

The Orient.

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TURKISH RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA.

Loyal to the Bucharest agreement, Bulgaria has been demobilizing her army and sending her weary heroes back to their waiting harvests. It is said that she now has under arms only about 60,000 men, most of whom will be stationed in the newly acquired portions of Macedonia.

Very naturally Bulgaria has sent formal and urgent complaint to the Powers regarding Ottoman activity beyond the Enos-Midia line. The army now assembled under Enver Bey in that region numbers at least 400,000 men of all arms; and while the reports current about a Turkish occupation of the towns of Dedeaghadj and Gümüldjina do not receive confirmation, it is true that the Ottoman forces have crossed the Maritza and occupied Ortakeuy, Demotika, Soufli and other points. What the Powers may reply to Bulgaria, and what steps they may take regarding the Turkish advance, are still unsolved problems. Turkey claims that these points are essential to her for the guarding of Adrianople, and that the towns themselves clamor for Ottoman protection from the Bulgarians.

The Bulgarian delegate, Mr. Natchevitch, with his assistants still remains at Therapia and is having extended interviews with the Grand Vizier, who is also in charge of foreign affairs, and with Talaat Bey and others. According to the Turkish dailies these interviews are about the *vakuf* properties in Bulgarian territory, rather than about any Adrianople problem; for the Turks deny that there is any Adrianople problem. They claim that the Bulgarians must acknowledge Ottoman possession there before any further negotiations can proceed.

The other Balkan States are also fast disarming, so that all signs point to a return to peaceful conditions if only Turkey will also demobilize. The only other point of muttering is in northern Albania, where the Malissori have served notice on Vice-Admiral Burney, commanding the international force at Shkodra, that they will fight the Montenegrins rather than accept the boundary laid down by Europe between them. It is hoped that calmer counsel may prevail and the hot-headed Albanian leaders be made to see the unwisdom of such a step. The Greek population of Kortscha is also much excited over the announcement that that city will probably remain Albanian; but it seems probable that they will keep the peace, and be loyal to the decision of the European boundary commission, whatever that may be.

The administrators of the Carnegie International Peace Foundation have appointed a commission, "to inquire impartially and independently of all political considerations into the massacres in the Balkans and the economic consequences of the war."

SALONICA IN WAR TIME.

Salonica, Macedonia, July 15, 1913.

Mr. Wm. ISHAM, Treas. of Thessalonica Agr. & Indus. Inst.
27 William St., New York City.

DEAR SIR: — The following is the financial report for the quarter ending today.

Deficit Apr. 1, 1913	\$169.75	Total receipts	\$1671.47
Total disbursements	1655.98	Deficit June 30, 13	154.26
	\$ 1825.73		\$ 1825.73

Foreseeing the new war we abandoned our plans for commencement exercises, dismissed school two days before the time and sent home as many boys as possible. The senior class this year consisted of thirteen as fine young men as can be found in any school in the east. Six are from among the orphans who have been practically brought up by the Institute. Eleven of them are consistent Christians and the other two show much of the Christian spirit. The six orphans are like the children of Dr. and Mrs. House and owe to them, under God, their schooling, their Christian character and almost their very lives. One of them conceived the idea and prepared an essay for commencement entitled "My Home." It was a history and description of the Institute.

In these three months we have enclosed us a barn-lot with a strong wall and staunch gates. The wall is of stone, quarried at the roadside just beside the farm, is 325 feet long, 5 feet high and two feet thick. Niches are left for posts to sit in the wall and extend a metre above it. Thus by stretching a wire netting we have, incidentally, a fine chicken run. All this is the work of refugee Turks through relief funds kindly sent in our care. Thus the relief money did double service, it fed hungry men and their families and added a fine permanent improvement to the school. All expense for material (lime and tools) have come from the school's general fund, so that relief money all went direct to the workers or for their food. We changed the men every six days so as to help as many as possible, though some skilled stone masons had to be kept a longer period. The highest wages paid was 43 cents a day, and the usual amount 22 cents to 26 cents. We gave in all 1362 days' work and distributed \$422.75 of relief money. A force of men was employed at digging among our fruit and mulberry trees, besides those who quarried and built wall. The poor Turks would like to thank all the givers and the school also thanks them. We held a noonday service with them once a week and though Mohammedans, they seemed very appreciative of the Christian message.

