

# The Orient.

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## NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The Balkan War is near its end; but the refusal of Greece to sign the armistice prevents us from saying that hostilities are over. Greece is determined to keep Turkey busy till peace is actually signed; and to this end threatens to attack Gallipoli or the Dardanelles, and continues operations toward Yanina, while her forces on Chios and Mitylene are engaged in running down the Ottoman troops on those islands. No important engagements are reported this week; but details are now published of the surrender of Gen. Yaver Pasha and 12,000 troops to the Bulgarians on Nov. 27th at Marhamli, on the Maritza River near Feredjik. Reuter's agency estimates the Ottoman losses in killed, wounded, sick, prisoners and missing at 200,000 since the outbreak of war.

Disorders of many kinds form dark blots on the record of several of the allies. The London *Times* mentions several massacres of Turks by Bulgarians, as at Serres and at Avret Hissar (north of Salonica), by Serbs at Üsküb, by Armenians in the Bulgarian employ at Kavalla, and similar outrages by Niazi Bey and his Albanians on Greeks toward Yanina. Apparently the Greeks were not wholly guiltless at Salonica, but elsewhere they have held their men in check. The Greek Bishop at Gallipoli has sent to the Patriarchate a harrowing tale of murders of Greeks there by Turks; and the visit of the French cruiser "Victor Hugo" to Gallipoli last week is connected with the reported murder of the French Consul at that point. The "Victor Hugo" has returned to Constantinople and the Italian "Coatit" has gone there in its turn.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Chatalja denying the statement that the Creuzot guns of the Bulgarians proved superior to the Krupp guns of Turkey in range or effectiveness either at Kirk Kilisè or at Lüle Bourgas. He attributes the greater success of the former to the superiority of the gunners, though even so he gives very meagre praise to the Bulgarian gunners.

Peace negotiations are set to begin on Friday of this week in London. The Ottoman delegates appointed are Reshid Pasha, Minister of Commerce, Osman Nizami Pasha, Ambassador to Berlin, and, in place of Tewfik Pasha, Ambassador to London, who excused himself, Salih Pasha, Minister *at interim* of Marine. They left yesterday, going via Constanza. Several legal advisers go with these delegates. The name of Mr. Geshoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister, was bruited as a delegate; but Reuter's Agency gives the Bulgarian delegates as Dr. Daneff, President of the Sobranje, Mr. Majoreff, Minister to London, and Gen. Paprikoff, former

Minister to Russia. The Servian delegates are Mr. Novakovitch, former Prime Minister, Mr. Vesnitch, Minister to Paris, and Mr. Nikolitch, President of the Skupshtina. The Montenegrin delegates are Mr. Miutchovitch, Mr. Popovitch, former Minister to Constantinople, and Count Voinovitch, private secretary of King Nicholas. The Constantinople Agency announces the Greek delegates as Mr. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, Mr. Skouloudis, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prof. Politis, of the University of Paris.

According to the terms of the armistice, the belligerent armies remain in their present positions; the besieged fortresses shall not be reprovisioned; the transport provisions for the Bulgarian army shall be carried out by way of the Black Sea and Adrianople commencing ten days after the signing of the protocol; and the negotiations for peace shall begin in London on Dec. 13th. It is understood however that the reprovisioning of the besieged fortresses may begin when the peace plenipotentiaries actually commence their sittings.

## AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT KONIA.

The report of the American hospital at Konia for the year 1911-12 has just appeared, in very pleasing form and with eight illustrations which really illustrate. During the period covered by this report, Dr. W. M. Post was in America, so the work was in the sole care of Dr. Dodd, with Miss Cushman as superintendent and Miss Mathiesen as head nurse. Considering the fact that but two rooms of a private house have been available for in-patients, the amount of work done is surprising. 132 in-patients were treated, of whom 102 were cured, 15 discharged improved, and 7 died. Of these 80 were Turks, 27 Armenians, 14 Greeks, 4 Kourds, 3 Circassians, 2 Italians, 1 Russian and 1 German. The number of operations both in and out of the hospital was 257. There were 1,666 new patients seen at the dispensary, of whom 1,093 were Turks, 294 Armenians, 210 Greeks, 34 Kourds, 17 Circassians, and the rest scattering. Besides these, 1700 old cases returned to the dispensary, and 2,013 cases were seen outside.

