

The Orient.



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MR. WILDER AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The recent ten-day visit of Mr. R. P. Wilder of London to Robert College was an event of unusual significance. His wide experience as a Christian leader among students made his public and private conferences genuinely helpful.

He was born in India. He received his university and theological training in America. His name is inseparably associated with the founding of the North American Student Volunteer Movement which he later served as Secretary. With seven years of student work in India, and three years in Scandinavia, he is now in his eighth year of service with the British Student Movement. By the kindness of this Movement, Mr. Wilder was loaned for a few months to the World's Student Christian Federation under whose auspices he is making the present tour. The tour includes universities in Switzerland, Austria, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey and Spain. In other years Mr. Wilder has visited the university students of nearly every European country.

This unusual touch with students in many lands ably fitted Mr. Wilder for his work at Robert College. He gave ten principal addresses, and many informal talks to smaller classes and groups. The addresses dealt with the problems of character and doubt, the central place of the personal in religion, and the growth of a deep, religious life. Mr. Wilder not only treated these important themes ably, but brought into the treatment a note of reality and sympathy which was quickly recognized and honestly appreciated.

Perhaps it was in the informal personal conferences that the students received the largest help. Scores of students availed themselves of these opportunities. And in the discussion of the personal inquiries they brought, they found in Mr. Wilder a fair, frank, forceful, and friendly personality, glad to give of his experience and himself for their service. While the definite emphasis of his message, on a vital religious life and upon Bible study was such as to deeply impress thinking students, Robert College will longest remember him as one who quietly pointed out the Way, who frankly and persuasively interpreted the Truth, and who winningly exemplified the Life.

THE VISIT OF PROFESSOR ALLIER.

Professor Raoul Allier of Paris, with Madame Allier, came to Constantinople last week to fulfil the engagement which he had made with the Y.M.C.A. to speak at the Union Française on the subject "The Present Crisis of Humanity."

The addresses were on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and the hall was well filled with an international audience each time. Professor Allier's first address was on the remarkable awakening of the present day in India, China and Japan, which he showed to be spiritual rather than political, and to be of the utmost moment to Christianity, in presenting it with an unrivalled opportunity. The second lecture was in the line of showing how these new social conditions, as well as the modern trend in popular demand, in philosophic thought and in the psychology of the science of religion, all urged us to give careful attention to the vital problem of religion. This led him to speak of the moral responsibility of the West toward Asiatic peoples who come to their educational centres seeking the truth, and also of the duty of each individual to accept no theory without being personally convinced of its truth.

While in the city, Professor Allier also addressed the students of the Greek lyceum Zographion, of the Armenian College in Galata, of the Normal School in Stamboul, and of the Ottoman University, and in every case made a deep impression by his unquestioned scholarship, his deep earnestness and his philosophic method. We have no doubt the effects of his visit here will be permanently helpful to a very large number.

Prof. Allier's visit to the Turkish schools especially, has opened up great possibilities in the way of helping Ottoman students who go to Paris to be introduced at once into student and family circles where they will get a far better impression of western civilization that has heretofore been the case.

The service which the Young Men's Christian Association is rendering and can render the community by promoting lectures and by bringing here such helpful speakers as Prof. Allier is limited only by the moral and financial support accorded it by the public.

On Friday evening a tea was given by the general committee of the Y.M.C.A. for Prof. and Mrs. Allier, at Tokatlian Hotel, Pera, at which some thirty or more friends had the pleasure of meeting them socially. They left on Saturday for Brousa, to spend the Sunday there, and on their return they went to Athens.

DEATH OF MISS EUNICE M. ATKINS.

It is with great regret that we learn of the death of Miss Atkins of Erzroum on March 18th, of small-pox. About two weeks before her death she returned from a trip to some villages near by, having there been exposed to contagion, though perhaps without realizing the danger to herself.

When she became ill, the trouble was at first thought to be influenza, but it rapidly developed into a severe case of confluent small-pox, and despite the assiduous care of Dr. Mrs. Stapleton and Dr. E. P. Case, after an illness of nine days she suddenly passed away. She realized her serious condition and calmly prepared herself for the end.

The funeral was held the next day, and she was interred with the other missionaries who had gone before her, in the Protestant cemetery. Badveli Kirkyasharian, the Protestant pastor, and Rev. Mr. Stapleton had charge of the service at grave, the pallbearers being eight of the High School students.

Dr. Case writes: — "Miss Atkins' death has been a very heavy blow to us all, and especially to the Girls' School. It will be a long while before we recover from it, and before anyone can be found for the school as capable and efficient as she has been. She did nobly, while doing her share for the coming of Christ's Kingdom here upon earth."

Mr. Northrup, American Consul at Trebizond, writes: — "She was an indefatigable and extremely self-sacrificing worker, and her untimely death is a very great loss to the American colony of this district."

