

The Orient.

Vol. V., No. 15

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15, 1914.

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ROBERT COLLEGE NOTES.

Henrietta Washburn Hall, the new Y.M.C.A. building, was informally opened during the past week by the Greek Society, which celebrated the national holiday with a reception and entertainment. On Tuesday evening the Freshman Society introduced the hall to the English-speaking Community and on Saturday evening the Sub-freshmen followed their example. Although the appointments of the hall are by no means complete, the stage was made available for plays, all of which gave much pleasure to the guests of the various societies. By the musical numbers as well as the plays it was proved beyond doubt that the acoustics of the hall are perfect. In all other respects, and especially in its design, the room amply justified the name by which it is already known, "the Social Hall."

A word of commendation should be given to the Sub-Freshman class and especially to its president, Mr. Way, and its "stage manager," Mrs. Morgan, for the admirable production of Lady Gregory's "Hyacinth Halvey" — the first taste we have had recently at the College of a really good contemporary play. The difficulty of the undertaking was great, but its success must have surprised even those who had the production most at heart. Such a success — and this with a Sub-Freshman class! — should be prophetic.

On Saturday afternoon the College enjoyed one of the rarest musical treats in the memory of the Community. Mr. Henri Marteau, the well-known violinist, ably assisted on the piano and viola by Herr Kramm, played a program including Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, with a fineness of feeling and technique that will long be memorable. Not often is a great violinist heard with so great an accompanist.

The Easter Service was made unusually impressive by a sermon given by Prof. E. C. Moore, Professor of Theology at the Divinity School of Harvard University. Special music was rendered by the choir and by a quartet.

On Tuesday evening, April 14, Miss Lee of Constantinople College gave a piano recital which was a genuine pleasure to a large audience. She was assisted by Mrs. Watson.

On Monday evening, April 6, and on the following Monday evening, Prof. Watson gave the last two dramatic readings of this year's series: one from *Hamlet* and the other from Galsworthy's *Strife*.

On Friday, April 10, Mrs. H. B. Dewing sailed for New York, where she will spend the rest of the College year, returning in June to Hissar.

President Gates left the College on Tuesday, April 14, for Sinaia, where he will spend the vacation.

The Easter Recess will extend from April 15 to April 27.
E. B. W.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

President MacLachlan left on Sunday the 4th by the French steamer *Naples*, to join Mrs. John S. Kennedy and party. He will probably visit Rome and will then cruise with the party on Mrs. Kennedy's yacht to the eastern Mediterranean. Beirut, Smyrna, and Constantinople will be visited, and while in Smyrna, Mrs. Kennedy and her friends will have an opportunity to inspect the new buildings and campus at Paradise. The party will arrive in Smyrna about the first week in May.

The basket ball teams of the Collegiate Institute for Girls are competing with teams of English girls from Boudjah, for a cup presented by Mrs. Morgenthau, on the occasion of her recent visit here. The matches are played in the College gymnasium at Paradise and are arousing great interest.

Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau, and Mr. Schmayonian, Dragoman of the Embassy, spent a few hours in Smyrna on their way to Syria, and made a hurried visit to the College. On the return of the party on board the "Scorpion," in May, they plan to remain longer in Smyrna.

Mr. Thomas Jackson Larkin, treasurer of Talladega College, Alabama, who is spending several months in foreign travel, was a visitor at the College April 5th and 6th.

The special inauguration number of the *Campus Notes*, containing a full account of the ceremonies of January 15th, and the text of the addresses delivered on that occasion, has been published, and copies are being sent to the special friends of the College.

The Board of Trustees of the College have, on the nomination of the local Board of Managers, appointed Professor Cass Arthur Reed as Dean of the College. Mr. Reed is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary and joined the college faculty in 1912.

Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore, Ph.D., D.D., Parkman Professor of Theology in Harvard University, and a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, and a trustee of the International College, is making a short visit to Syria and Asia Minor. Dr. Moore spent a few hours at the College on Monday, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow, who were former students of his at Cambridge. Dr. Moore's keen interest in the College for many years made his visit most welcome.

Smyrna, April 6th, 1914.

C. W. L.

EUNICE MARY ATKINS. AN APPRECIATION.

"That person has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much, who has gained the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty, or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction."

Few persons have accomplished more in a span of thirty-two years than did Miss Atkins. Before coming to Turkey she was a most successful teacher in the Minnesota schools. During her career as a missionary in Erzroum, she brought the American School for Girls up to a high standard; gained a splendid knowledge of the Armenian language and a good foundation in Turkish; accomplished marked results in the village work and won the love and friendship of the people among whom she labored.

