

The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19, 1913.

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GREECE AND TURKEY SIGN TREATY.

Again Roumanian diplomacy has won. The visit of Mr. Take Jonescu to Constantinople and Athens was not heralded with enthusiasm or special hopefulness, but it appears to have been the means of securing the signature of the Peace Treaty between the Ottoman and Hellenic governments. The Roumanian Minister of Interior passed through Constantinople two weeks ago, having an important interview with Talaat Bey on the way. He reached Athens on Nov. 7th and was given a hearty welcome. One week later, the treaty of peace whose negotiation had stretched out so interminably, was signed; and the news was so sudden as to almost take away our breath. By some occult arguments, Greece and Turkey had been convinced that the gulf between them was not so formidable, and that it was wise to agree to refer certain difficulties to the Hague Tribunal, and that a speedy peace was for the interests of both. Not the least dramatic part was the story that the treaty was signed by the Ottoman and Hellenic plenipotentiaries at midnight on Thursday night last, on board the Roumanian steamer "Romania," in Piræus harbor, but this turns out false. At that time the "Romania" was at Constantinople. The treaty was signed at 2:30 A. M. Friday in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens. Friday noon a salute of 101 guns was fired in Athens in honor of the event.

The full text of this historic document has since been given out. It provides for the resumption of diplomatic relations and the renewal of all previous treaties between the countries; it provides for a general amnesty for all persons implicated in political events connected with the recent war; it provides that persons domiciled in the territories that now pass to Greece shall become Greek subjects, unless they signify within three years their preference to remain Ottoman subjects and emigrate out of Greek territory; and that those from the ceded territories now domiciled outside of the Ottoman Empire shall make declaration within six months if they wish to become Hellenic subjects; the Imperial domains in the ceded territories are to be respected; the prisoners of war are to be exchanged within one month and the salaries of Turkish officers paid by Greece shall be repaid by Turkey to Greece; the Greek vessels seized by Turkey before the outbreak of war are to be returned immediately, and claims for damages settled by a mixed court of arbitration, or in case they disagree, by the Swiss Federal Council; specifications are given regarding the appointment of *müftis* and other Moslem officials, and regarding *vakuf* properties, and the

building of a mosque in Athens. Questions regarding the surrender of Ottoman arms at Salonica, and regarding the expenses of prisoners of war, are to be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

In virtue of the conclusion of peace, the Greek flag was again hoisted last Saturday on the Hellenic legation in this city, and Greek steamers are once more allowed to display their flags here and to visit Turkish ports.

DEATH OF KIAMIL PASHA.

The veteran Ottoman statesman and former Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, died last week at his home in Cyprus, at the age of 81. Owing to his not being a member of the Union and Progress party, the daily press of the Capital has passed his death by with very meagre comment; but he might very truly be called the Grand Old Man of Ottoman politics. Thoroughly upright, unquestionably patriotic, far-sighted and careful, his leadership always inspired confidence in foreign circles as well as among a large Turkish constituency.

Kiamil Pasha was born in Cyprus in 1832, and when still only seventeen became dragoman to the Khedive of Egypt. Later he returned to Cyprus and became Director of the Evkaf there. Having been in various civil offices in the Empire, he was in 1876 appointed Vali of Kossovo, with the rank of Vizier. He was transferred thence to Aleppo as Vali, and in 1879 became *müsteshar* or under-secretary of state, in the Department of the Interior. The next year he was appointed Minister of the Evkaf, and then Minister of Public Instruction. After acting as Minister of the Interior, he was in 1886 made Grand Vizier, and remained in this position seven years. He was again made Grand Vizier in 1895, and once more on the re-establishment of the Constitution in July, 1908. His fourth term as Grand Vizier was from soon after the outbreak of the Balkan War, in November of last year, till the regrettable coup d'état of January 23rd, 1913. During the intervals he was Vali of the Aidin province, residing in Smyrna, and was last year President of the Council of State in the cabinet of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha. At various times he had been *Mütesarrif* in Damascus, Beirût, Tripoli in Syria, Philippopolis, Jerusalem, and in Herzegovina.