Miss Eunice M. Atkins was born in Elk River, Minn., and was graduated from Hamline University in 1902. After serving for a time as Principal of Elk River High School, she came out to Turkey in 1908, leaving America August 1st, shortly after the proclamation of constitutional government here. She went direct to Erzroum, and has been connected with the Girls' School there ever since. Her occasional contributions to the *Missionary Herald*, *Mission Studies* and other papers have shown a delightful vivacity and originality; and all her friends remember with admiration her heroic self-sacrificing watch over her servant, sick with cholera, on the way from Trebizond to Erzroum, when she did all that could be done for poor Kevork, out there on the slopes of Zigana Mountain, till he died. An account of the incident appears in our issue of Nov. 23rd, 1910.

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE VINDICATED.

The American Collegiate Institute for Girls in Smyrna has been through a very trying experience, but has come out with flying colors and with a better name than ever. Some weeks ago four of its students, who had been carrying on a clandestine correspondence, utterly contrary to the well-known rules of the Institute, were sent home. The case was a perfectly simple one, and the correct thing was done. Within a short time there appeared in one of the Armenian papers of Smyrna a most scurrilously false version of the affair, reflecting most gravely on the conduct of the school, and constituting a gross libel on the institution. It was written by one of the regular contributors of that paper, who was at the head of an Armenian school for girls situated near the Institute. The article was quoted in one of the Constantinople papers also. But Armenian friends of the Institute

took up the matter, and secured the discharge of the slanderer from his position on the paper, and also his removal from the headship of the girls' school; while the editor of the paper, to show his sincere regret for having published so false an attack, suspended his paper for one week, and made ample apology to the ladies in charge of the school and in the columns of his paper. The guilty man was also compelled to make apology, and the National Lay Council of the Armenian Community in Smyrna expressed its deep regret at the occurrence, and its appreciation of the work the Institute has done and is doing, and its confidence in the management.

We congratulate the Collegiate Institute on the satisfactory outcome of the affair, but still more on having previously earned such warm support from the Gregorian Community of Smyrna. We believe it to be true that all of our American colleges and schools have the deep admiration of the communities in which they are situated; for their work is everywhere known to be for the building of strong Christian character and the most thorough preparation of young men and women for their future. And while they are sometimes attacked by designing persons, these attacks have usually the characteristic of boomerangs and the schools themselves are not permanently injured.

RELIEF WORK IN ALBANIA.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have been distributing themselves in order the better to take care of the needy refugees in Albania and give them the relief made possible by the kindness of friends. Mrs. Kennedy has been at work in Tirana, while her husband had gone to the Skrapari district near Berat. During the nine weeks up to the beginning of March, Mrs. Kennedy gave help to 2,737 individuals, 1,189 of whom were children; she distributed garments, aside from underclothing, to 1,808 persons, and gave away 450 yorghans, nearly half of which were made by refugee women. Besides this, condensed milk sent by Swiss friends was given to babies and the sick; and to children under three years old were given cradle quilts, dresses or padded jackets and underclothing.

Mr. Kennedy has secured a lot in Durazzo, overlooking the harbor, and refugees will be given work at building a wall around this, making a cistern, improving the ground, and putting up a small building.

There is great need of oxen for tilling the fields. British friends are providing seed grain, but in many cases the people have no way of planting it. Oxen sell for about \$30 to \$35 apiece, so that evidently the poor villagers must have help to secure the necessary animals.

Rear-Admiral Ross, U. S. N., has been visiting this city with his daughter; also Mr. Sherman, U. S. Military Attaché at Athens.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

The French paper *Le Réveil*, published in Beirût, reproduces an interview granted to an Egyptian paper by Boghos Nubar Pasha regarding the Armenian reforms, from which we quote:—

The six great Powers have always been agreed in recognizing the need of putting in operation reforms in Armenia; and we Armenians must be thankful for their unanimity in this. But by the force of circumstances it was in St. Petersburg that I found the most active assistance and the most direct. This was because Russia is the most directly interested in seeing the Armenian problem at last solved. For you know that this Power has in its Caucasian provinces two millions of Armenian subjects, who are one at heart with their Ottoman brothers. So it was Russia that took the initiative in the pourparlers and negotiations with the Porte. Naturally France and England gave her every approval, being of the same political group; but the Powers of the Triple Alliance have always sustained most properly the demands of Russia.

As for my own mission, I have always tried, through the press and by conferences, to enlighten public opinion in the most exact possible way, so as to prove the reasonableness and legality of our demands, as based on international right and on the 61st Article of the Berlin Treaty.