Miss Atkins lived as nearly according to the principles she professed as any one I never knew, and her principles were firm, true and pure. They were based upon her thorough knowledge of the Bible which gave her a love of right and a decided sense of discrimination between right and wrong. She was endowed with a keen intellect and believed in the daily cultivation of growth in body, mind and soul. Ability to lead and ability to accomplish were two strong characteristics she possessed. She was an enthusiastic attendant of Annual Meetings and her interest in the Eastern Turkey Mission was broad and unselfish. She will be missed greatly this summer at Harpout because of her splendid cooperation in carrying out suggested plans, her ability to solve knotty problems and her excellent judgment in all matters pertaining to the Mission.

Miss Atkins was a unique character. She was as strong as a man and often did the things that men usually do instead of women. At the same time she was tender, affectionate, kind and sympathetic. She always heard

"— the poor folks' crying"
always heard

"— the women's sighing."

She loved little children with a peculiar devotion and they in turn loved her. She could tell them the "best stories" and knew all the games that they loved. She knew too how to care for them as a mother and how to teach them. She loved birds, animals and flowers and sought their companionship.

"The little brown thrush that harshly chirped
Was dear to her as the mocking bird.
And she pitied as much as a man in pain
A writhing honey bee wet with rain."

Last August she went to Trebizond and took with her a good, old, pack-horse that had been used for years in the

Erzroum station. While in Trebizond the horse died and Miss Atkins wrote, "Old Mike is dead. He has been faithful in every duty he has performed. Would that I could say as much!" In the early spring she was always the first to mount her good steed and ride out to the mountain-sides to bring the beautiful wild forget-me-nots to her friends.

Miss Atkins lived a simple life. In fact, simplicity was one of the key notes of her strong character. Unselfishness, fearlessness and helpfulness were others. She was always ready to do her duty and she did it well. Her life was a shining lamp which burned very brightly for a short time. It shone

"In the dark places of the earth
Where shame and wrong and crime have birth,
And in the murky twilight gray,
Where wandering sheep have gone astray."

Her sorrowing friends, here and in the home land, hundreds of them, will long for her, grieve for her. Her friendship was a great pillar of strength to lean upon. But most of all we realize what her death means to the Erzroum School and the general work, what it means to the devoted little band of workers in the circle she has just left: — they have lost a friend who was a missionary, heart and soul.

Bitlis, March 19, 1914.

MARY D. ULINE.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

Djavid Bey, Turkey's most noted financial manager, is on his way back to Constantinople after negotiating the great Ottoman loan in Paris. The terms of this loan have just been made public. The amount to be secured is stated to be Lt. 35,200,000 or 800 million francs; it is issued at 85, and the loan bears 5% interest. The first instalment consists of Lt. 22,000,000, but practically all this is already spent and the money goes to paying up former borrowings, made during the war. We are informed that the rest of the loan will be used for the construction of the Samsoun-Sivas railroad and the ports of Jaffa and Haifa. It is positively stated that not one piastre of the loan will be used for the purchase of war material; and probably this is literally true. If some of the eight to ten months' back salary due to civil and military officials and the soldiers could be paid with this money, nobody would object.

• The concessions secured by France in return for this loan are thus stated by *La Turquie*: —

1) The construction of railroads from Samsoun to Sivas, Harpout and Arghana; from Arghana to Bitlis and Van; from Trebizond to Erzroum; from Erzroum to Erzingian and Sivas; from a point on the Sivas-Samsoun line to Kastemoni; from Rayak to Ramleh, connecting the Hedjaz Railroad with the Jerusalem-Jaffa line; and 2) The construction of seaports at Jaffa, Haifa and Tripoli on the Syria coast, and Ineboli and Eregli on the Black Sea.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

By REV. S. R. HARLOW

Our student body numbers over 400 and is made up of more than a dozen nationalities. We have boys from Greece, Asia Minor, the islands of the Aegean and India, as well as sons of American professors and English merchants of this neighborhood. This fall we organized the first patrol of Scouts and at once we found that so many boys wanted to join that we were forced to limit our numbers and allow only boarders to enroll. At present we have three patrols, united in one troop, under a Scout Master and two Assistant Scout Masters. There are forty Scouts in the troop. In these three patrols ten nationalities are represented, all working and playing together as brother Scouts. The patrols are called the Arrow, Bow and Star Patrols. The Arrow Patrol uses the English language, the Bow Patrol uses Greek, and the Star Patrol Turkish.