Some of the difficulties encountered may be seen from the following paragraph:—"If imitation is the sincerest flattery we have reason to be grateful for the appreciation that some of the native physicians have for us. A number of times this year, from the region about where our name is known but not our faces, we have heard of physicians practising in the name of the 'physicians from Talas,' taking many liras with the promise of cure or promise of further treatment free at the 'hospital in Konia.' I have in my posses-



sion an advertising card of Parke, Davis and Co., which was given by such a physician in return for twelve dollars, purporting to be a ticket of admission to our Hospital. Another such ticket was the label of a bolt of muslin, 'Cabot's Mills, 1 yard wide.' This, of course, can be done only where we have not gone touring; otherwise people would recognize the fraud."

As regards direct religious work, the attendants at the Sunday and Wednesday services are mostly Greeks, but with almost always some Turks. The Wednesday evening meeting is mainly for young men and boys, and is more sociable. A hymn-book with some 200 revival hymns has been printed in Turkish in the Greek character, and is now being printed also in Arabic characters, for use at these meetings. Those in attendance are less turbulent than they formerly were, and the missionaries are much encouraged. A loan library is very popular and many books are thus being read.

Of indirect results, it is noted that the Bible Colporteur, who is newly starting work in this region, reports sales of two thousand Bibles or portions of Scripture in the last ten months (up to July 1st), and something over half of this number were to Moslems.

The report closes with these words:—"The year that has now been spent in this new field has served to impress on us with added force the greatness of the work before us, and our total inadequacy to meet all the needs. This means also a greater realization of the vastness of the opportunity which the Lord has put into our hands. May the Prayer League for the Konia Hospital be increased in members and power."

#### NOTES FROM MARSOVAN.

Fortunately, the fear expressed that the arrival of the roofing for the new hospital would be blocked by war conditions has been proven groundless by the appearance of the material itself. The shingles, which were begun to be laid this week, are a composition of asbestos and cement and are absolutely fire-proof.

The regular series of winter lectures at Anatolia was begun last Friday, the 15th, by Prof. Manissadjian on "The Importance of Environment" dealt with from the biological standpoint. The lecture was given to a full and appreciative audience.

The Y.M.C.A. has made arrangements for starting four Sunday Schools to be conducted in different quarters of the city. All will have begun by the coming week.

For the last few years a school for the Armenian gypsies who spend the winter at Marsovan has been conducted. The school has been begun again under an experienced man as teacher. These people are very open and eager to learn and are in the process of change from nomadic to settled life. It is a great opportunity to aid them with school and Bible instruction at this time.

Marsovan, Nov. 18, 1912.

L. V. CADY.

#### WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The work of Mr. Hoffman Philip, Major Ford and Rev. Robert Frew among the sick at San Stefano has been referred to in a previous issue. Both in the Greek school building and in the cholera camp under tents close by, some hundreds of cases have been treated. Major Ford was compelled to return last week to his post at the Tash Kushla Barracks hospital, and Dr. Baynes, of the British Red Cross force under Major Doughty-Wylie, is assisting at San Stefano.

Apparently, however, the urgent need of just this kind of work at San Stefano is about over, for Dr. Baynes testifies that he has not seen a single case of genuine Asiatic cholera since he arrived there. Most of the cases that have come there recently have been those of gangrene, resulting not from wounds, but from standing for long periods in the trenches with heavy boots on, and tight puttees, which stopped the circulation in the legs and feet. Many amputations have been necessary. It has therefore been decided to close up this open-air hospital as soon as possible, and transfer the energies of the American Red Cross elsewhere. Major Ford will probably continue at Tash Kushla, above Pera, for some weeks longer. Miss Alt is at the British Hospital, recovering from over-work.

The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross is now turning its attention to the tens of thousands of refugees who have gone over into Asia Minor. Lady Lowther's fund is being used for the relief of those in the Capital; so that this field is an open one. Work has already been begun at Brousa, Konia and Smyrna, and is to be taken up immediately at other points also. The Committee has appointed Dr. Wilfred M. Post of the Konia Hospital as Field Superintendent, and he will investigate the need and get in touch with suitable committees of relief to be organized at various places. Miss Jillson at Brousa, President Mac Lachlan at Smyrna and Dr. Dodd at Konia are also doing splendid service; also Mr. Haskell at Salonica. The territory into which these *mouhadjir* are migrating seems to be limited to Western Asia Minor, west of a line drawn north and south near Angora. The government is supplying them with food; but their pressing need is for clothing. At present they are being sheltered mainly in mosques, schools, etc.