And now another terrible war is upon us. New refugees are taking the place of old ones, and some 8,000 wounded men crowd all permanent and temporary hospitals. Mrs. Cooper is helping cut off legs and arms in the former Turkish high school where 800 cases are crowded in the rooms and corridors. Today, July 15, it seems that Bulgaria has lost all. The horrors of the past year will never half be chronicled, but our God can bring sweet out of bitter.

Sincerely

W. C. COOPER.

A HELIOGRAPH IN TURKEY.

Some years ago I was in Scutari and wanted to call a cab. On asking for a telephone I was told the nearest approach to a telephone was to tell-a-fellow, and he would call the cab. As the situation is much the same today in most parts of Turkey, perhaps the *Orient* will find space for a description of a substitute for the long-distance telephone, which is now in use between Harpout and the Lake, six hours away.

The substitute is a simplified form of the heliograph, and it is so easily made and operated, and so satisfactory for communicating wherever it is applicable, that I pass the idea on to my fellow-missionaries who may like to keep in touch with home when off at camp or on tour.

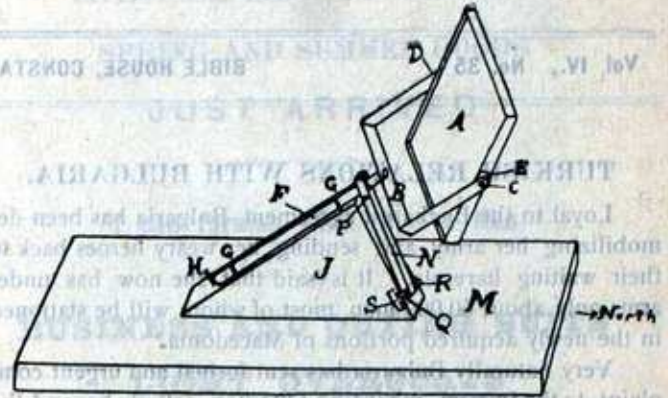
As most people know, the heliograph utilizes a beam of sunlight reflected by a mirror to convey signals to a distant point. The only condition is that the two stations should be visible to each other. In the case of our camp at the lake, it is necessary to climb a hill to reach a point where the Harpout station can be seen. Naturally we have a prearranged time for signalling. In clear weather the flash can be seen for an almost incredible distance.

The mirror used need not be large. One a couple of inches square is abundant for a distance of fifteen miles. We have used one only an inch square though we use a five by seven inch mirror at present. But it should be a plate glass mirror, and not a cheap blown glass one, which would disperse the light.

To direct the beam exactly to the distant station is the most difficult part of heliographing. We have found, however, that it can be easily done without delicate sights. A pasteboard target is set up thirty or forty feet away from the operator, having an aperture in its center somewhat smaller than the mirror used. This target is exactly between the mirror and the distant station, so that when one looks into the center of the mirror, the flash from the far station appears right in the center of the aperture. Then if the mirror is turned so that the spot of light reflected by it is on the target, overlapping the aperture evenly on all sides, the beam is shining exactly in the direction of the distant station, and will appear there as a brilliant flash.

The mirror may be managed, after a fashion, by holding it in the hand, resting on the ground, but if the Morse alphabet is to be used, some better standard must be used, for the

motion of the sun makes it necessary to move the mirror slowly to keep the beam in the right direction. The form of support which is used here is shown in the sketch.



The mirror A swings in an iron fork, B. Two screws, C and D, passing through holes in the end of the fork, and screwed into the edge of the mirror frame, serve as pivots. If the mirror has no frame, it can be tacked or tied to a piece of board into which the screws are driven. An iron washer E between the mirror and the fork makes the mirror turn more smoothly. The screws should be fairly snug, so that the mirror will stay where it is put.

The stem of the fork is a round rod F, which turns in a bearing made by driving two staples, G, and the nail H into the edge of the triangular block J. This bearing, too, should be snug enough to prevent wobbling. The angle K is a right angle, and L is equal to the latitude of the place. The block J is screwed down firmly to the board M, which forms the base. This is always set, in use, north and south, so that the rod F is in line with the axis of the earth. Thus after the mirror has once been set, the motion of the earth can be counteracted by slowly moving the mirror toward the west around this one axis.