SMYRNA SCOUTS SIGNALLING.

Near the College grounds is a little valley spanned by the huge ruins of ancient aqueducts. Its little stream is one of those across which Scouts like to throw bridges and beside which they like to camp. The neighboring country, too, offers some fine chances for "hikes". One of these is to Smyrna's ancient citadel whose castle is an ideal place for Scouting and for playing some of the many interesting Scout games. Of these "Pursuing the Brigands" is one of the most popular. This is possibly too realistic a title for Asia Minor Scouts but it awakens the interest of the dullest boy in the

troop. One party of Scouts encamp for the night representing a party of colonists exploring for homes. One of the younger Scouts is sent out to get water some hundred yards from camp. Here the "brigands," impersonated by other Scouts, seize the "child" and make off for the hills. They must leave "tracks" (certain agreed signs) behind them as they go. Soon the "camp" discovers the "missing child." A great cry goes up and the chase begins. This game teaches the boys observation for often small objects indicate the direction the "brigands" have taken. In fact every "Scout game" has some purpose behind it. Of course the Scouts are interested in history and all historical places visited are explained.

Last month the new college buildings were dedicated and the Governor-general and all the leading officials of the province, as well as a crowd of over 2,500 people, were present. The Scout troop acted as guard of honor and gave an exhibition to a crowd of interested visitors, most of whom had never seen Scouts. We hope to follow up this educational work by giving a demonstration before the government officials in Smyrna and visiting the schools to show them what real Scouting is like.

In some places the Scout idea has been confused with boys' work using the military appeal. I think that the wisest leaders in work for and among boys today agree that the waving of swords and bearing of guns has been carried too far, and in the light of the recent terrible slaughter of life in the Balkans it would hardly seem fit to introduce a movement here which fosters the military idea. Happily the Scout movement in its truest form, and this holds for almost the entire organization throughout the world, is first and foremost a peace movement. While the Scouts wear uniforms they carry no arms of any kind, make believe or real. The peace idea is instilled into them from the start, the idea that the useful citizen is not so much he who parades the streets with sword and gun but rather he who seeks to serve his country by bringing in first of all righteousness and peace among the people.

Not only ten nationalities, but three distinct religions, the Christian, Jewish and Moslem, and such widely divergent types of Christianity as the Roman Catholic, the Greek Orthodox, the Gregorian and the Protestant, are represented in our troop. It is of deep significance that these boys stand side by side and with their hands at the Scout salute repeat together the Scout pledge:

"I promise on my honor that I will do my best:
To do my duty to God and my country,
And to obey the Scout law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong,
Mentally awake, and morally straight."

To show that this Scout idea really takes hold of the boys let me give a few illustrations. The Arrow Patrol which has Austrian, American, Armenian, Polish, French and English boys, elected one of the two Armenian Scouts in the patrol to be leader, an English Scout assistant leader, an American

captain of base ball and a Polish Scout captain of foot ball. In a recent drill in First Aid to the Injured I happened to notice this: a French Scout was the injured patient, a Greek and a Jewish Scout had taken off their Scout shirts to use in the making of the stretcher, while under the direction of an Armenian leader a Scotch Canadian and an American did the bandaging. The party then lifted the wounded Scout on to the improvised litter. As they moved off the bearers were Armenian, Polish, Turkish and Greek Scouts, while the Scotch Scout held the French patient's head. It seemed to me rather a good practical demonstration of an international peace conference.



FIRST AID AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

Each Scout must do at least one "good turn" each day. The "good turns" these Scouts have been doing make an interesting list. Perhaps one of the best examples is the visiting of the sick boys in the dormitories. Each morning the Scout Master gets the list of sick students and gives a duplicate to the Scout leaders, who divide the list up among the Scouts so that during the day each sick boy is bound to receive several visits from the Scouts who speak his language. Often books and pictures are taken to the sick in this way.

We all believe in the Scout idea. We are eager to make the Scout Movement in Turkey a success. Here in the College we already have a stand. If a Scout does anything a bit off color all the fellows say, "You're a pretty kind of a Scout." Only today the little daughter of one of our American professors confided to me that when her brother teased her last she told him that HE wasn't a very good Scout. As a matter of fact he is trying hard to be.

Just now we are starting a Bible class on "Scouting in the Bible." This class is open to all the Scouts and meets for an hour Sunday afternoons. There were some first class scouts in the Bible and some great scouting stories. Read for instance II Samuel 23:13 to 19.