He had received the highest decorations of the orders of the Medjidié, Osmanié and Intiaz; also the decorations of the Red Eagle and Black Eagle of Germany, St. Stanislas of Russia, Sts. Maurice and Lazare of Italy, Legion of Honor of France, and other decorations from Greece, Montenegro, Persia, Roumania, Mecklenburg, Spain and Japan.

It was a surprise to many when Kiamil Pasha, at the age of eighty, accepted the post of Grand Vizier last year in the critical days after the disastrous defeats in Thrace and elsewhere. He was not a Unionist, and the hostility of the Unionists was formidable. He was known to be friendly to foreigners, and it was not a time when foreigners were in especial favor with the Turks. But the hope that this friend of England, who had recently sat with King George and Queen Mary for his photograph, would be able to secure the friendly intervention of Great Britain to stop the Balkan Allies, made even his enemies patient for a while. Twelve weeks, however, sufficed for the Opposition to work up a strong enough conspiracy to bring about the *coup* of Jan. 23rd, and the venerable old man had to flee. He came back last summer, after a brief stay in Egypt, but was ordered to leave the city, and retired to Cyprus. Turkey has lost a strong man, a true patriot, an able leader.

TALAS NOTES.

The schools are in full swing: the boys' school with nearly a hundred boarders, the girls' with eighty-five. This last means that ten or so are sleeping on the floor in the room used for the sessions of Annual Meeting last summer. We have ordered new bedsteads, and hope to have them before the coldest weather. But the return of soldiers is shutting off freight on the railway, and we fear both the bedsteads and the piano for the girls' school will be delayed.

The Y.M.C.A. at the boys' school is very much alive, and plans are being made for starting a Y.W.C.A. among the teachers of the girls' school and young women of the town.

The girls' school inaugurated a Mountain Day this year, and nearly a hundred climbed Ali Dagh and had a merry picnic near the ruins of the old church of St. Basil.

The Teachers' Association held its first regular meeting of the year last Friday evening. A very interesting paper on Memory was presented by Miss Victoria Ouzounian, after which the meeting broke up into a Hallowe'en party and much hilarity was aroused by the time-honored "stunts," with some music and recitations.

One event that must not be passed over in silence was the joining of our schools with the Gregorian schools of Talas in celebrating the 1500th anniversary of the use of the Armenian alphabet, and the 400th of the printing of the first Armenian book. Our two schools were invited to be present at the celebration in the Armenian church, and to prepare some songs and recitations for the program, which was purposely placed on Saturday instead of Sunday, so that we might assist. The program, which lasted about three hours, consisted of addresses on the subject of the day, and appropriate songs and recitations.

The hospital has, since its opening in September, had forty more in-patients than during the same two months of 1912. A new assistant physician, Dr. Kalfayan of Aintab, has been secured, and is of great value in relieving the stress, especially in the matter of dressing the wounds of patients in the wards.

As to Cæsarea, the kindergarten training class, numbering seven young ladies, from Sivas, Hadjin, Aintab, and Diarbekir, began October first. The kindergarten is a little smaller, perhaps, than last year, the but primary school is overflowing, and the church school for girls is fairly over-run with children. The Greek kindergarten in Talas continues and is doing good work. Altogether we look forward with cheer to our winter's work.

Talas, Nov. 3, 1913.