In order to turn the apparatus slowly and steadily around this axis F, a bar, N, of wood, is bored at one end to fit over the rod. This end is split with a saw, and a screw P, driven through it across the split, makes it possible to clamp the bar on the rod as tightly as desired. Through the other end of the bar N is passed a long wood-screw Q, whose point bears against a little plate of metal R, which is fastened to the block J, and projects from it. A strip of thick sheet metal S is driven edgewise into the slot of the screw Q, to serve as a handle to turn it by. When the mirror is first set, the rod F turns in the hole in the bar N till it is at the proper angle to reflect the sun's rays, the point of the screw Q being held against the metal plate R. Then as the earth revolves and the direction of the beam changes, a quarter turn of the screw Q every half minute or so will keep the beam pointed right without disturbing the rest of the apparatus.

Having set up the target and mirror properly, exactly in line with the distant station, and turned the mirror so that the beam of light passes centrally through the target, the op-

erator holds a large card, (or his hat!) before the mirror, intercepting the beam of light. If now the card is withdrawn for a fraction of a second and returned, the distant observer will see a very short flash, which represents a dot of the Morse alphabet. If it is withdrawn for a second or so, a longer flash appears, which represents a dash. And with these dots and dashes the entire alphabet is formed. The international Morse alphabet, which, for this purpose, is preferable to the shorter American, is as follows.

A - - -	J - - - -	S - - -
B - - - -	K - - - -	T - - -
C - - - -	L - - - -	U - - - -
D - - - -	M - - - -	V - - - -
E - - - -	N - - - -	W - - - -
F - - - -	O - - - -	X - - - -
G - - - -	P - - - -	Y - - - -
H - - - -	Q - - - -	Z - - - -
I - - - -	R - - - -	? - - - -

It is something of a job to learn this code well enough to use it, but it is a valuable bit of knowledge, even aside from heliographing. A good way to practice it is to use a lamp instead of the sunbeam, and converse with someone by the Morse code till you are able to do it well. It is possible, however, to use the heliograph to some extent without it. When we first began to use it here, we used a prearranged set of signals; two flashes, repeated at intervals, meant "All well," three flashes meant "Coming home tomorrow," etc., etc. For such simple signals we held the mirror in the hand, as no steady support was needed. But now the Morse code enables us to say whatever we want, and our campers can order their groceries by heliograph.

One more point should be mentioned. In cases where the sun is low and behind the operator, it is necessary to use a second mirror, preferably larger than the movable mirror. This is set up in line with the target, and the movable mirror is placed so as to throw the beam into the fixed mirror. The sighting and directing of the beam is done with the movable mirror, exactly as before.

HENRY H. RIGGS.

Harpout, Turkey, August 2, 1913.

TURKISH LETHARGY.

The Turkish daily *Sabah* says:—

When the Constitution was proclaimed, we thought we had waked up from the lethargy into which we had fallen a long time ago. But in reality we only covered ourselves with a second veil that hid that of lethargy. We showed still greater inertia, still greater want of foresight than in the past.

Dr. Gustav Lebon says that this age is full of incidents that have been rarely seen. So complex and diverse are their respective factors that there are very few who can anticipate

them. By this lack of foresight, by this inertia, those who direct the affairs of the state, not knowing the social laws and the factors of these events, sometimes act contrary to the end they wish to attain; and in the end they lose what they wished to gain.

To be acute of sight and wide awake is not very easy, especially to us who are used to carelessness and show no eagerness for work. As the *Gil Blas* says, it will be a miracle if we succeed in waking up.

NEW TURKISH STAMPS NEXT MARCH.

An order has been placed, according to the *Near East*, with a London firm of engravers by the Ottoman Government for a new set of postage stamps, which are to be issued in March, 1914. The series consists of twenty-two designs, of which eighteen are pictorial, and include views of the Sultan Ahmed and Süleimanié mosques, the Burnt Column (the prophery column of Constantine), the Seven Towers, the Liberty Hill monument, the Castles of Roumeli Hissar and Anatoli Hissar, a view of the harbor, and one of the now famous cruiser "Hamidié". The values are from 2 paras up to 200 piastres. There are also four postage-due stamps of artistic design. The contract is for a period of six years, the minimum quantity being 350 million stamps, and the value exceeds £12,000.

The series now in use is the first on which the Turkish government has attempted any sort of picture; and the cut of the new postoffice building in Stamboul is a lamentable failure. The crescent, with or without a star, has formed a chief feature of all designs previous to this; and frequently the *toughra*, or Sultan's monogram, as well. By the side of of the *toughra* in the issues of the reign of Abdul Hamid, as well as on his coins, was the title *El Ghazi*, or the Conqueror, — a bombastic characteristic, — while by the side of that in the issues of Mehmed V, is the name Reshad, the second name of the present ruler.