In closing this account of our Scout work here in the College I would add a word for those who desire to take up Scouting. My own experience in Scouting previous to coming to Turkey was as Assistant Scout Master in a New York City patrol, one of the first organized in America. Any one who has had any experience in work with boys and who loves boys can learn enough Scouting to start a patrol. The Scout Movement in America and in England has splendid literature and Scout manuals. Here in the College I have trained two assistant leaders, one a Turkish Student, the other a Greek. They are upper classmen and leaders in the college life. I would that the future of Turkey and Greece were in the hands of men such as I have confidence these two college boys will soon become. Of course the best thing about Scouting is the personal touch it gives one with the boys. To omit this opportunity of having personal talks and coming into personal comradeship with the boys is a great failure in this work if the highest ends are sought. And my two Assistant Scout Masters have accepted this high responsibility most loyally, becoming the friends and comrades of the younger boys under them. I do not want to give the impression that any of us are satisfied with the Scout work here as it is at present. We are far from that. But we feel that we are progressing towards a worth-while goal and we do not propose to take any backward steps. Some of the Scouts have not been good Scouts but most of them, I believe, have tried to be; and to get a body to try for something a little bit higher and better than his former ideals is well worth while the doing.

[From *The Association Quarterly*.]



American citizens residing in the Constantinople consular district are hereby notified that persons enjoying incomes of over \$3,000 annually are subjected to the provisions of the new income tax law and should apply to the Consulate General for information on the subject.

G. BIE RAVNDAL,
American Consul General.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

APRIL 15, 1914.

EDITORIAL.

The growth of the Boy Scout movement in Turkey is most gratifying to all interested in the development of this hopeful form of discipline. The current number of the *Association Quarterly* contains good reports from several of the troops and patrols; and there are many more, both in the capital and probably elsewhere. It has taken hold on boys of all nationalities, and often in an international way. There are in Constantinople patrols among Armenians, Turks, Germans, in the French College of St. Benoit, as well as in Robert College. And no doubt it will spread still farther, for it is an idea that takes a firm grip on the boy mind. And so long as it is under good, wise, resourceful leadership, it is an unmixed blessing, and we hope to see it introduced into all our educational plants.

The great loan has been negotiated and the country lauds the financial genius of Djevid Bey. The Lt. 35,200,000 thus secured will pay up the smaller loans contracted during the Italian and Balkan wars, and the back salaries of most of the Government officials, and leave very little ready cash. Worse than that, the burden of paying 5% interest on this sum, or Lt. 1,760,000 per year, is going to be felt. But it had to be done. It is the hope of the Government that the foreign powers will all consent to the imposition of certain taxes on their subjects from which they have thus far been immune. Maybe they will; that remains to be seen. But if they do, Turkey may be reasonable sure that in return for this these governments will secure other privileges, and she will be no more economically independent than she is today. A certain wise man down in Palestine several years ago wrote: "The borrower is servant to the lender;" and the truth of this proverb has been many times proven since then. One of the Turkish dailies this week had a cartoon indicating by the size of burdens on the back of a series of men the amount of the public indebtedness of various European nations. France

was shown as the most heavily loaded with 33 milliards of francs, while Turkey comes eighth in the list, with only a paltry 4½ milliards. Such a comparison is liable to mislead the carelessly happy; but the fact that these other countries are both greater in population and better able to pay, is only of minor import as compared with the fact that the indebtedness of Turkey is to parties outside her boundaries, while the other countries have secured internal loans and are paying their interest right back into the coffers of their own peoples. Turkey's financial situation as a result of these wars is far worse than it was before.

The splendid conduct and absolute discipline of the students at Wellesley at the disastrous fire there last month, when the main building with all its art treasures and laboratory collections was destroyed, suggests a profitable line of thought for all our educational institutions in this country. Prudence dictates that all boarding pupils at least be organized into fire companies, and have regular fire drill. Which one of our American colleges or high schools here could expect its students to behave as admirably as did those Wellesley girls, and march out of a burning building in so orderly a manner after seeing to it that no one remained behind? Fire drill is part of the training in almost every American public school; and such preparation is undoubtedly the means of saving both life and property in time of actual danger. In this country, where such a large proportion of our school buildings are not fireproof, every such precaution ought by all means to be taken, both to avoid present risk and also as a valuable asset for the future of our students. And there is every reason also why each large institution should have its own fire engine, be it ever so small, and have some of the students trained in the use of it. The one at Anatolia College has been useful more than once in helping save property in the city in time of fire, besides being of use at the institution itself. Will it be necessary for each college to wait till actual loss by fire has impressed the desirability of such a measure on the authorities? Many of the institutions are equipped with some form of fire extinguisher; but how many students have been drilled in the proper use of such in the moment of danger? What proportion of our young men and women would lose their heads completely in case of fire in the building, and whose fault would it be if they have had no previous training? These are serious suggestions; and we hope they will be taken to heart by those in a position to act.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, April 19th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, (Vacation)