From Caesarea comes word that no refugees have arrived, but word has come of terrible losses in battle to the divisions from that region. Two *tabour*, or battalions of 800 men each, went from there to battle; of these only 150 and 50 men respectively remain, according to government advices. This indicates that a pitiful amount of suffering remains to be alleviated among the widows and orphans of soldiers; and here again the American Red Cross is beginning to send aid, through Rev. Mr. Irwin. There seems to be limitless opportunity for relief work everywhere; and every American dollar offered will be most carefully and skilfully expended.



### THE BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL.

It is a great relief when the many conflicting cares of the first weeks of school life have been adjusted to regular routine. It is only then that a true estimate of the year's prospects can be ascertained.

The school was never so taxed for room as it is this year, and that notwithstanding the fact that dormitory accommodation for twenty-five boys was planned in the house built during the Summer and Fall for Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury. In the High School we have 262 names registered; of these 187 are boarders.

There are exactly 100 in the Boys' Home under the care of Miss Newnham. In our compound there are in all 362 boys and young men, of whom 287 are boarders. If the progress of a school can be based on the number of its pupils, our school was never so prosperous as it is this year. It is interesting to note its expanding influence. Its reputation has extended far beyond the limits of the adjacent provinces, indeed beyond the boundaries of the country. We have students from Bassorah, Baghdad, Persia, Egypt, the Soudan, Abyssinia and Bulgaria.

This far-reaching reputation and splendid success are due to the strenuous work of the past. Mr. Pierce and Dr. Chambers with the noble band of teaching associates that have identified themselves with the progress of the school, have created and developed an institution that is doing a most useful and lasting work for the Armenian nation. The recent rapid expansion is largely due to Dr. Chambers' initiative and self-sacrificing labors. A history of the last 20 years would disclose triumphs over difficulties that would have daunted the courage of most men. The success in erecting a group of buildings, that so well meet the present needs of the school with so little help from outside sources, is quite unusual, if not unique in the history of the Mission.

One of the first impressions made on the mind of a new comer is the desperate economy exercised in planning and executing the work. One can see that only the absolutely necessary things were attempted. The criticism of travellers and of members of our Board, that sometimes too much money was expended in the ornamentation of the buildings erected for the educational institutions of the country, is one that would find no place in a report on the buildings at Bardizag. Indeed the criticism would rather be an opposite one, i. e., what a pity that in an institution where the great object sought is the development of character, so little could be done in beautifying the buildings and grounds.

The meagre resources at the disposal of the founders and builders of this school, leave a long tale of pressing needs that most of our institutions would feel must be met if their future, their immediate future, would not be imperilled.

Just think of an institution (depending almost entirely on fees from pupils) of the importance of the Bithynia High School, with its large staff of teachers to maintain, its buildings to erect and repair, its equipment to keep up, a library to create, physical apparatus to secure, necessary grounds to

acquire, and that too in a country where conditions are so uncertain, where a growing competition makes demands so exacting and where epidemics are liable to break out at any time! One severe cholera season would render the school practically bankrupt.

A reasonable endowment should be secured as soon as possible. Nothing but an unwavering faith and splendid courage would dare face a situation so threatening, nothing but carelessness would tolerate it for a day longer than is necessary.

Surely the existence of a school that has done such noble work in the past, and now occupies so favorable a position in the confidence and esteem of an increasing patronage, should not remain much longer in so precarious a condition.

J. P. McNAUGHTON.

### OPENINGS FOR WORK AMONG MOSLEM VILLAGES.

Coming late and tired into a little village among the hills west of Aintab, we were received into the head-man's house by his young son in the father's absence. Women and children and a few men soon gathered around to talk and gaze as we sat in the long covered porch. The woman who seemed to be the head of the family was not attractive, had a heavy, unhappy face and rough manner. She was most insistent that I should give her some needed treatment there, and when I said some man of the family must bring her to the hospital, she broke out into a bitter tirade against her husband. "What do our men care for us? They make us work hard day after day, leave us alone while they go elsewhere to drink and make *keif* with their friends and when they are tired of us they throw us aside, and we are less than the dog at the door." We learned afterwards that the husband had treated her unkindly and that not long before he had divorced her, so that though still living on in his house, she was no longer his legal wife, and that this was done that his son might escape military duty by claiming his mother's need of him as her supporter!