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN PATTERSON, M. D.

(Died August 11, 1913.)

Take thou thy rest!
 Thy spirit now hath left that waning frame
 Through which thou didst express, in sympathy unfeeling,
 The tender gifts bestowed on thee by Him
 Who now doth summon thee to dwell on high.
 But though from eyes thou hidden art at last,
 In memories rich with thoughts of thee, thou livest,
 And — dare we doubt — dost influence, as of old,
 Yet with a wider vision, those who looked to thee
 As Healer and as Friend.

R. H. E.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION MEETING.

Van, Aug. 4th, 1913.

Dear ORIENT,

The Eastern Turkey Mission has recently completed its thirty-seventh meeting, it being eight years since it last met in Van. As the Mission was founded a little after the middle of the last century, this shows that many years have passed without any meeting being held, so that the name "Annual" meeting is something of a misnomer. The sessions have been held at our summer home which stands on a rocky point on the shore of our beautiful lake, near the village of Artemid and nine miles from our residences in the city. This arrangement gives us cool and refreshing air and makes the meeting also to serve as a fine outing for the delegates, all of whom seem greatly to enjoy the sea bathing and the various sports which the situation renders possible. Daily sessions have begun at 8 A. M., the first half hour being devoted to Bible study, conducted by the members in turn, the Epistle to the Ephesians being the portion studied, and these hours have proved inspiring and helpful in large measure. Besides this, devotional exercises have been interspersed through all the meetings of every day, and we feel that the gathering has conduced to our personal spiritual growth.

There has been no one subject of such overshadowing importance as to dwarf other questions. The supply of the field is a matter which always presses to the fore in our meetings and the list of new workers considered imperative for the efficient conduct of the work in this field included fifteen persons, viz., four ordained men and their wives, three lady teachers, one lady for touring and women's work, one male and one female physician, two nurses, one tutor and one man for college work. The most urgently pressing needs in this line are a physician for Bitlis and one or more men to make it possible to open a Bible Training Class at Harpout, the coming year. It is the general feeling that, for our field, the highly developed course of the Marsovan Seminary is not adapted to supply the wants of our village work, but that we need an institution where graduates of our high schools can take a two years' course in Bible study and preparation for evangelistic work. This demand is so pressing that it was finally voted to transfer Mr. Knapp temporarily from Bitlis to Harpout to carry on this school.

Special attention was directed to the question of work for Moslems, and it was urged that the Board should make every effort to provide men and means for efficiently inaugurating this department of service.

For Van Station especially, and indeed for all the three eastern stations of the Mission, the question of the Van College was of surpassing interest. For several years Van Station has been working for the establishment of such an institution. They fully expected that the All Turkey Conference would take action that should put it on its feet, and so the delay in the assembling of that conference has been very disappointing to us; but our hearts were cheered a few weeks

ago by receiving the Enabling Act from the Prudential Committee, raising the existing Boys' School to College grade, the Prudential Committee becoming *ex-officio* its Trustees, while the already existing firman for the High School is all that is needed in the way of governmental recognition. In accordance with the Enabling Act from Boston, the meeting appointed a Board of Managers to consist of seven foreign and three native members, five of the former to belong to Van Station and one each to Bitlis and Erzroum Stations, the three latter to be added as follows; one when native contributions reach the sum of \$2000; the second when they reach \$10,000 and the third when they reach \$25,000. Dr. G. C. Reynolds was named as the first President.

The following resolutions were introduced regarding the death of Miss Mary Ely.

"Resolved: That the delegates to the thirty-seventh meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission express their deep sense of personal loss in the home going of Miss Mary A. C. Ely, whose nearly forty-five years of unselfish devotion and untiring zeal in the service of her Master, at Bitlis, won the respect and love of all who knew her.

Resolved: That we express our heartfelt sympathy for her sister, for her missionary friends at Bitlis and for those who came directly under the influence of her beautiful character.

The memory of her life and her last words to the members of the Mission will ever remain an inspiration and incentive to deep abiding in the Christ Who was her All in All.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Orient*, Life and Light, to her sister in Bitlis and to relatives in America."

On the second Sabbath some of the circle supplied the services at the City Church, as they had done on the previous Sabbath and in the evening the whole circle assembled at the Artemid house for the annual sermon by Rev. G. P. Knapp, which was full of important practical suggestions, after which we met the Lord at His table. Some of our German fellow workers were able to be with us on that occasion, which we all felt to be inspiring and helpful.