A. S. D.

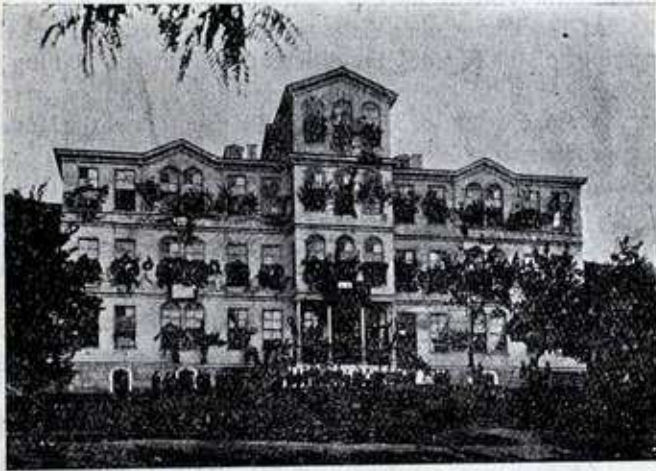
A TURKISH VIEW OF TURKISH JUSTICE.

The *Tanin* relates the story of a certain Ottoman judge whose evil ways had been exposed by a newspaper, and who replied to it, in self-defence: "Until now our papers spoke respectfully of the magistrates, but now they attack even our highest personalities. How can we hope for the abolishing of the capitulations while this goes on!" On this the *Tanin* comments: —

"This method of defence shows a truly finical state of mind, which exhibits our inexperience, our inability to take account of the true reforms that must be carried out, our fear of seeing our national affairs in their true light, the cowardice that prevents our remedying them. When we encourage the evil practices of our judges by trying to cover them up and hide them, we delude our own selves and think we are deceiving the foreigners; we think we can persuade them of the faultlessness of our courts of justice, and so gain from them the abolishing of the capitulations. But the foreigners know far better than we do ourselves what is going on in our country, and, among other things, the quality of our justice. So long as the men of this twentieth century continue to wear on their shoulders heads with this sort of brains, without doubt not an iota of the capitulations will be modified. For if they are maintained, it is not because we uncover the vices of our public life and seek thus to end them, but because on the contrary we allow them to continue by tolerating them and passing them by in silence.

"An effort at judicial reforms was made by calling in the services of a foreigner who knew the country, the Turkish and Arabic languages, the laws and the brains of Turkey. He was made adviser to the ministry of justice. But today there is not a trace to mark his having been in that department. For those who were responsible for, and profited by, the judicial irregularities saw a personal danger to themselves in the reforms proposed in their body, and joined hands to combat the common peril. They formed a syndicate of intrigues against the foreign adviser, and labored to destroy his efforts by secret war. Our high magistrates pretended that they could see no advantage in having this adviser, and, acting in this sense before men who were fanatical or were so narrow-minded that they could not endure his intellectual superiority, they rallied new forces against him and enlarged the circle of their propaganda. Thus they doomed to failure the first attempt at reorganization. Yet the law regarding justices of the peace is a reform prepared by this foreign adviser, from whom they insisted they could get no benefit.

"It is useless to expect the high functionaries of the ministry of justice to accept and apply of themselves the necessary reforms. A reform is a fight, — a fight against those who are responsible for the present plight of justice, against those who wish to keep on in this course; and that means, with a few exceptions, against the whole force of magistrates, their methods, their ignorance, their inability, their mental state; a fight in which all attempts at reform will be shattered. The high officials of the ministry of justice will never admit the necessity of a reorganization. Though they may not say so openly, they will unite against the adviser, inspector or specialist. In case of necessity, if they cannot succeed, they will do their level best to thwart the efforts of the foreigner and get him to make mistakes. They will rouse against him public opinion and fanaticism."



PIERCE HALL, BARDIZAG, On Oct. 25.

BARDIZAG AND THE BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL

The town of Bardizag very enthusiastically celebrated the 1500th anniversary of the completion of the Armenian alphabet and 400th of printing in that character. A delightful feature of the occasion was found in the hearty and sympathetic union of the Gregorian and Protestant congregations. The meeting was held in the Armenian church, as it was the only place large enough to contain the audience that assembled. Indeed had not the admission been by paid ticket, it would have been impossible to receive the people who desired admission. An unusual feature in an Oriental Church was the fact that seats were provided for all, so that, being comfortably seated, order was easy to maintain. A small platform was erected within the altar railing where the local Vartabed and Chairman sat and from which four gentlemen delivered eloquent and stirring addresses.