In a large room in the home of a former patient, a well-to-do village agha, a number of women gathered to listen while we read and sang to them. Zeineb, the oldest daughter-in-law of old Ahmed Agha, a very friendly, affectionate woman, sent for her mother who had been so anxious to hear that she had gone to some other places to find us. The sad-faced older women, several pretty young *gelins* and two or three boys by the door, made a large circle; one was sewing, another spinning, but after a while all dropped their work to listen intently. We sang a hymn about trust and joy in Jesus and told of the help He was ready to give in every need, and His longing for us to be made new. Zeineb's mother said, "Well, Hanum, you can read and you know all these things, but", — pointing to the four or five young women, "what can these poor 'lacking-ones' know or do?" We begged them to bring all their needs to God and to ask Him first for forgiveness and a clean heart. One poor woman said: "But I can't remember these things after you are gone." As we spoke of God's love one of the quiet *gelins* asked wistfully,



"Hanum, will He forgive us if we ask?" The tall, pretty second *geli* who had seemed flippant at first, but had been listening closely for some time, exclaimed: "We have had a *Hoca* here for two months and have asked him to read to us women, but he has never said even *bismillah* or one word to tell us what would follow what", i. e. the consequences of wrong-doing. As we spoke of loving and forgiving, Zeineb broke out: "Hanum, you tell us this, but when our husbands abuse and curse us and beat us with our own distaffs, how can we love and forgive them?" A Turkish Bible had been sold the day before at a nominal price to a neighbor and one woman said in a way that seemed to show that she meant it, "If Ahmed will read to us from his book, — if not there is nothing for us but hell."

In a town, Nizib, near us, I made a short call on a young Turkish lady whom I met there in the fall. She had attracted me by her gentle, refined manner and intelligent face. She had been in poor health, and was in great distress of mind because she had no child. We had had quite a talk in that first visit, and she willingly accepted and promised to read a copy of the Turkish Testament. This second time she gave me a very warm welcome and was full of reproaches that the call had been delayed and must be brief. I found that her prayers for a child had been answered, and that she was very happy over this, though she was having heavy work and responsibility and there were some very trying conditions to bear in the home. She had been reading the Testament faithfully through the winter and had received much help and comfort from it. As I read and told her the story of Jesus' sufferings, death and resurrection, she seemed much moved at the thought of what He had borne for us and begged me to stay longer and talk and read. She seemed very frail and lonely with no human friend near to lead her into the light, but it was plain that God was working in her heart and could use His own Word. She gladly accepted the suggestion that a poor but very earnest Christian Gregorian woman in the same place should come some time and talk with her.

One Sunday afternoon as a good Armenian sister and I were passing an open door in the same place, a group of Turkish women greeted us and two or three in a very friendly way asked us to come in and talk with them. We sat down right among them and very soon some were telling their troubles and then we had the opportunity of telling them of what God could do for them. Soon others dropped in until there must have been 12 or 14. Nearly all listened quietly; some tried to hush children and newcomers that they might not lose anything. One woman who had been listening intently said suddenly as if to herself: "And we call them *Giaours*." As we had to reluctantly leave to go on to the other houses, this same woman exclaimed: "Oh if we could hear more of these words!" Several who had been very responsive urged us to come again. One bright looking woman said she had sometimes talked with the Christian woman with me and that she would gladly have come to the meeting for Armenian women if she had known of it.

(To be continued.)