On Monday morning the power boat which runs on the lake called and Drs. Atkinson and Ussher took passage for Tadwan, on their way to the Jerusalem Medical Conference; and two of the lady delegates went with them as far as Bitlis. During the day the meeting succeeded in completing its work so as to adjourn that evening. The rest of the delegates were able to delay their departure a few days and to visit the castle and other points of interest about the city.

It has been a source of keen regret that no delegate was able to attend the meeting from Mardin and we feel a very warm sympathy with the members of that station in their trials from the illness of some of their members and the very trying political and economic conditions which prevail there.

Grateful for the cheer and comfort which the meeting has afforded, we turn our faces with courage and hope to the duties of the new year of service which is opening before us.

Yours sincerely

G. C. RAYNOLDS.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. AUGUST 27, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

We are desirous of securing several copies each of Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 12 of Volume IV, the current volume of THE ORIENT, dated respectively Jan. 1, 8 and 29 and March 19, 1913. For each one sent us till our need is supplied, we will pay double the retail price, or two piastres per copy. Kindly give this matter your personal attention.

Copies of this number are being sent to several colleges and seminaries, in the belief that THE ORIENT should be found on the tables of their reading-rooms. The eyes of the world are directed toward the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor as never before. Educated young people ought to be familiar with the situation in the Ottoman Empire. It costs but \$1.50 a year to secure 52 copies of this paper. **Subscribe NOW.**

Many churches, mission study classes, Sunday Schools and other organizations are making this fall a special study of Turkey and its religious problems. We can think of no better way for such persons as are engaged in this study to keep up with current events than to secure THE ORIENT. Its weekly visits will give them news of the way things are working out over here, and this should be a most valuable supplement to the most up-to-date textbooks. Every leader of a mission study class should have THE ORIENT.

We make the following Special Offers: One subscription for four months from Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st, FORTY CENTS, postage free. From Sept. 1st, 1913, to Dec. 31st, 1914, sixteen months, \$1.75. Four or more copies, if sent to one address, four months, from Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st, 25 cents each. Send orders PROMPTLY.

There have recently appeared in the Armenian secular press several attacks on the missionaries and on Evangelical Christianity, some of them rather scurrilous. It is a question whether it is worth while to make any reply to such outbursts or not. Of course there are those who, if no reply is made, will taunt us with inability to answer the arguments; while if any reply is made, they will rejoice at the chance to pro-

long the discussion. By far the best answer to vilification is to be found in the lives and faithful work of those attacked. Time and the calm judgment of persons of sense will determine on which side justice and truth are found. We do not fear the most searching scrutiny. Friendly criticism is always welcome, and will help to improve standards and methods. And attacks that are openly unfriendly usually hurt the party originating them rather than their intended victims, for slander is a boomerang. It is gratifying to note the evident growth in appreciation by Armenians in general of the sincere efforts of their foreign friends on their behalf. We should be the first to acknowledge that missionaries have made mistakes, and that the Evangelical churches are not all they should be; and we are glad that so many are able to see beyond our shortcomings and understand the real motive of Christian love that prompts these efforts for the moral and spiritual uplift of our Armenian brothers.

The aim of the Ottoman military authorities in this secret pressing across the Maritza and occupation of the Demotika, Dedeaghadj and Gümüldjina districts, is easy to see. Europe has not driven her out of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisé. Neither has Bulgaria. Turkey is convinced that Europe may make things hot for her if she stays there. So she wishes to have as many districts as possible in hand, to trade off for the coveted former capital when the time comes. She will then say: — We will make great sacrifices, we will give up to the Bulgarians the regions of Gümüldjina, Dedeaghadj, and all the right bank of the Maritza river, if you will only agree to our retaining Adrianople.

It sounds plausible at first; but we fear the Ottoman authorities are only borrowing more trouble for themselves. This advance west of the Maritza is costing money every day, and this money can ill be spared. More than this, neither Bulgaria nor Europe can have any faith in what Turkey says if, after the assurances given in the last verbal note to the Powers, and with no provocation at all, she occupies territories given both by conquest and by the treaties of London and Bucharest to Bulgaria. The Powers have by no means yet consented to the Turkish occupation of Adrianople. Turkey may have a hard time convincing them of her right to that city. To add another difficult problem to this one, is not the wisdom of true statesmen. It would have been far better to have stayed east of the Maritza.

PIERCING THE TAURUS MOUNTAINS.