Music was discoursed by a choir of mixed voices which was drilled and led very efficiently by the youngest master on the staff of the High School.

The prominent part played by the High School, indicates

the large place it fills in the life of the people. Dr. Der Stepanian, a member of our staff, was chosen chairman and gave the opening address. Mr. Dzaljian, for many years a prominent teacher in the High School, and Mr. Babayan, the present Turkish teacher, were among the speakers. Mr. Türadian, the master of vocal music, sang a solo with such effect that an encore was enthusiastically called for. Quite a large number of High School boys were in the choir. The whole program was carried out with dignity and impressiveness.

The main street of the village was gay with decorations and with crowds of well dressed people; this mountain town was en fête for the day.

The High School is in the midst of a very prosperous year. The staff has been fortified by the arrival of Mr. Hart from America, who takes a prominent part in the English Department. Mr. Galley, a highly educated French teacher, has charge of the French department.

The growing reputation of the school has brought with its success, embarrassments of a pressing nature. First of these is the refusal of a large number of applicants. All of our dormitory and class rooms are crowded. If we had room many more could have been received. It is hard to refuse these enthusiastic boys and young men. We have no longer to offer special inducements or advertise for pupils. The difficulty is to say no to the urgent appeals that are made by the parents of boys we are compelled to turn away from our doors.

We have enrolled 282 pupils. Of these over 200 are boarders and taking the whole body we have a choice lot of boys.

The Favre Boys Home is also full, 110 boys being now in actual attendance, making nearly 400 boys within the compound. Under Miss Newnham and her devoted teachers a most important work is in progress. A special feature of the Home is the self-help department under the management of Mr. Hume. Many of the boys are learning practical drawing, the making of furniture and other useful things.

These schools are doing a most important work in training leaders for the future development of the country.

The annual meeting of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference opened last week, Nov. 14th, at The Hague. Dr. J. L. Barton of the American Board, Dr. A. J. Brown of the Presbyterian, Dr. C. R. Watson of the United Presbyterian, Dr. J. F. Goucher of the Methodist, Bishop Lloyd of the Episcopal, Dr. R. P. Mackay of the Presbyterian Board of Canada, Dr. Silas McBee, editor of the *Constructive Quarterly*, and Dr. John R. Mott are the American representatives.

Mr. Ralph F. Chesbrough, American Deputy Consul-General and Interpreter at Constantinople, has been promoted to be Vice and Deputy Consul-General and Interpreter at Beirut. The place he vacates at the capital will be occupied by Mr. George W. Young.



SIVAS TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

(Phot. L. Heck.)

NOTES FROM SIVAS.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

By the time this article is in print the college and high school departments will have been moved from the temporary quarters they have occupied this fall into a part of the new building.

The study-hall, quarters for the boarding department, and sufficient recitation rooms for immediate needs, are ready for use. The building is practically completed outside and we plan to carry on the inside work as much as possible, without interfering with the school. With the exception of Mr. Holbrook, whose loss is keenly felt, all last year's teachers are present and the faculty has been strengthened by the addition of Krikor Eff. Boghosian, one of our own graduates who completed his college course at Central Turkey College a year ago. A recent gift of \$2,000.00 from one of our best friends makes possible the finishing of the wall around the compound, thus affording us a protection without which we did not feel entirely comfortable. Though troubled by the lack of many necessities, like roads, walks, sewer system etc., we are still glad to be outside the city, where there is room to turn around and clean pure air to breathe.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The Boys' Intermediate department is comfortably located in the old normal building, where it is larger and more regular than in the old rooms. All our grades are crowded to the limit but are in better shape this year because in each case a limit has been fixed, after which all new comers have been refused. All the Primary grades, both girls' and boys', are working towards a revised course of study. The teachers are having four lessons a week of practical pedagogy with Mr. Rakoubian.