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

After the two or three weeks of struggling to keep up two colleges, one for non-Ottoman subjects in Arnaoutkeuy and one for Ottoman subjects in Scutari, the scattered members of the College have united, and the whole machinery is once more running smoothly and happily, trying to make up for lost time. It seems almost miraculous that after the excitement and disruption caused by a war, after the panic and confusion of these weeks, our students of all nationalities have quietly gathered again, and are taking up their daily routine with unabated interest. The last ones to return were some of the teaching staff, who were engaged in nursing the wounded soldiers. Professor Hathaway spent over two weeks in charge of a ward in a British Red Crescent Hospital. Both our nurses from Arnaoutkeuy and Scutari have given their time and strength for weeks to the same work, Miss Metcalfe of Arnaoutkeuy being still in charge of an annex to the British hospital, established by Mrs. Eyres for the wounded soldiers. Dr. Miller, who is a member of the Red Cross Committee, and has had large interest in the whole work, including the making of garments, and the organization of relief, spent some days in the Vefa Mekteb Hospital in Stamboul. Also many of our students, including nearly all the Turkish College girls, served as nurses in the hospitals at Gül Hané, and the one established by the Mohammedan Women's Club. One of our Armenian seniors nursed for two weeks at the Vefa Mekteb, and an English graduate has had charge of a ward at Gül Hané Hospital for the whole time of the war. In Scutari the College adopted and paid for the support of one room in the Municipal Hospital, with funds furnished by the American Red Cross. Over each bed in the room is an inscription saying that it belongs to the Americans, an inscription in which the wounded soldiers seem to take great interest.

Our hearts have been torn by the accounts of the terrible suffering from disease as well as wounds among the soldiers, and also the misery and poverty of the families of those who have gone to the war. Mrs. Russell Sage has sent \$5,000 in response to a telegram sent by Dr. Patrick and \$3,000 have come from Miss Gould and Miss Dodge. Some of this money is being used to relieve the awful condition of the sufferers from cholera and other diseases, at San Stefano. There, tents and stoves and blankets and medicines and food, have been supplied, and a temporary tent hospital established, which will be carried on for three or four weeks still, thus prolonging the heroic work begun by Miss Alt, and Mr. Philip of the American Embassy, and Rev. Robert Frew.

The work of our Construction Department at Arnaoutkeuy (at present wholly in charge of Mr. Kendall) has gone on without interruption all these weeks, notwithstanding the excitement of war so near to the city itself. And our fine new buildings are showing themselves more and more plainly to the passer by on the Bosphorus.

I. F. D.



## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. DECEMBER 11, 1912.

## EDITORIAL.

There has been inevitable irregularity during the past two months in the mails going from here to points in Macedonia and Albania; and we feel certain that most of our subscribers in the field of military operations have failed to receive the paper with perfect regularity, though we have done our best to get it to them. If such friends will inform us what copies they have missed, we shall try to supply their lack as far as possible. We shall be grateful to be informed promptly of any changes of address made necessary by the results of the war.

The movement to establish a High School in Tokat as a fitting memorial to Henry Martyn, grows encouragingly. It has taken a deep hold on the people of the city, who are responding nobly. As indicated in our issue of Nov. 6th, there is a real and a growing need for such an institution at that point. High Schools have a double rôle to play: they must serve as feeders for the Colleges, thus relieving the strain on the preparatory departments and enabling attention to be concentrated on the actual college department work; and they must also furnish an opportunity for a secondary education to many who cannot go to College and never will, but who will eagerly take advantage of the High School provided it is in or near their home town. It is inevitable that some who go to the High School with the intention of passing on thence to College will find their way blocked; but it is equally certain that others will get such an impetus from a well-conducted High School that they will no longer be satisfied with that alone but will go on into the College whereas they had been expecting to go right into business life. Not only at Tokat, but wherever such a project can be successfully financed, the opening of such schools will be of immense benefit.

The address by Dr. Tracy on the occasion of the centennial memorial service in October at Tokat has been reprinted as a tract from THE ORIENT of Nov. 6th, and may be obtained for distribution among those likely to be interested, by applying at this office. We call attention to Dr. Tracy's further statement on this page, and trust many of our subscribers may desire to have a share in this enterprise.