It will be magnificently impressive to make the journey by rail through the Taurus mountains when the railway is completed. But to see that railway in the making, and to see what has to be done to make it, is still more impressive.

The high road from the Asia Minor plateau to the Cilician plain is down the valley of the Bozanti river to the Bozanti Khan, then by what used to be a breakneck road over the Giaour Sundughu and down through Külek Boghazu

or the historical Cilician Gates. The railway follows the same route as far as Bozanti, but then takes a more direct course toward Adana by plunging into the mountain itself for seven miles of tunnel, such windows as let in light on this seven miles of darkness opening still into the gorge of the Bozanti.

Attracted by the reports of the grand scenery Mrs. Dodd, Miss Cushman and myself made a five days trip to the region. Since the whole valley has been taken possession of by the Railway Co. it can be entered only with a pass from the Chief Engineer, which however is readily given on proper introduction. The comfortable wagon road that makes such easy walking is a construction road, simply one of the preliminaries to the railway building. Herr Leutenker, the Chief Engineer, very pressingly offered us the use of their carriage to take us through, but we were off for a freedom trip, and with difficulty made people believe that we preferred to walk, and preferred to sleep out-doors on our own camp-beds. The hospitality pressed upon us by the officials at Belemedik, where the tunnel commences, and at Koushjoular, the construction station above the last section, was impossible to entirely decline. But we did spend all our nights under the stars.

Taking the morning train from Konia we arrive at Belemedik at 5.30 in the afternoon, and spend the night there. The next morning, hiring a katurji to carry our stuff, we set out on foot, going as leisurely and resting as often as we pleased. We entered at once the gorge, for which the beautiful scenery of the last two hours in the train had whetted our appetite. The stream is a rushing torrent, with both sides wooded, and the road winds down following the stream, and clinging to the rock-sides of what soon becomes a veritable canyon. The mountains tower above us 2000 or 3000 feet, with the pine trees hanging on by their toes. There was not even a goat track, so they said, when the Germans entered this valley, and even now the deer come down to the water's edge to drink. Six kilometres down the valley (measured by the railway line, but much more by the road) is a fine spring under beautiful shade which makes a natural stopping place. This point is 2000 feet above the sea. From here the character changes, the gorge narrows at the bottom to only forty feet in places, the sides become still more precipitous, often actually perpendicular. There are depths in that canyon that never see the sun. The carriage road rises and leaves the level of the stream; but to do this, great engineering feats have been called into play. For stretches of 200 or 300 feet the road has been blasted directly out of the face of the perpendicular cliff. You look over the railing straight down for some hundreds of feet to the water below, you look above to the overhanging roof of rock with no support but its own native strength. Thus the traveller goes on in constantly new delight and a state of hardly interrupted exclamations to the end of the wagon road. Then begins what is to some a dizzy climb by a serpentine path, up which however the pack animals can still go. The final goal of this travel is Koushjoular on the mountain where there is a Construction Station for the last sections of the tunnel. It is directly over the next to last section. From here again there is

a carriage road to Adana, and a walk of a mile around the shoulder of two spurs of mountain brings you out on to a most glorious prospect, the Sea, Adana, the great plains of Cilicia, and the Amanus Mountains beyond Alexandretta. This point is 2275 feet above the river, and the rock sides of the gorge might as well be perpendicular as far as concerns any means of stopping your fall if you go over the edge. A few hundred feet below is the final mouth of the tunnel, still 1900 feet above the sea. The railway from here down, with its magnificent curves and windings, descending step by step from hill to hill, ever looking off to the plain and to the sea, must form the really scenic part of the railway, for the wildest part through the mountains will be mostly in darkness.

From the chief Engineer I have the following figures; beginning from Belemedik the tunnel lengths are as follows, in metres: 1720, 700, 590, 25, 530, 230, 125, 1208, 480, 3803, 160, 2090, totalling 11,661 metres. The eighth and tenth of these may be subdivided, but only for purposes of construction, for they approach so near the surface, that is, the lateral surface, in some places that the intervening fifteen metres or so of rock was pierced to enable the workmen to bore in both directions from these points also. This 11,661 metres is just over seven miles. Since the total distance from mouth to mouth is 12,775 m. there is left for open space, most of which is bridge spaces across side gorges, less than than three fourths of a mile.

