton, sister of Mrs. Sterrett of Urumia, and Rev. Alan M. Fairbank, of India, were married at Lakeville, Conn.

The accidental death of the celebrated French aviator Pegoud is reported from the front.

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