I said the Powers were unanimous in recognizing the need of reforms in Armenia. This was because the Powers had to recognize that reforms were necessary to the peace of Europe. The Powers are in fact agreed as to the future of Turkey. They have all taken as basal for their programs of policy in the Orient the absolute integrity of Asiatic Turkey. And that this may subsist, quiet is needed; it is essential not merely that there be no trouble, but that there be no cause for foreign intervention. The territorial integrity of Asiatic Turkey is an integral factor of peace in these regions. The Powers understand this perfectly, and are in entire accord on the need of executing as speedily as possible the reforms so often promised and so often delayed. Naturally there were details on which there was not perfect agreement; but these were difficulties easily overcome by mutual concessions and by always observing, as they did, care to preserve in all questions the self-respect of Turkey. And the definite agreement finally reached, and which has been accepted by the Porte, needs but to be examined to see that it contains nothing, either in form or in content, that can offend the sensibilities of the Sublime Porte.

The reforms in Armenia will be purely and exclusively administrative. They consist in the first place in the nomination of two European Inspectors-General who will be from the second-class powers and will be nominated by the Porte which will choose them from a list of candidates presented to it by the great Powers. These Inspectors-General will have very extensive powers, which will allow them to undertake the direction of affairs and secure the execution of all the reforms. To facilitate their task, Armenia has been administra-

tively divided in a new way. Formerly it included six vilayets; now it includes seven, that of Trebizond having been added to it on the demand of the Porte itself. Each Inspector-General will be at the head of one division, of which one will include three vilayets and the other four. 2) A special gendarmerie will be organized, whose personnel will be recruited half and half from Armenian Christians and Moslems. 3) As for the representation of the different elements in the general council of each vilayet, it will be thus: In three of the vilayets the members of the council will be half Armenians and half Moslems; in the other four, the representation will be proportional to the census of each population. 4) The Armenian language will be allowed in public documents. 5) The receipts from the tax for public instruction will be divided proportionately between the Armenian schools and the others, while till now it was the Turkish schools alone that benefited by this money.

In each division the Inspector-General will preside over a commission that shall regulate the agrarian question and restore for a compensation the lands seized from the Armenians.

These are the results so far. But this is mere theory; the putting of it in practice remains; and the most important question, on which all others hang, is the nomination of the Inspectors-General. The Powers and Turkey are now busy looking for capable men to put the reforms in operation. Functionaries are needed with varied capacities and qualifications. They must have wide knowledge and manifold ability; for they are to be both energetic and diplomatic, and must be active and versatile, and above all, absolutely impartial every time. The future of Armenia will be in their hands; the success or failure of the reforms is theirs. I know the Powers have several such persons in view. It remains for the Porte to choose among them.

Turkey has just written in her history one of those pages that does her the greatest honor from the political point of view. The Sublime Porte has perfectly understood its true interests; and that is the best guarantee that Europe and Armenia could have of the loyal and complete execution of the reforms, whose execution is one of the most important factors in the consolidation of the Ottoman Empire.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- April 2, 1896, Mrs. H. A. DeForest, Beirût, died.
- 3, 1866, Rev. Joshua E. Ford, Aleppo, Beirût and Sidon, died.
- 1910, King Peter of Servia visits Constantinople.
- 5, 1914, Palm Sunday, New Style.
- Gounod's Messe Solennelle repeated, Robert College.
- 6, 1909, North Pole reached by Lieut. Peary.
- 7, 1506, St. Francis Xavier born.
- 1914, Greek Independence Day.
- 8, 1894, Rev. William M. Thomson, D.D., Syria, died.

NEWS FROM THRACE.

With the coming of spring most of the relief work in Thrace will cease and hundreds of poor people will remain unrelieved. In addition to the population of Thrace that remained during the war and those who returned after peace was signed, thousands of refugees from Macedonia have been imported via Salonica and Rodosto. These people have been sent to the villages in the vicinity of Vizé, Kirk Kilisé and Lulé Bourgas. At present some are being sent to the villages north and west of Rodosto. Many of these refugees come with little more than the ragged clothes which they are wearing. Often they go to places where the people are but little better supplied than they themselves. Without houses, without furniture, without lands, without animals, without money and without work, how are these new comers to secure the ordinary necessities of life? In Thrace the three, or more, months until the harvest are to be filled with more of the (glorious) results of the late war, viz., indescribable suffering, misery and death. Even when the harvest does come there will be hundreds to whom it will be no boon, for much of it will go to make rich men more rich and not to make hungry men less hungry.



MALGARA AFTER THE FIRE.

The Turkish army returning from Gallipoli to Adrianople burned the marketplace of Malgara, 30 miles west of Rodosto. The mosque and the Public Debt building were allowed to stand.