That which strikes the traveller as most impressive in visiting this gigantic work, and serves to stamp on his mind its greatness, in which mere figures fail, is the vastness of the preparations which had to be made. This whole wagon-road, solely for the purposes of construction of the railway and practically of little use after the railway is done, has cost up into the millions of marks. The comfortable well-built stone houses for officials and heads of construction who are expected to live here, some of them with their families, for these years, will be dismantled and left to ruin where the work is completed. The "Bergbahn" at Koushjoular, an inclined railway 400 metres in height, is solely for the purpose of letting down to the mouths of the last sections of tunnel all the machinery and materials required there, as they have been brought up on the wagon road from Adana. An electrical plant is now in course of construction by which fine spring water is to be pumped 600 metres up to supply Koushjoular, the temporary construction station, which is a village in itself, as well as to supply water for construction purposes in the tunnels at that point, and permanent supply out to Khachkeri, the terminal exit, where there will always be an official headquarters. The making of this pumping line required a rope ladder for workmen on the face of the cliff 260 feet in length.

About 1200 metres of tunneling is done, and three years more is required to complete the work. It is sad to see all this great labor stopped until England and Germany can come to an agreement on the vast political interests involved in this epoch-making railway.

After a day spent at Koushjoular, we had another day for our twelve or thirteen mile tramp back again to the upper terminus of the railway, and then another day home again

to Konia. I am reminded of the elegant remark of a cousin of mine who insisted that blackberry pie was the best thing to eat in case of sea-sickness because it was the only thing he knew of that "tasted the same both ways." Our trip tasted the same both ways, and needs no further description. But a word of warning may not be amiss. This whole valley is malarial and in a high degree. Choose your sleeping-place at least one hundred feet, and better 200 feet, up the hillside, else you will spend the night in sorrow and wrath over the mosquitoes, and sandflies and bugs and bees and other musical instruments, and you will come to deeper repentance a day or two later when the "shakes" begin.

Konia, Aug. 12, 1913.

WILLIAM S. DODD.

MORE COMMISSIONS OF REFORMS.

The local dailies are making much capital of the sending of several reforms commissions to various places in Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia. We are informed that these commissions are ordered to study on the spot the best means of assuring the well-being of all classes of the population, irrespective of race or religion, and to put in immediate operation such measures as do not require special action by the central government. We are further informed that the inspectors in the districts of Smyrna, Konia, Kastemoni, Angora, Beirût, Damascus, Aleppo, Baghdad and Zor have accomplished their task. We are thus far left in the dark as to the good results of their missions in these regions. As for Kourdistan and Armenia, that is, the seven vilayets of Sivas, Trebizond, Erzroum, Van, Harpout, Bitlis and Diarbekir, the minister of the interior, in his great desire to hasten the work of reforms, has assigned these extensive districts to two separate commissions which are said to be already at work. A Frenchman, Major Enchéry, is to accompany the one, and an Englishman, Major Deeds, the other. The paper quoted goes on to say, "Thus all the work can be finished within six or eight weeks, and the government can then be sufficiently informed as to the vital needs of the aforementioned regions." Yea, verily; but we had a dim remembrance of commissions of reforms appointed many years ago, and many times since; and it does seem as if the government might perhaps be expected to have a pretty correct idea about the vital needs of its own provinces already. The main point is to adopt and carry out measures calculated to meet those needs. Who will assure us that this will now be done?

NOTICE.

The Eastern Turkey Mission will open a Preacher's Training School at Harpout this fall for a two years' course of training for the ministry. This school is recommended to any who may be seeking an opportunity for Bible study in preparation for evangelistic or pastoral work. The Term opens Sept. 15.

Requirements for admission are a High School course or its equivalent and a successful experience as a Christian worker; and include a sufficient knowledge of English to enable the students to use English textbooks. Applicants

should be recommended to the Seminary by the missionaries of the Station from which they come.

As it is five years since the last class of this kind was held at Harpout, it is hoped that a goodly number of young men will wish to join this class.

Further information will be furnished on application to
THE AMERICAN MISSION, HARPOUT.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The Government has commenced the erection of a tuberculosis hospital among the pines above Cham Liman, on the island of Halki. A delegation from the Greek Patriarchate called on the Grand Vizier on Thursday last to complain against placing such a hospital at such a popular resort.

The loan library at the Anglo-American pharmacy in Arnaoutkeuy is now in good working order. The books are fresh from America, and are largely fiction, though travel, poetry and biography are also represented. Books are loaned at 20 paras per day.