STATION PERSONNEL.

The Station, already short of an American nurse, and weakened by the death of Mr. Holbrook, has been further depleted by the retiring of Dr. and Mrs. Perry for health reasons. Dr. Perry has seen the educational work of the station, in which he has always taken a great interest, develop from very small beginnings, the Normal School which he founded with a handful of pupils, entering upon its career as a collegiate institution as he was leaving Sivas.

Miss Zenger of the Swiss Orphanage got back from her furlough at the end of the vacation, bringing a new associate, and Miss Stucky has returned home.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Girls' High and Boarding School is to be located in the College compound. A large part of the lumber and all the faced stone is ready for an early beginning in the spring. The Girls' Orphanage is also to leave its old building in the city and erect a new orphanage either on our compound or adjoining it. Plans for this building and part of the materials are ready.

THE ARMENIAN CELEBRATION.

The 1500th anniversary of the perfecting of the Armenian alphabet and the 400th of the beginning of Armenian printing was celebrated, in addition to the Sunday program for the general public, by a school parade on Saturday, in which the Armenian pupils and teachers of the city, more than 4600 in number, participated. After the mass in the Mother Church, the parade was formed visiting the different educational institutions in the city.

At Teachers College the orchestra played during the passing of the parade, the different institutions joining in Armenian national songs, which were played as they passed.

The parade ended with a suitable program at the Monastery. The first public service in the College study-hall was an entertainment in honor of this anniversary, given before 750 school pupils and teachers representing all the Armenian educational institutions in the city. This program was repeated a day or two later for the general public.

CITY NEWS.

The Armenians are rejoicing over a considerable increase in the number of *Armenian officials* lately sent to Sivas. A city Kaimakam, to be assistant to the vali, two medical inspectors of the vilayet and the new vilayet treasurer are Armenians, not to mention a number of minor officers. Our *post* has been coming more promptly of late, and beginning this week we are to have a mail every day from Constantinople by way of Caesarea and the railway. With one exception now all our outstations have posts twice a week connecting them with Sivas. The official *telephone line* in the city is being gradually extended, the line from Tokat towards Sivas is more than half built and this end is to be completed. Our private line connecting all our institutions is a great convenience, especially since we came outside the city.

Work has been recently begun anew on the reservoir for the *city water works*, and as most of the pipes are on the ground, we hope this most necessary municipal improvement will be completed before long. The new Woman's Ward of the *Armenian Hospital* was dedicated a few weeks ago and is now full of patients. This institution does a good deal of charity work, depending largely for its income on gifts from the people of the city and from Armenians in the United States.

E. C. P.

Mr. William R. Langdon, Clerk at the American Consulate-General in this city has been promoted to be Chief Clerk at Athens.

THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 19, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

How about that subscription you were going to give as a Christmas present to your friend?

Peace has at last been signed with Greece. *Inshallah*, this means that normal and peaceful commercial and diplomatic relations will soon be restored. Within a few months after the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne, Italian affairs in Turkey were on the old basis again. And today Bulgarian steamers freely visit our harbor and the bitterness of the past year is rapidly passing into oblivion. It is therefore with considerable confidence that we look to a similiar resumption of good fellowship with Greece. The question of the Aegean islands remains an open one, Turkey hoping to regain not only Imbros and Tenedos but Scio and Mitylene as well, and Greece hoping that when Italy evacuates Rhodes and other southern islands, they will fall into her lap. But these questions are in the hands of the European Powers.