In its usual way the Government is "looking after" these refugees. When they reach Rodosto, they are landed, given some kind of shelter for a night or two, and certain fortunate ones receive a loaf of bread. After a day or two they are all sent on, much to the satisfaction of both the officials and the population. Since the Government must purchase dreadnaughts, it has little money for refugees. Therefore much of the expense connected with the moving of these people is met by "promises to pay." Farmers are taken from their fields and forced to use their animals and carts to carry these refugees from Rodosto to the villages or to the railway. Provisions are secured from the bakers and shopkeepers. In return for this labor and these provisions the Ottoman subject receives a Government "promise to pay." The other day at Mouradlu there were about 300 of these refugees who

were unable to go farther because the Railway Company saw no money and were unwilling to accept the Government's "promise to pay" for transportation fees. These people were living in and under some empty box-cars that happened to be on the side-track.



RUINS OF GREEK CHURCH, THEMIDKEUY.

Burned by the Turkish army going north from Malgara. Themidkeuy is about half-way to Ouzoun Keuprü.

Where there are mixed populations the lot of the non-Moslem is not easy. The boycott is being pushed with vigor wherever it is possible. Intimidation and actual violence are making it difficult for Christian farmers to till their fields and care for their vineyards. Many Christians are leaving this region and those who remain are discouraged and with no pleasant prospects before them.

During the past three months, the American Red Cross has helped over 3,500 poor people in Thrace. About one-third of these were supplied for three months with food and fuel; in some cases clothing and medical aid were furnished. The remainder of these people were helped to help themselves. To this second class the aid consisted mainly in animals and seed for the farmers, and tools and materials for the artisans. Unless some new calamity comes most of these farmers and artisans should be able to provide for themselves and their families. On April 15th (the American Red-



GREEK VILLAGERS AT THEMIDKEUY.

This is the priest's house. These are samples of the people whom the American Red Cross money has kept alive.

Cross fund will be exhausted and then what is to become of the more than one thousand widows and orphans whose only means of support will cease when this aid is withdrawn?

A. C. R.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

Constantinople does not often have such a treat as the visits of Mr. Robert P. Wilder and Professor Raoul Allier; and their coincidence is all the more remarkable. Naturally, the effect produced by their presence and work is quite varied, depending on the mentality of the persons who came in touch with them. At Robert College there are thinking men among the students whose mental capacity is not inferior to that of any young men studying in any college. If there have been those in other colleges of Europe and America who have sneered at religious leaders who are dead-in-earnest, it is but natural that there have been such here also. Yet a deep impression was made on all minds by Mr. Wilder's absolute sincerity and by his sympathetic way of trying to enter into the life and problems of the students. And a very large number were truly helped by their personal contact with this Christian gentleman. And the deepest and most logical and consistent thinkers cannot deny that Mr. Wilder's convincing logic was based on a personal touch with God that has made his life what it is. He is a man of prayer, whose prayer-life is the secret of his power. Faculty and students alike will remember his earnest plea for a personal touch with Christ.

Those who were privileged to hear Professor Allier will not forget his masterly way of marshalling facts from the wide world and compelling the conviction of his hearers. His deep learning and acute and philosophic reasoning, and above all the fact that he used the best style of Parisian French, carried great weight. Probably the majority of those who heard him here were persons who rarely if ever go inside of an Evangelical Church; and his addresses thus brought the truths of practical Christianity to many a mind for the first time. The Y. M. C. A. has put the city in its debt by securing his presence here. May it not be his last appearance.

PATRIARCHATE VERSUS GOVERNMENT.

The latest number of the Greek Patriarchal weekly *Ekklesiastike Aletheia* contains a bold editorial concerning the present treatment of the Greek subjects of Turkey in the provinces. We quote a part :-

"The news arriving from the provinces of Asia Minor and Thrace continues to paint in darkest colors the status of our compatriots, the destruction and almost the radical extermination of whom forms the fair goal of the endeavors of certain patriots in these latter days, who wish to show their patriotic zeal. Their aim is clear: it is to weaken the Greek Orthodox element and compel the Greeks to emigrate. The means used differ in Asia and Europe according to the situation. In Asia Minor where the Greek population holds the threads of economic life and grows by trading, they are trying to strike it at the very source of its social existence, by proclaiming against it a most inhuman boycott, and compelling it to furnish contributions far beyond its means for the Ottoman fleet. The bigoted outcry against our commercial class is heard everywhere; and the press sounds the tocsin against those who are represented as plotting against their Moslem neighbors. Persons of the lowest sort are gathered and set against Greek shops, and these insult the guileless Moslems who trade with them, threatening them with all sorts of evils if they do not cut off all relation with Greeks. And the astonishing thing is that the local authorities in some places look on heedless at what is done or content themselves with platonic assurances that things will quiet down or with saying they are not suitable; while in many others they take a share in this business and even head the movement.