It is unofficially announced that Mr. Henry Morgenthau, LL.D., a lawyer of New York and president of the Free Synagogue, has accepted the proffered post of Ambassador to Turkey, to succeed Mr. Rockhill.

Two engagements have recently been announced which are of interest to dwellers on the Bosphorus. One is that of Miss Miriam V. Hathaway, of Constantinople College, to Mr. Harry Sampson, a Boston lawyer. The other is that of Miss Kingsford of the Scotch Mission, Galata, to Mr. James G. H. Carson, formerly assistant to Mr. Peet in the Treasurer's office, Bible House.

THE PROVINCES.

After working patiently at it for two years, the medical mission at Konia has at length been granted an *iradé* for building a hospital. Congratulations are in order to Drs. Dodd and Post.

A disastrous fire in Smyrna on Sunday last destroyed the plant of the Standard Oil Company. The loss is estimated as at least a million dollars.

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CONSTANTINOPLE

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NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Case and baby, left last Saturday by steamer for Trebizond on their way to their post at Erzroum. On the same steamer was Mr. Lewis Heck, of the American Consulate, who is being sent by the American Government to investigate the murder of Mr. Holbrook of Sivas.

Mr. Frank B. Hart of Virginia, a graduate of Richmond, has been secured as tutor in the Bithynia High School, Bardizag, for the next three years.

Mr. John H. Kingsbury of Bardizag, accompanied by his mother and cousin, reached Constantinople on Monday after a summer in Europe. They went on to Bardizag yesterday.

OTHER LANDS.

The *Terjeman* states that the Mohammedans of China have decided to purchase two dreadnaughts for Turkey, and have started to raise four million pounds for this purpose.

M. Poincaré, President of France, has conferred on Mr. Majorescu, the Roumanian Premier, the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

According to a Belgrade telegram, Mr. Pasitch, the Serbian Premier, has agreed to grant full liberty of religion and of the press in Servia's newly-acquired territories.

Rev. Hiram C. Haydn, D.D., LL. D., pastor-emeritus of the Old Stone Church of Cleveland, O., died July 31st at his home in Cleveland, aged 82. From 1880 to 1884 Dr. Haydn was District Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. at the New York office.

Three new booklets in Arabic of unusual interest and value have recently been issued by the Nile Mission Press in Cairo. The first is on the 99 Names of God, showing how every one is found not only in the Koran but more fully amplified in the Bible. The second is on the Koranic and Biblical names and titles of Christ. The third is on the Ten Commandments, consisting of a comparison of the teachings of the Old and New Testaments, the Koran and Moslem traditions as to each of these precepts. These may be ordered from Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., Nile Mission Press, Boulac, Cairo.

Gen. Huerta has rejected in an insolent manner President Wilson's proposals regarding Mexican affairs; but diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico still continue.



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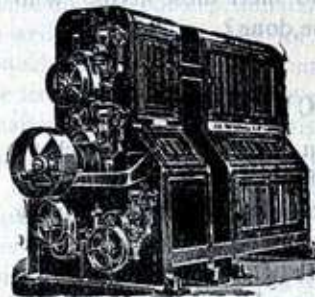
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Telegrams "ECONOMIC" Galata

CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

PANNONIA (10,000 tons)	July	24th.	1913
CARPATHIA (13,600 >)	>	31st.	>
IVERNIA (14,000 >)	Aug.	14th.	>
ULTONIA (10,402 >)	>	21st.	>
SAXONIA (14,000 >)	>	28th.	>
PANNONIA (10,000 >)	Sept.	11th.	>
CARPATHIA (13,600 >)	>	18th.	>

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

PANNONIA (10,000 tons)	July	22nd.	1913
CARPATHIA (13,000 >)	>	29th.	>
ULTONIA (10,402 >)	Aug.	19th.	>
PANNONIA (10,000 >)	Sept.	9th.	>

Rates, First Class from Liverpool, from £17:0:0
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in accordance with Steamer and Cabin.

Rates from Naples:

First Class, from £15:0:0
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Rates from Patras:

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

Of the American Board in Turkey

Issues books in the various languages of the country.

Five new Khutbas have recently been published, thus completing the series of twenty as issued in Egypt.

The new ones are

Justice and Mercy, as reconciled in Christ.

Unity of God as held by Christians.

Sacrifice, specially suitable for Kourban Bairam.

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Mevlid: the birth of Mohammed contrasted with the birth of Christ.

We have begun to issue in Turkish the series known as Story Parables. Three are now ready:

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