The Constantinople Women's Christian Association will meet at the Somerville House on Tuesday April 21st, at 2:30 p. m.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES S. DENNIS.

The Rev. James Shepard Dennis, D. D., for twenty-three years missionary in Syria, died at his residence in Montclair, N. J. on Saturday, March 20th, after a brief illness.

He was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 15, 1842, and studied at Princeton College and Seminary, graduating from the former in 1863 and from the latter in 1867. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Pinneo, who survives him, as does his son, Professor Alfred L. P. Dennis, of the Univ. of Wisconsin. It is related of him that when a boy of thirteen he heard an address by Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, and afterwards wrote out and showed to his mother this sentence:—"Resolved, that if God will give me grace, I will be a missionary." She said to him, "James, you are too young to know what you will be." Yes, "said he, "I did not say 'I will be,' but "If God gives me grace, I will be." And thirteen years later, Dr. Jessup gave him his ordination charge as a missionary to Syria. He sailed in 1868, and was connected with the theological seminary, first in Sidon and then in Beirut, till his retirement in 1891. He was active in Arabic literary work also, publishing a two-volume treatise on Theology, a book on Christian Evidences, and one on Scripture Interpretation. Since his return to America he has been especially occupied with missionary literature, his greatest contributions being "Christian Missions and Social Progress," in three volumes, "Foreign Missions After a Century," "Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions," and "The New Horoscope of Missions." He has been a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College; he was also a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Dr. Jessup, in his autobiography, says of him, "Dr. Dennis has done more for the cause of foreign missions than almost any other living man." He was closely connected with the great missionary conferences in New York in 1900, and in Edinburgh in 1910.

FAVRE BOYS' HOME.

The regular life of the Home affords little subject for reporting, and yet your readers may be interested to know the efforts at self-improvement made by the boys. Every Sunday afternoon they hold a meeting in the School Hall, the chairman having been elected from among themselves the previous week. He arranges for a certain number of "speakers" on the subject selected. At one time it will bear on Temperance and the effects of the use of tobacco, literature being kindly supplied by Mrs. McNaughton. The boys have formed a strong Society with the double Pledge.

Mrs. Manning's deputation with a lantern lecture on Kindness to Animals was followed by a run of stories on the intelligence and faithfulness of our four-footed friends and their claims on us, enforced by readings from "Black Beauty" or English poems.

The deeply interesting lecture on Antarctic Exploration given us by the Editor of the *Orient* was preceded by much study of the subject in the pages of the finely illustrated papers sent us by Miss Fraser, which enabled the elder boys to profit more by the lecture itself.

Now we have just passed a week of active preparation for Mr. Jacob's visit and the boys are simply enchanted. The School holidays were all too short for the drilling and practices, making drawings of Scout symbols and fashioning them in red cloth. The value lies in their being drawn, and to a certain extent even sewn, by the boys themselves. One trusts that they are really learning something of self-discipline and helpfulness; and most certainly Mr. Galley's indefatigable efforts have resulted in some added spirit and sweetness in their Choir singing. Mr. Jacob's heart-stirring addresses cannot fail to leave their mark on both teachers and students. We are looking forward to the vacation beginning next Thursday as a short respite from our strenuous life.

S. N.

THE BALANCE OF THE BALKANS.

The *Near East* gives the following as the most recently published official figures regarding the various states of the Balkan Peninsula:—

	Square Kilometres	Inhabitants
Albania	32,000	880,000
Bulgaria		
Old territory	96,345	4,329,108
Territory lost	7,525	285,757
Territory gained	26,257	709,646
Present area	112,077	4,752,997
Greece		
Old territory	64,657	2,732,952
New territory	56,611	1,620,000
Present area	121,268	4,352,952
Montenegro		
Old territory	9,080	285,000
New territory	5,876	230,000
Present area	14,956	515,000
Roumania		
Old territory	131,353	7,248,061
New territory	7,525	285,757
Present area	138,878	7,533,818
Servia		
Old territory	48,303	2,957,207
New territory	39,047	1,210,000
Present area	87,350	4,167,207
Turkey in Europe		
Old ter. (Statesman's Y. Bk.)	178,876	6,440,400
Area, Treaty of London	9,168	1,623,000
Regained by Tr. of Cons/ple	16,201	725,000
Present area	25,369	2,348,000

THE ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.