The account we give this week of visits to Moslem villages near Aintab reveals unexpected possibilities of access to the Moslem heart when the great message of God's love is tactfully and faithfully *lived* as well as spoken among them. Once again the Christian hospital has been the means of disarming suspicion and prejudice and paving the way for evangelistic effort. Once again the emptiness and the soul-hunger in the heart of Mohammedan women is revealed, as also a partial glimpse of their pitiful plight as a result of ignorance and the curse of polygamy. And once again the marvelous adaptability of the Gospel to the needs and longings of every sort of human heart is illustrated. When the Moslem can be brought to realize that our object is to bring him something infinitely better than the best he can find in his religion, rather than ruthlessly to shatter his religious system, — that we would win by love, and not oppose in hatred, — he will then at least give respectful hearing to the wonderful message. Christianity has been so long misrepresented to these poor Moslems that it is no wonder they have a wrong idea of it. The amazed soliloquy of the woman who for the first time listened to Christian lips telling of the loving care of God for her, was perfectly natural, — “And we call them ‘Giaours!’”

Despite the rankling and suspicion and hatred brought on by the Balkan war, we doubt not these experiences in Cilician villages may be duplicated in many other parts of the Empire, where messengers of the Cross, filled with the spirit of love and service, wise as serpents and harmless as doves, will go among the followers of the dead prophet and quietly and lovingly witness for the living Lord. It will take time, and tact, and patience and perseverance; but what is time when compared with eternity? Doors of access are certainly opening, whereby we can show our deep and genuine desire for the highest welfare of our Moslem brothers and sisters. And it is for us to study carefully and systematically these opportunities, and beware lest we let them slip.

## HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL AT TOKAT.

As an outcome of the centennial memorial service at Tokat — a very impressive occasion — the project of a Henry Martyn Memorial High School at that place has been started with good hope of success. The Tokat Protestant brethren have already actually contributed one hundred English pounds for this object, and hope to double, treble or quadruple this amount from outside their community. Henry Martyn's name is sacred in more than half of the Protestant world. The desire is that hundreds of congregations, Sunday schools, C.E. societies, individuals, will contribute *one English pound each* for this school which is to be carried on in the spirit of the young man of God after whom it is named. Let any who are so disposed, send their contributions to W. W. Peet, American Bible House, Constantinople. I am acting, by request of those most concerned, in the effort to carry out this plan.

CHARLES C. TRACY.



### BROUSA NOTES.

The fact that no report of the Brousa School has been sent to the *Orient* before this, must not lead any one to think that we have not been busy, on the contrary we have been busier than ever. Brousa is a strange place in one way, the idea of sending children to school, the day school opens, occurs to only a limited number, consequently we never can tell how many children we have till the end of June, each year. At present we have passed our highest mark, 170, the total of last year, and we are now 178, and new ones are coming every day. We have had to refuse any more in the Kindergarten, and we have also refused several boarders. The number of boarders this year is now 62, so we have been obliged to rent three more houses, for unfortunately we are still in our old quarters and our fine new buildings are still a thing of the future. What we want to buy, we can not buy, and what we can buy, is not in the right part of the city for us to buy. So we are now in six buildings, but no one who knows what they are will envy us our habitations. However, it is fortunate that little things like leaking roofs, and walls falling down when it rains because the mud filling gets too muddy to hold together any longer, do not interfere with our lessons. Work is going on finely. Now that Miss Allen and Miss Parsons and Miss McNaughton have come we have been able to rearrange the work and put studies in the proper years, so that girls can go to our other American schools and not be irregular in their classes.

Miss Allen is so splendidly fitted for the work here. While giving a great deal of time to teaching, she is also able to have charge of the Women's Prayer Meeting in the Church, and of the choir. Having Mr. Allen with us, too, is a great help and inspiration, for his very face seems to give a blessing and a benediction to us, and his genial and happy disposition makes us only wish we had more time to sit and talk with him.

Miss Parsons gives part of her time to the study of Turkish, and is making fine progress, but that does not interfere with her giving splendid help in teaching and general work. She has charge of the Christian Endeavor Society and we hope soon will give us some new ideas for our Y.W.C.A.

Miss McNaughton finds her time fully occupied with the Turkish primary department, and the regular Armenian kindergarten. We are preparing for a kindergarten for Turkish children only and have children ready to come soon. Five new Turkish children have come this last week, and are delighted with their new teacher, their new room, and their new work, all to themselves. This department will grow very rapidly, it is very evident.