"This is the situation in Asia Minor. In eastern Thrace, where because of the catastrophes of the war there is no business life, the destructive contest is carried on in a briefer fashion by the simpler method of merely stealing the belongings of the Greeks, who are bluntly told without circumlocution that their only hope of safety lies in leaving their homes. Moslem refugees are being settled in Greek Orthodox villages; they drive out the owners from their very houses and fields, and take possession of these, steal their belongings and strip them in every possible way. Furthermore the compulsory collections for the fleet, carried on beyond all limit, - for from one poor village of 30 houses they gathered 60 liras, - the beatings, illtreatment of every sort, false accusations and imprisonments of the leading men so as to frighten the rest, and the altogether atrocious action of the lesser government officials, are all signs of this same situation; and there is also the chronic question of amnesty, with its accompanying daily imprisonments and releases and second imprisonments and transfers from prison to prison."

There follow quotations from letters of ecclesiastics in Asia Minor and in Thrace, telling of specific instances of these crimes and wrongs, and setting forth in vivid terms the sufferings not only of the Greeks but of Moslems who insist on maintaining friendly relations with Greeks. All these are set forth as justification for the communication made a short

time since by the Patriarchate to the Sublime Porte, which the latter refused to receive unless the term "protest" was excused. The Patriarchate may make "observations" as to the conduct of the Moslem population, but it must not "protest."

POSTAL RATES YEARS AGO AND NOW.

The recent decision to reduce the rate of postage between Turkey and Bulgaria to twenty paras (2 cents) recalls the fact that postal rates are now far cheaper than they were a few years ago. Time was, and that within the memory of many a missionary now in this country, when the postal rate for interior points was two piastres for fifteen grams, while foreign postage was one piastre, as now. But forty-five years ago, letters from Harpout and Van to America cost nine piastres per letter of three drams weight, or a little less than fifteen grams weight. This leads us to quote from the *Missionary Herald* of February, 1856, portions of an article on "Postal Arrangements in Turkey."

"The facilities for transmitting letters to the different parts of the Turkish Empire have greatly increased within the last twenty years. Whatever may be the privations of our brethren in that part of the world, in other respects, they are clearly not beyond the reach of the post. There are several post-offices for the capital and its suburbs, namely the Austrian Government office, the Austrian steamer office, the French office, and the Turkish office. The Austrian Government postoffice receives all letters which come from Austria, and transmits all which go to that country. A single postage to America is eleven piastres and a quarter in metallic currency, equal at present to forty-six and a half cents, for five and a half drams, or a little more than half an ounce. The scale of this post is unequal. It is ninety-two cents for eleven drams; \$1.56 for 16½ drams or three rates; \$1.84 for 22 drams, or four rates; \$2.48 for 27½ drams, or five rates, \$2.76 for 33 drams, or six rates.

"There is a postoffice of the Austrian steamers for the following six lines:— Trieste, Beirut, Alexandria, Salonica, Trebizond, and Galatz. The Austrian steamer office receives and delivers letters for or from all places out of Austria where their steamers touch. The rates are:— To Smyrna, single letters of five drams, or about ½ oz., 3 piastres; to Beirut 6 piastres; to Alexandria, 4½ piastres; to Samsoun, and Trebizond, 3¾ piastres; to Salonica and Athens, 3 piastres.

"By the French postoffice for a single rate the postage is one franc and four-fifths, or 34 cents, from Constantinople to America. For half an ounce it is 68 cents; and so for other rates. When many letters are to be sent to the United States, it is cheaper to forward them by the Austrian postoffice; when there is but one, however, it is cheaper to intrust it to the French line, if the weight is under one-quarter ounce. Letters are sent from Constantinople to Smyrna, Beirut, Alexandria, the Piræus and Malta for half a franc each quarter of an ounce.

"There is also a Turkish Government post-office, which sends letters to all the Turkish provinces by land. The mail

is carried on horseback, alternately, by a Tartar or a caterji (muleteer). It leaves weekly for all the missionary stations in the interior of Asia Minor, except Mosul; for that place it sets out every fortnight. A single letter of three drams is charged one para for every hour's carriage by post; and every additional dram pays half of a single postage more. For example, Marsovan is one hundred and thirty post-hours from Constantinople. A single letter of three drams, therefore, is charged three piastres and ten paras, while one of four drams must pay four piastres and thirty-five paras. Mosul is 350 post-hours from Constantinople, hence a single letter is charged 8 piastres and 30 paras. A newspaper of the smallest size is carried for one piastre, and others go for two piastres, all over Asia Minor.