Again definite arrangements have been made for holding a conference of American colleges in this country. The program to be carried out in Smyrna in January will be read with interest. The questions suggested for consideration are vital, and we doubt not the Colleges will all wish to send able leaders thither to assist in their solution. Our colleges in the Ottoman Empire have had and are exercising an influence far beyond their numerical strength. The results already attained by them are gratifying. Despite deepseated prejudice and sullen jealousy, despite the scheming hatred of the ex-Sultan, despite burned buildings and arrested professors, despite difficulties within as well as without, they have sent forth into the Near East a stream of healthful, helpful influences that has fructified the soil from Russia to the Sudan, from Persia to Greece, yea, and even across the ocean. And now these live and growing institutions are assembling their best men and women to consider ways and means of doing still greater service to this old empire and surrounding lands. God bless them in the effort! Not even their bitterest enemy can point out any evil they have done; and their

keenest critics are found in their own faculties. Let them now discuss schemes of betterment, but let them realize that they have meanwhile the most cordial backing possible all through the country. We feel sure that the families in Smyrna that entertain these strangers will feel amply repaid.

The Carnegie Commission, sent to the Balkan Peninsula to investigate the charges of atrocities, has presented a summary of its report. It finds that the soldiers of all the warring states were guilty of gross crimes against civilization. According to the reports of several American papers, this summary of the Commission says that the Bulgarians committed the greatest misdeeds, and also that the Bulgarians gave the fullest opportunity to the investigators to bring the facts to light, while in Servia the government would permit no inquiries except in the presence of a Servian military attaché.

The findings of this Commission will doubtless soon be made public in full. It will be the grimmest argument against war ever published. Its title may well be Sherman's celebrated "War is Hell." And would that every possible moral, civil, diplomatic, legal and other means might be employed from this day forward to prevent the recurrence of war, in the Balkans or anywhere else.

Letters recently printed in the British papers indicate that the policy of coercion or extermination is being vigorously pushed both by Servians and by Greeks. Bulgarians must apparently choose immediately between swearing loyalty to the government now in possession of their territory and also allegiance to that government's ecclesiastical authorities, and removing bag and baggage to Bulgaria, — if indeed they are not killed first as rebels.

Travelers from the region of Kirk Kilisé and Adrianople testify that the Ottoman authorities are forcing the Bulgarian villagers of that vicinity to flee over the border, leaving their houses and farms for Moslem emigrants returning from the great trek. Indications point to similar retaliatory measures on the part of the Bulgarians.

Everywhere injustice and forcible and unrighteous methods are apparent. Will it never end till those of each nationality are across the borders in their own country and the conflict of races thus solved? If the calf and the young lion and the fatling cannot lie down together, nor the leopard with the kid, put them in separate pens or cages and call it peace. But the Kingdom of Righteousness is not advanced thereby. And the eternal pity of it all is, that all these nations save Turkey are called by the Messiah's name!

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Nov. 23.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
 CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 3 p. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

OF

AMERICAN COLLEGES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

The Educational Conference which was proposed for the spring of 1913 will be held at the International College, Smyrna, on January 13th and 14th, 1914.

This Conference has been arranged on the basis of including officially those American Colleges in the Turkish Empire that possess charters. These colleges are cordially invited to send officially three delegates to the Conference, and other members of their faculties will be also welcomed if able to be present. Members of all other institutions will be welcomed to the Conference unofficially. Furthermore, this arrangement is, of course, tentative, subject to the vote of the Conference after it shall have assembled.

The following program is a revision of the one previously prepared by the joint committees of Syrian Protestant College, Robert College and Constantinople College. On account of the shortness of time, the revision has been made by the two committees in Constantinople, with the hope that suggestions may be received from the committee in Beirút. The arrangement, moreover, is provisional only, subject to change by the Conference after it is permanently organized. Delegates, also, that desire to bring up discussions on subjects other than those here proposed will be free to do so.

PROGRAM FIRST DAY

9:30 A. M. — 12 M.

Opening Prayer

Address of Welcome: President MacLachlan (15 min.)

ORGANIZATION (20 min.)

PAPER: Reasons for proposing the Conference
Constantinople College (10 min.)

DISCUSSION: Methods of Promoting Union and Co-operation among the colleges, including a discussion of the permanent organization of the Conference.