Brousa is filled with the refugees from the war districts. There are about 12,000 now, though there have been many more; they are being sent to the villages as fast as possible. Their condition here is most dreadful, crowded in mosques and clubs and khans, without beds or bed coverings or sufficient

clothing or protection for the cold weather that has now begun. We were able to give a Thanksgiving dinner of meat and boughour pilaf to about 300 and this week to give a feast of onions, as they asked especially for that. We were able to do so because our girls agreed not to have turkeys for our Thanksgiving dinner, and for this week have given up their dessert at the night meal. We are very glad now that the American Red Cross Society will take up work here. Certainly the need is very great in all this section, there being about 30,000 in Brousa and the neighboring villages.

We have been through anxious times; a large fire destroyed 17 houses very near the school; we had as many things as possible gathered, ready to leave if need be, but fortunately the flames were stopped before they reached us. Other things have made us anxious also, but still our work has gone on steadily and is progressing in every department.

J. L. J.

### OUR JOKE COLUMN.

Knowing the relationship of *The Outlook* to the Ananias Club, we desire to call attention to some choice bits culled from its editorial comments on the Balkan War:

Nov. 16th. "The Turks were repulsed from the principal points of the Tchataldja line. A horde of wounded, beaten, and demoralized soldiers has now fallen back to Constantinople, together with fugitives from the near-by villages. Hence pillage and even massacre have been feared, especially among the hundreds of thousands of Christians in the Capital. Conditions have improved because of the arrival of foreign war-ships — to one of them the members of the American School for Girls have been transferred. . . . An interesting and possibly historic event of last week was the transference of the Turkish Government's archives from Constantinople to Brousa, about fifty-seven miles to the southeast in Asia Minor. . . . Some of the harems in Constantinople have also been transferred thither — an even more picturesque and it is to be hoped equally significant event. . . . Germany, Austria and Italy, it is said, have already agreed that Albania shall become an independent kingdom, under the Duke of the Abruzzi."

Nov. 23rd. "Last week the Bulgarian armies captured six out of the twenty-six Tchataldja forts, extending from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, about twenty-five miles from Constantinople and forming its outer defense. Furthermore, without waiting to take the other forts, at the end of last week some of the Bulgarians forged ahead and managed to get past the Forest of Belgrade to a point on the Black Sea close to the entrance to the Bosphorus, and thence to Therapia, the summer resort of Constantinople."

Constantinople College, or the American College for Girls, has suffered more misrepresentation than any other institution in the city. The daily papers have treated us to such stories as the following:

"As the result of an incident, the Armenian (sic!) College for Girls at Scutari has been closed. The pupils and teachers have gone to Robert College at Roumeli Hissar."



"The Home College for Girls at Scutari has been dismissed and the buildings turned over for use as a hospital. A large number of wounded are now being cared for there."

The actual facts regarding the temporary transfer of the students and some of the teachers to the Preparatory School at Arnaoutkeuy, were given in our issue of Nov. 13th. The buildings at Scutari were never used as a hospital, and now the College has resumed its regular work there and practically every girl is back in her place.

### OUR THANKSGIVING DAY.

It was an optimistic idea to introduce the celebration of Thanksgiving Day into Bardizag in the midst of all these perplexities, but Mr. McNaughton is nothing if not optimistic. So he arranged that thus it should be and he is in the habit of getting his ideas materialised, therefore we all had to hustle to get hymns and songs practised, decorations put up, the lovely red leaves from our hills making a good background for white chrysanthemums, and not least in the boys' estimation, the culinary arrangements made.

On Thursday morning the two Schools numbering over 300 scholars, assembled in Chambers Hall for a bright service of thanksgiving with appropriate hymns, the Principal addressing us on the subject of practical gratitude. Then he paid a visit to the Favre Boys' Home to ask a blessing on the feast which his generosity had provided, the boys greeting him with rousing cheers. We hope they are learning to carry out the principle of "Freely ye have received, freely give"; for most of them voluntarily gave up their fruit for a week that the money saved might go to feed the refugees, the tale of whose sufferings makes our hearts bleed. All honour to those noble men and women who are devoting time and strength to the relief of those miseries in Constantinople.

In the evening we were again all invited into Chambers Hall where we had the privilege of listening to some of the finest singing in the world, tender, stirring, and some of a lighter style. It was hard to believe oneself in Bardizag, but there sat Mr. McNaughton on the platform lovingly superintending his delightful Gramophone.