"All letters from the United States to Turkey, intended for immediate transmission, should be marked "Overland," or "By steamer;" others should bear the words "By ship." Letters sent to Greece by Prussian Closed Mail are charged 42 cents the half ounce; by way of Southampton the charge is 57 cents. All letters for the various stations of the Mission to the Armenians excepting Smyrna, Aintab and Marash, are sent to Constantinople. For these three stations they are sent to Smyrna and Aleppo. The postage is the same from Boston to Constantinople as to Smyrna; namely 40 cents, if sent by Prussian Closed Mail. Vessels leave Boston every few weeks for Smyrna or Constantinople, and all unimportant letters should be sent by them. All overland letters are sent to Beirut and Aleppo at a cost of 40 cents the half ounce. Ship letters go *free* as far as Smyrna, and are forwarded by the missionaries there."

POSSIBILITIES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

For over a year past, Six Commissions of the World's Sunday School Association comprising nearly 200 individuals familiar with the conditions of the various fields, have been at work in a study of the Sunday School, covering in general, India, Europe, Africa, the Orient, Mohammedan Lands and Latin Countries.

In a summary recently issued by the World's Executive Committee, and signed by the Chairmen and Secretaries of the six Commissions, there are presented the findings of the Commissions as to features common to the fields as a whole, which findings may constitute a basis for a constructive program for the strategic years before us in planning for the religious education of the youth of the world.

The plans followed by the different Commissions in securing the data for the reports included: (a) Use of Questionnaires sent to Key Missionaries and Native Workers. (b) Formation of local Commissions in some countries such as Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and the Philippines. (c) Conferences with Mission Board Secretaries and foreign experts upon the home fields. (d) Active cooperation of Sunday School Secretaries upon the foreign field, and (e) In the case of the Commissions to the Orient and India, the visit of the Commission tour parties and Sunday School specialists.

CONDITIONS:

1. The trend of the various Governments is toward the education of youth. This education in many lands is thoroughly secular; in others, such as South America, the abuse of the union of religious and secular education has led to a reaction in favor of a separation of the two.

2. The inevitable result of secular education in Mission lands is that the old religions and superstitions lose their grip upon the growing body of youth, so that the young people stand facing the new day without a religion, excepting where their education has been conducted in Christian institutions.

3. The failure of the old religions to meet the needs is so apparent that even non-Christian statesmen, educators, and other leaders, are driven to seek some effective solvent for the problems confronting them.

4. The Sunday School, even with a partial development, has so proved its efficiency as a character-making force that local and national leaders, in many instances, are ready to welcome a wider extension of it.

5. In all parts of the world, missionaries and their native associates are recognizing more and more that the Sunday School is one of the lines of speediest and largest advance in the evangelization of the people.

6. In Mission week-day institutions the Bible is regularly taught as a part of the curriculum, so that the children get a great deal more Bible instruction than the children get one day a week in the Sunday Schools of the home land. As governments extend their development of primary education as in Japan and Korea, Bible teaching is necessarily eliminated from such schools, placing the burden of religious instruction upon the Sunday School.

7. The Sunday School work affords one of the most hopeful and fruitful means of inter-denominational cooperative effort.

NEEDS: - 1. LEADERSHIP:

From every field comes the demand for trained native Sunday School leadership that shall meet the present conditions and abounding opportunities, and prepare the way for the growing movement in many lands to make the Sunday Schools one of the chief means for the religious education of the Nations. The places and plans for the preparation of of this leadership are suggested as follows: -

(a) *Missionaries' Sunday School Training.* If the Sunday School is to have its strategic place in Mission work, it is vital that the Missionary should have specific Sunday School training, in order to properly direct the native workers. We strongly urge, therefore, that a Sunday School course be required of Missionaries, as an essential part of their equipment. Missionaries on furlough should be furnished with opportunities for Sunday School study and observation at home in order to keep abreast of the improvements in Sunday School work which have occurred during their absence on the field.

(b) *Theological Seminaries.* There is insistent call that the native pastor and preacher, who so largely directs the development of the Sunday School, should be trained for his

task by definite courses in Sunday School management, method, and teaching.

(c) *Training Schools.* There is a need expressed for Training Schools of Sunday School Pedagogy in each important field that shall train Sunday School specialists for Theological Seminaries, Christian weekday Colleges and Schools, Provincial and District Secretaryships, and other lines of special Sunday School service.

(d) *Christian Schools and Colleges.* Sunday School teacher training courses should be used for students in all Christian week-day colleges and Preparatory Schools. Sunday School conferences, Lectures, Model Schools, and appliances are suggested as valuable adjuncts in such training.

(e) *Organization.* There is an imperative call to the World's Sunday School Association for more trained, inter-denominational Secretaries, who shall be placed in the more developed Mission lands to organize the Fields, assist in developing literature, hold Conventions and Summer Schools, and train native leaders.

(f) *Missionary Specialists.* Certain Missionaries, especially qualified, might well be set aside for definite periods by their Missions as specialists for the promotion of Sunday School work in their respective Fields.