Opening of Discussion by Robert College and Euphrates College, Harpout (10 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (30 min.)

DISCUSSION: The Peculiar Educational Needs in Turkey: How can they best be served by the Colleges.

Opening of Discussion by International College, Smyrna, and St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus (10 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (30 min.)

2 — 4 P. M.

Opening Prayer

Reporting of Committees (30 min.)

DISCUSSION: Religious Life in our Colleges; the best

Methods for Promoting their Spiritual Influence, including provision for Bible teaching and religious services, both compulsory and voluntary, also the mode of approach to non-Christian students.

Opening of Discussion by Syrian Protestant College, Beirút, and by Anatolia College, Marsovan

(15 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (1 hour)

8 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETING: Reports from Visiting Delegates in regard to Present Activities of their Institutions. Methods of Self-Help.

SECOND DAY

9:30 A. M. — 12 M.

Opening Prayer

DISCUSSION: Ideal Standardization of College Curricula in Turkey, including requirements for admission, courses and degrees. The elective system; how far applicable in the Orient.

Opening of Discussion by Euphrates College, Harpout, and Constantinople College. (15 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (45 min.)

DISCUSSION: Vocational Courses such as medicine, engineering, commerce, agriculture, etc. Standards attainable.

Opening of Discussion by Central Turkey College, Aintab, and by International College, Smyrna.

(15 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (40 min.)

2 — 4:15 P. M.

Opening Prayer

DISCUSSION: Relation of our Colleges to Idadiyeh Standards.

Opening of Discussion by Robert College and International College. (15 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (20 min.)

DISCUSSION: How far American Models may influence the coming Educational Reform.

Opening of Discussion by Syrian Protestant College, Beirút, and Anatolia College, Marsovan

(10 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (20 min.)

DISCUSSION: Military Service and Students in American Colleges.

Opening of Discussion by Central Turkey College, Aintab, and St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus. (10 min. each)

GENERAL DISCUSSION (20 min.)

8 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETING: The Educational Outlook of the Turkish Empire.

Papers by Dr. White, Dr. Patrick, Dr. Bliss.

COMING CONCERTS.

Constantinople College expects to enjoy a musical treat on Wednesday, Nov. 26th, at 2:30 p.m., when Miss Wildermann of Berlin will give a recital in the chapel. For five years Miss Wildermann has been studying under Godowski and Aronson. She has given concerts in Vienna with Arthur Nili-no, the cellist, and Frau Kubella Zimmermann of the Royal Opera, and has played for several members of the Austrian court. On Dec. 9th she is to give a recital in Vienna, when the Archduchess Maria-Valerie is to be the patroness. She also appears in Buda Pest and others cities on her way to Constantinople. She is considered especially remarkable in her rendering of Beethoven. She will also give another recital at Robert College Monday evening, Dec. 1st. In Scutari the entrance fee will be one medjidié for general admission, and five piastres for the students.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TARSAUS.

On Oct. 26th and 27th the 1500th anniversary of the translation of the Bible into the Armenian language, and the 400th of its being printed, was celebrated in Tarsus with appropriate exercises. Two services were held, one in the College Hall and the other in the Gregorian assembly-hall. It was noteworthy that both were well attended, in a spirit of unity, by all Armenians. Dr. Christie and several members of the College faculty delivered addresses. It is a source of gratitude that such meetings, so thoroughly Christian in their essence could be held without interruption or objection.

From November 4th to the 6th St. Paul's College was favored by a visit of its Board of Managers. Their hearty cooperation with the purposes of the College, and their insight into its needs were a source of encouragement to all workers here.

The Tarsus Protestant Congregation, which has long been crowding its rickety old church building to overflowing, has finally accepted Dr. Christie's invitation to hold its Sunday services in the College Chapel. Over 500 people were present yesterday. To accommodate them all for the winter's services temporary benches on petroleum boxes were hastily made. The charge is beneficial to the church in its present condition, but it is hoped that the new church building may soon be erected, so that the people may have their own house of worship.