Number two of the *Association Quarterly* has just reached us, and makes a very favorable impression. Slightly larger than the first number in pages, it has much more local news items crowded into the last few pages; and the articles seem even more interesting than those of the previous issue. The magazine is gaining deservedly a larger circulation through the country. In this number, Professor Crawford of Beirut describes the Vital Currents in Syrian Life, alluding to the unity of race and language and to the strong clan feeling among Moslems and also separately among the various Christian communities, and pointing out the possibilities for Association work there. Rev. F. F. Goodsell writes most helpfully of Bible Study Ideals for Ottoman Associations; and Mrs. Mary Christie Rogers contributes a paper on Women's Work in Tarsus. There is a symposium on Membership Problems, with views from Beirut, Marsovan and Constantinople; and another on Scouting in the Turkish Empire, including reports from Smyrna, Palestine and Syria, Robert College, and Roumeli Hissar, with accompanying cuts. Plans for the Lebanon Summer Conference and for the City Workers' Conference to be held here this week, are outlined. In "Our Work in Perspective" Mr. Jacob presents some most interesting tables of statistics for the various Associations in this Empire, showing a grand total of 61 associations with a membership of 3,452. Of these 55 report regular religious meetings, with an average attendance of 1984. The figures for Bible study, educational and philanthropic and other work are also valuable and encouraging. The address on Prayer, by Dean Bosworth, given at the Constantinople Conference of 1911 is reproduced here. A number of suggestive book reviews wind up this excellent number.

LETTER FROM TABRIZ.

Tabriz, Persia, 31 March, 1914.

Dear Friends: —

The Tabriz station has had an increase in its force. Rev. Robert M. Labaree and his family of wife and three children have been transferred from Urumia in accordance with the will of the Mission to do more definite work amongst Moslems. He comes to his new field of labor with a fund of experience and a personality rich, winning and strong. From America Miss Helen Shaw, Miss Emma L. Campbell and B. S. Gifford have come. Miss Campbell and Mr. Gifford were married on the fourth of last December in the Protestant Church. Last spring, a year ago, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lamme were added to the force.

But this spring our growing work suffered a real loss by the death of Dr. Edna E. Orcutt. She passed away after a brief illness during which she bravely fought for life. Her last intelligible words were uttered on the afternoon of Sunday, March 8th, when she was heard to say, "Get a lady doctor!" Her mind in the midst of evident suffering was on

her work. During the little less than three years that she was here she acquired a working knowledge of the language and had begun the foundation work of what she hoped to be a big work for women. Our work is crippled very much, especially at this time; for a hospital is now under process of construction. Will some capable lady doctor learn of our need and volunteer to come out and help us? We hope so.

The hospital building just mentioned will be for both men and women. Each department will be in its own section of the building; and the building is so arranged that it will be impossible for the patients of one department to communicate with those in the other. The lady-physician will have rooms in the ladies' department. A house will be built for the doctor in charge of the men's department. The entire plant will be located in a pleasant garden where the convalescents can breathe pure air and enjoy exercise under the trees.

The Girls' School is building a much needed dormitory this spring. It will give accommodation to many more girls. The present quarters are too cramped. The Boys' School is very much in need of a like improvement, but the necessary funds are not yet in hand.

The Church has long been without a pastor; but the need for an earnest, up-to-date, efficient man who can preach in both Armenian and Turkish is greater than ever. The field of opportunity that awaits the right man is truly wonderful. A great work can be done here among the Armenians, especially among the young people, — by the right man. Opportunities for work amongst Moslems seem to be increasing. There seems to be a spirit of inquiry among them. The pastor who comes here with broad sympathies and a personality at all winning will be able to get in helpful touch with these Moslems. I believe no pastor can live in a field of more challenging opportunities.

About one month ago all of the young men were interested in a series of meetings that dealt with the social conditions of Tabriz. These meetings were held for the purpose of putting before the young Armenian men the dangers and results of impurity. There are now in Tabriz a number of houses of ill-repute which have already begun their deadly harvest. The head of the old Armenian Churches co-operated with the Protestants in these meetings, and gave a splendid address on the last Sunday afternoon of the meetings. Needless to say the meetings did much good. We only wish that we had a good pastor to follow up these meetings. The women are now stirred up and are launching a series of meetings in the same cause for women only.