(g) *Native Specialists.* Native workers, trained in Sunday School methods, are needed in many places as local Sunday School specialists to work in harmony with the Interdenominational Secretary, to organize Sunday Schools and carry into the local Sunday School the best plans of Sunday School development.

2. LITERATURE:

(a) *Lesson Material.* There is call for some plan of Lessons specially suited to the needs of the Mission field, and covering, in addition to the general grades of children, young people and adults, such special requirements as for catechumens, inquirers, and Christian week-day Schools.

(b) *Sunday School Specialization Library:* There is urgent need in Theological Seminaries, Christian Schools and Sunday Schools, of books bearing on Sunday School work, on Bible Study, Sunday School Pedagogy, Child Study, and Sunday School Organization and Management. These books should be applicable to native conditions. In some fields, particularly Japan and China, considerable headway has been made in the production of such books.

(c) *Sunday School Leaflets.* A leaflet literature in cheap form on Sunday School problems is required for general use. It should carry practical help to pastors, Sunday School Superintendents and teachers.

(d) *Literature for Young People.* There is also a great need for wholesome literature suitable for Christian young people to offset the influx of translations of Western books demoralizing to Eastern character and thinking.

3. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT: -

If the Sunday School is to measure up to its task and opportunity, it should be adequately planned for and supported. Future church construction on the foreign field should include provision for the proper housing of the Sunday School. Mission Board budgets might well provide for

essential Sunday School equipment such as lesson material, blackboards, illustrated papers, etc., where the native church cannot provide these facilities. The missionary is frequently called upon to pay such expense from his own purse because of failure to make this provision, or else the Sunday School work suffers.

OPPORTUNITIES:—

The world field in almost every part is wide open for Sunday School extension. There is practically no opposition to such extension on the part of Government Officials. There is a welcome to the Sunday School on the part of non-Christians. A large extension of Sunday School membership is therefore but a matter of organization, equipment, methods and consecrated teachers. The supply of teachers must come from the training of the young people in the churches and Christian educational institutions. These young people are usually ready for this service when so trained. Many of them are now used as teachers of Primary Day Schools (as in China). These schools in some countries furnish a splendid opportunity for Sunday School extension.

From the first, Sunday School work has been an important part of the missionary enterprise, and there is nothing but praise for the splendid way in which this work has been advanced by the missionaries under difficult conditions and without the help and supervision of Sunday School specialists. The marked development of the Sunday School work has created a large need for Sunday School specialization. This call has been providentially timed with the preparation of the Sunday School at home through thorough organization to meet this need.

To bring this supply to adequately answer the demand so that the children and youth of the world shall be enlisted for Jesus Christ and the opportunity of the centuries be not wasted, there is need for the closest cooperation between the missionary and Sunday School forces of the home base and the field in a great program of Sunday School advance.

MONASTIR, SERVIA.

Since the departure of the Turkish army in flight Nov. 18th, 1912, and the entry of the Servian army on the 19th, some changes are noticeable. Monastir was, like other Turkish cities, a city of street-dogs, but now comparatively few are around; the streets are kept much cleaner, and some have been re-paved; the naming of the streets and numbering of the houses are a great improvement; shop signs are up everywhere. As a business center, the city has diminished in importance, largely because it is not the center of as large a territory owing to the Greek and Albanian boundaries being comparatively near; so business, naturally, is duller than it used to be, not a few are without work, and prices are high. Many Turkish families and others have moved away, while quite a number of Servian officials have come here with their families.

Our church services and schools are going on as usual; in the latter we have had an enrollment this year of over a

hundred girls and over fifty boys, but some have left since the Servian schools were started.

There are still about eight thousand refugees here, most of them the same that were here a year ago this past winter. Mr. C. A. Greig, the British vice-Consul here, has done the most in the way of helping them this winter. Since last spring Mrs. Clarke has kept up an industrial relief work, giving women an opportunity to earn a little by weaving, lace-making and sewing; of course, to some looms had to be given in whole or in part. A box of their work has been sent to London and sold there and some has been sold here. Cash aid for charcoal and bread has been given to a limited extent. We have been very grateful for the money that has come in for the above; and also for the help sent for our Essery Memorial Orphanage, in which there are sixteen girls at present. We are responsible, too, for four boys at "The Farm," in Salonica.

We recently enjoyed a short visit from Miss Grace H. Saunders, and hope other friends will give us the pleasure of welcoming them.

W. P. CLARKE.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Robert W. Graves, who has been British Consul at Adrianople and Erzroum, Consul-General in Crete and Salonica, British Delegate to the International Financial Commission in Macedonia, and member of the Commission for Financial Reforms at the Ottoman Ministry of Finance, has now been appointed Director-General of the Corps of Civil Inspectors recently instituted at the Ministry of the Interior. His appointment meets with general approval.