Yesterday was observed, in both College and church, as a day of prayer for our Mohammedan fellow-countrymen.

Nov. 10, 1913.

P. E. N.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

It is announced that Mr. Panas, who has been so prominent in the peace negotiations the past year, will be appointed Hellenic Minister to Turkey.

Mr. Tosheff, the new Bulgarian Minister, was last Saturday received in solemn audience by His Majesty the Sultan. The Grand Vizier was also present. Their mutual greetings were cordial and expressed great hopes of the consolidation of the harmonious relations now happily reestablished between the two countries.

Mr. Take Jonsescu, as Roumanian Minister of Interior, gave a luncheon on Saturday last in honor of Talaat Bey, Ottoman Minister of Interior. A tea was afterward given, also at the Roumanian Legation, at which were present the Grand Vizier and the Cabinet, the Governor of Pera, the American, Russian, French, German, Austrian, British and Persian ambassadors, the Italian *Chargé d'affaires*, and many other notables.

Last Friday evening the Russian Ambassador gave a dinner in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Rockhill. Among those present were the British and German Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister, and Mr. Take Jonsescu, the Roumanian Minister of Interior.

THE PROVINCES

The aviator Daucourt with his passenger left here Saturday afternoon, and flew to Adabazar, on his way towards Cairo.

Two inspectors of gendarmerie, Mr. Hawker, British, and M. Ancheli, French, left Saturday for Asia Minor on a mission of inspection.

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NOTES

A son, William Laurence, was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. van Bommel on Thursday, Nov. 13th.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill and Mrs. Rockhill are expecting to leave here on Nov. 24th, going to China via Russia. Hon. Henry Morgenthau, who succeeds Mr. Rockhill as American Ambassador here, arrived in Europe on Nov. 10th, and is expected here on Nov. 25th. Mr. Rockhill presents his letters of recall to the Sultan tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris Carter arrived in the capital last week. Mr. Carter was formerly instructor in Robert College, and is now sub-director of the Boston Art Museum.

OTHER LANDS.

The demobilization of the Greek army has begun and will require six weeks. A force of 55,000 men will be retained as a permanent army.

The China agency of the American Bible Society disposed of nearly a million copies of the Scriptures during the first half of 1913. Indications point to at least another million being distributed before Jan. 1, 1914. The B. & F. B. S. expects to dispose of almost as many copies, while the Scottish Bible Society is likely to distribute fully 1,000,000 during the year, making a total of 5,000,000 copies or portions of the Bible to be scattered among the Chinese during the year 1913.

Gen. Huerta having ignored the demands of the United States, it seems probable that President Wilson will remove the embargo on arms and ammunition for the rebels in Northern Mexico. The American Minister has been recalled, and American interests confided to the German Minister.

The American squadron, composed of nine battleships with their attendant colliers, hospital and supply ships, etc., which is now visiting Malta, Naples, Genoa and other Western Mediterranean ports, will probably not come to the Levant, but is to sail westward early in December, and is due in America about Dec. 20th.

Col. O. H. Payne has given four million dollars to Cornell University's Medical College in New York City.

Considerable stir has been caused in Bombay recently by the conversion of a prominent Parsee lady to Christianity.

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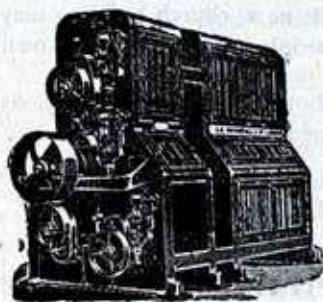
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SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 16th. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	" 30th. "
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " ")	Nov. 9th. "
IVERNIA	(24,879 " " ")	" 20th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 30th. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

ULTONIA	(18,036 tons displacement)	Oct. 7th. 1913
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	" 28th. "
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " ")	Nov. 7th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 28th. "

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