Bardizag.

S. N.

### CHOLERA AT ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE.

Cholera has again visited Tarsus; this morning (Nov. 27th) one of our Academy students died of the disease after only ten hours of illness. At a special meeting of the faculty, on the advice of the college physician, Dr. Bochaljan, it was decided that the Institute should be closed for at least a week, and the students living in nearby cities be allowed to go home until conditions permit the reopening of school.

The deceased was Aram Arzouyan, from Talas. He was a member of the fourth form in the Academy and had done very good work during the term. A young man of sterling qualities and quiet strength of character and earnest in pray-

er, he was loved by all. The sympathy of faculty and students goes out to his bereaved mother and friends.

Although the cholera in the city is under control, yet it is greatly feared. Only a few cases have been reported, but several have died during the last few days. Yesterday there were three deaths. The doctors say that it is a very contagious form of the disease; consequently, it was deemed prudent to close the school until further developments. Many of the students have quietly gone today; they will remain in their villages until recalled by telegram. A large number of the boys will stay with us. For these some of the studies will be continued, and all precautions taken for their safety.

Throughout the whole term various reports of cholera have been heard; consequently all necessary preventative measures had been taken before this case occurred. It is possibly due to the boiling of all drinking water, and the care in the boarding department in providing only cooked food, that there have been no more cases.

In the midst of our own anxiety and fear, we bear upon our hearts the still more serious condition in which our friends at the Capital are found. May God grant a speedy deliverance!

P. E. N.

## EMPIRE NEWS.

### THE CAPITAL.

Archbishop Germanos, Metropolitan of Amasia, has been chosen as *locum tenens* of the Greek Patriarchate.

Mr. Frederic Moore, representative of the Associated Press, lectured at Robert College last Friday afternoon, on China.

The court-martial on Sunday released eighteen of the Unionists lately arrested in this city, among them being Hadji Adil Bey, ex-minister of the interior, Hairi Bey, ex-minister of the Evkaf, Emroullah Effendi, ex-minister of education, Assim Bey, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, Ahmed Aghaieff, editor of the Terjuman, and several former deputies.

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The cold, rainy weather of the past week has contributed to a large increase in cholera cases reported in the city; during the week ending Sunday, Dec. 8th, there were 458 cases and 212 deaths recorded, making the totals 1351 cases and 653 deaths. This takes no account of the disease among the soldiers.

Today is New Year's Day, by the Mohammedan chronology, being the first day of Moharrem, 1331.

### THE PROVINCES.

The U. S. cruiser "Montana" has gone to Mersin, and will call at Alexandretta, Latakia and Beirut. Her sister ship, the "Tennessee", is at Smyrna; and the despatch-boat "Scorpion" will soon go thither to exchange some time-expired members of her crew for other tars.

*Al-Kulliyeh*, the journal of the Syrian Protestant College, has in its November number a reproduction of the seismographic record of the great Marmora earthquake of Aug. 9th last, as well as a picture of the instrument at the Beirut College Observatory which made the record.

### NOTES.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ogden, was born to Prof. and Mrs. Henry B. Dewing of Robert College on Monday, Dec. 9th.

Miss Tompkins, sister of Mr. Tompkins of the Engineering Department at Robert College, arrived from America the day before yesterday to spend the winter with her brother.

A son, William, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Jesse K. Marden at Marsovan on Thursday last.

Mis Isabel Blake of Aintab and Mrs. R. S. Emrich of Mardin represented Turkey at the 45th Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board, held at Andover, Nov. 13th and 14th.

### OTHER LANDS.

Miss Helen Calder, Associate Secretary of the W. B. M. for five years, has been chosen as Home Secretary to succeed Miss Stanwood, who has resigned.

The English lawn-tennis players regained possession of the Davis Cup at Melbourne Nov. 30th by defeating the Australians three matches out of five.

Archbishop Noval has been elected President of the Dominican Republic for two years.

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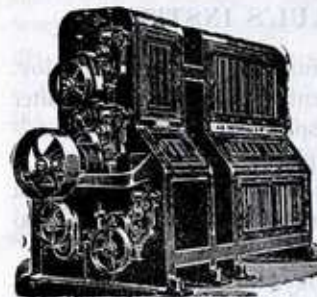
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