There has been some touring done by members of our station, but not as much as we had hoped. But Miss Holiday has been out all winter in Khoi and Salmas. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman and Dr. Orcutt toured in the region round about these cities. Miss Grove spent about a month with Miss Holiday, but returned to pressing school duties. Mr. Labaree has been out on two tours; one before Christmas, the other from January to the middle of March. He has been to Maragha, Miandoab, Sine-Kola, Sojbulak, and region. The

opportunity for preaching was never better. Work was done in the streets, shops, caravanseries, homes. While there was much unaccomplished that had been desired, it still is true that avenues of approach are now open that hitherto have been closed.

BURT S. GIFFORD.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Ap. 15-17, 1914, Educational Conference, Baalbek.
- » 16, 1800, Mrs. William Goodell, Constantinople, born.
- » 1909, Massacre at Tarsus.
- » 16-18, 1914, City Y.M.C.A. Workers' Conference, Cons/ple.
- » 17, 1914, Good Friday, Old Style.
- » 18, 1815, Rev. Henry J. van Lennep, Smyrna, Tokat and Constantinople, born in Smyrna.
- » 1824, Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, Tripoli and Sidon, born.
- » 1912, Second Ottoman Parliament opened; bombarding of the Dardanelles.
- » 19, 1831, Rev. H. H. Jessup, D.D., Tripoli and Beirut, born.
- » 1834, Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Marsovan and Constantinople, born.
- » 1879, Mrs. Annie Tracy Riggs, Harpout, born at Marsovan.
- » 1914, Easter Day, Old Style.
- » 20, 571, Birth of Mohammed.
- » 1910, First number of THE ORIENT published.
- » 21, 1820, D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, born.
- » 1848, Corinna Shattuck, Ourfa, born.
- » 21-28, 1900, Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The following from Van is a sample of the way the forces of nature have to be reckoned with, in missionary work, and indicates a source of expenditure for which there is usually no previous estimate or appropriation. The budget of most stations is hardly elastic enough to cover such items without loss somewhere else.

"I believe I have not mentioned a number of earthquake shocks which we have experienced during the past couple of months. One very long but not severe shock cracked the plaster and brought down the ceiling on our third story. Melting snows have damaged us badly, and the third floor of the hospital is in a trying condition. We must get 6000 feet of Congo or Asbestos roofing for the hospital, but have used up all our money on the poor. Our house also needs the same. A piece of the wall of the children's bedroom fell out last week from the water seeping into it from the roof. Four of the walls in our premises have fallen, and yesterday a flood swept down across the plain and swept away bridges and greatly threatened the houses of some of our poor neighbors. I worked the skin off my hands helping them to deepen the channels and turn the water. Today the stream is lower. Our repair bill will be high and I do not know whence it is to come."

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Dr. Djemil Pasha returned from his trip of inspection of European city management last week, and resumed his duties as Prefect of the City.

On Sunday quite a delegation of Kourds of the region of Seert, headed by the newly elected Kourdish deputy Sheikh Nasreddin Effendi, went to the Sublime Porte and to the Union and Progress Committee headquarters and made a demonstration of loyalty to the Khalifate and condemned the attitude of the Kourds of the Bitlis region.

Miss Kingsbury of Simmons College, Boston, and Miss Lathrop of California arrived here last week, after a long journey across Asia Minor, having visited Beirut, Aleppo, Ourfa, Aintab, Marash, Adana, Tarsus, the Cilician Gates, Konia, etc. They left on their return to America on Monday.

The *Tanin* publishes figures according to which the new Chamber of Deputies will be composed of 142 Turks, 69 Arabs, 16 Greeks, 15 Armenians, and 3 Jews. Of the Armenians, three are Protestants. April 27th, the imperial anniversary, has been set for the formal opening of Parliament.

The Italian Ambassador left last Friday by Orient Express for Italy, on leave; the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur left the same day by steamer for a trip to America; and on Tuesday the German Ambassador left on the "Loreley" for Corfu, where he will confer with the Kaiser.

Among recent arrivals in this city have been Mrs. Cady Allen, of the Presbyterian Mission in Hamadan, Persia, with Mrs. Cecil Edwards of the same city; and Mrs. J. M. Roper, of New York.