The Roumanian General Coanda is visiting Constantinople, and it is said he will go tomorrow from here to Athens. His journey is supposed to have something to do with an attempt to solve the Aegean Islands difficulty between Greece and Turkey.

The *Tanin* is authority for the statement that the cruiser "Hamidié" will represent the Ottoman Government at the opening of the Panama Canal.

Gounod's Messe Solennelle was very successfully rendered on Sunday afternoon at Robert College by the Chorus conducted by Professor Estes. Professor Fisher played the organ, and Mrs. Manning the piano. The Mass will be repeated this coming Sunday, at 4:30 p. m.

THE PROVINCES

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs announces the establishment of a daily postal service for Harpout and Mezireh.

Mr. Mantasheff, a rich Russian Armenian, son of the famous kerosene merchant, has donated to the Armenians of Turkey 150,000 roubles to found a school for higher learning, 20,000 roubles for primary schools, 15,000 roubles for an Armenian theatre, and 5,000 roubles to be distributed among poor families.

Sunday, March 14th, a new Boarding School was opened in Harpout with 100 boarders. It is the new school for zabtiehs. As this is to be a center for military and police operations under the new plans of the government large new barracks are soon to be constructed and it is reported that this school will be enlarged to receive 500 pupils. The inaugural exercises were held with due ceremony in the presence of the military chiefs and the representatives of the different religious denominations and the schools of Harpout and Mezireh. There were two stirring addresses to the young men who are beginning their training, after which a sheep was sacrificed and the inaugural prayer was offered.

NOTES.

It is with much anxiety that we record the serious illness of Dr. Wilfred M. Post of Konia, of typhoid fever. His brother, Dr. B. V. D. Post of Robert College, has gone to be with him. Latest reports are a little more encouraging.

Miss Mattie R. Wylie, a missionary of the R. P. Church at Latakia, Syria, for 39 years, is making a very remarkable recovery in the German Hospital at Beirut, after the amputation of a limb at the hip joint by the skilled Christian surgeon, Dr. Ward.

Dr. T. D. Christie, venerable president of St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, was given a grand welcome at the station by the faculty and students in a body, when he returned March 20th from a ten weeks' sojourn in Egypt made necessary by the condition of his health.

Rev. R. E. Willson and family and Miss French of the R. P. Mission of Mersin are passengers on the "Celtic" due in New York April 12. They expect to return to the field after a sojourn among friends in the States.

Miss Annie T. Marshall of Edinburgh and Miss Brown-Tolmie of Glasgow will arrive in Constantinople about the middle of May. These two ladies are on their way to Marash where they expect to remain some time. Many of us remember with great pleasure Miss Marshall's former visits to Turkey. She was voluntarily associated with Miss Shattuck in Ourfa and later with Miss Selmond in Marash. We shall all be very pleased to have her again among us.

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Miss Nina E. Rice of Sivas, and Professor Cass A. Reed of the International College, have recently been honored by their Alma Mater, Pomona College, with elections to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the national college honor society. Pomona's chapter, the first which Phi Beta Kappa has granted to an institution doing distinctly college work west of the Rockies, was installed by Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard.

OTHER LANDS.

Miss Flora Starr, Assistant Treasurer of the W. B. M. I., with Miss Beebe and Mrs. Lester Curtis, members of the Board of Managers, also Dr. Lester Curtis, expect to sail for Greece early in April, planning to be in Athens until about May 6th or 8th. From there they will go to Adana, stopping at Smyrna on their way back to Constantinople. After a stay of ten days in this city the party will go on to Samokov.

At the Oxford-Cambridge boatrace last Saturday, which was won by Cambridge, a stand holding more than 250 people gave way, and twenty persons had their limbs fractured and three lost their lives.

After having visited the Austrian Emperor and the King of Italy, the German Emperor has gone to Corfu, where Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has had an interview with him, and where the King of Greece and the Prince of Albania will shortly go to see the Kaiser.

The Orient Express service has been interrupted this past week by floods in Servia. Three bridges have been washed away.

The Mexican rebels under Gen. Villa have been severely defeated near the town of Torreón, but at last accounts were planning another attack on the place.

Col. Seely, British Secretary of War, has resigned in consequence of the situation in Ulster, and Premier Asquith has undertaken the duties of the War Office in addition to those of Prime Minister.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, March 29th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 8:15 p. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.

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

ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles Anderson, D.D.

CONSTAN/PLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m. Member of the Faculty.

On Good Friday April 10, there will be a service in the Dutch Chapel at 11 a. m.



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SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 28th. " "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

CARONIA	(30,718 tons displacement)	Feb. 25th. 1914
CARPATIA	(23,243 " " ")	March 6th. " "
FRANCONIA	(24,421 " " ")	" 20th. " "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 26th. " "
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