Mrs. Consul Norton, of Chemnitz, Germany, formerly of this city, is here with a party of friends for a brief visit.

THE PROVINCES

English engineers are reported to have found oil wells with a very good yield near Haifa, and boring work is being prosecuted vigorously.

Osgan Effendi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, left last Thursday by French steamer for Beirut. On his return it is announced that he will stop at Smyrna and be present at the inauguration of the new postoffice building.

The names of the five men suggested to the Ottoman Government for the two posts of Inspectors-General in Anatolia are given by a London daily as follows:—Colonel Hoff, Norwegian; M. Westenek and Colonel Doorman, Dutch; M. Henry and M. Guise, Belgian. It is said to be probable that the choice will fall on the first two named. M. Westenek is Chief of the Provincial Administration of the Dutch East Indies.

Latest advices from Bitlis says that Mollah Selim and his followers have made their escape to Khizan, and are being followed by the troops. How this leader got out of the Russian Consulate is not stated, but the Russian Consul is said to have been recalled.

NOTES.

Mrs. Henry B. Dewing of Robert College left last Friday for a brief visit to America, expecting to return in about two months.

Professor Edward C. Moore, D. D., of Harvard Divinity School, and a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, reached Constantinople last Thursday and left Monday for Athens. He succeeded in seeing during that brief visit most of the sights of the city, including the School at Gedik Pasha, the Bible House and the two Colleges. Sunday he preached at Robert College. Monday he met all the American Mission circle at tea at the Bible House.

Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie Newton of Smyrna passed through here this week on their way to Brousa for a short vacation.

Mrs. Macallum and Miss Holeman have gone to Smyrna on a brief visit.

Dr. Clarence D. Ussher of Van has received from the Vali of Van a hearty expression of thanks in the name of the vilayet for his humane zeal and care of the sick in the typhus epidemic.

Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., of the American Board died April 2nd, aged 82. Further particulars next week.

OTHER LANDS.

Miss Grace H. Saunders has an interesting article in the April *Women's International Quarterly* on "Present Conditions in Bulgaria."

The annual meeting of the Balkan Mission of the American Board will begin tomorrow, April 10th, at Samokov.

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The United States has taken an advanced step on the temperance question in the order from the Secretary of the Navy abolishing the use of liquors on board warships and also in the navy yards and naval stations; not even wine at officers' messes is hereafter to be allowed.

King George and Queen Mary of England expect to visit Paris this coming week, reaching there on Tuesday and leaving for London on Friday the 24th.

Latest news from Albania indicates that from the Albanian point of view the outlook is distinctly more favorable, and that the Epirote insurrection will shortly be entirely at an end, without foreign aid. The followers of Mr. Zographos are reported to lack both food and ammunition.

A new line of railroad is soon to be constructed between Salonica and Angista, a town half way from Serres to Drama, which will shorten the distance by rail between Salonica and Constantinople by 80 kilometres.

A German aviator has left Paris on his aeroplane to make the flight to Peking, for a prize of 155,000 francs offered by the *Matin*.

Lieut. N. G. B. Halhed, a British officer who was commandant of the Military School at Khartoum, died there April 6th from the effects of a terrible mauling he had received from a lion.

Last Thursday a suffragette smashed seven huge plates of glass in the showcases of the British Museum before she could be arrested. Fortunately very little damage was done to the art treasures.

The White Wolf bandits in the province of Shen-Si are terrorizing whole districts, and the Government has sent troops after them. The China Inland Mission and the British Baptists have missions in that region.

King Gustav of Sweden underwent a successful operation for an ulcer in the stomach last Thursday, and is reported as doing well.

According to Vienna telegrams the ruler of Albania has begged his uncle, the King of Roumania, to mediate between the new State and Greece to settle the Epirus difficulties.

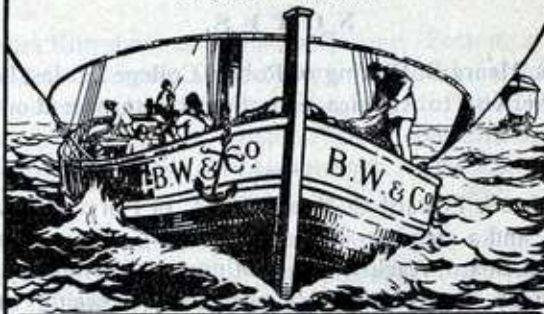
The Evangelical Alliance has issued a call for special united prayer on Tuesday next, April 21st, in view of the present perplexities and anxieties in the British national life.

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