

The Orient.

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THE BALKAN WAR.

The past week has seen a lull in operations near Constantinople. The Ottoman army has taken advantage of this to entrench itself still more strongly at Chatalja and bring up large numbers of reserves. The army is well fed and has plenty of ammunition. A delegation of fifty *hodjas* and *ulema* have been sent to the lines to exhort the soldiers to do their best. The Heir Apparent has been there to encourage them, and every effort is being made to spur the troops to valiant and courageous endeavor. The muddy weather has probably interfered with the bringing up of the Bulgarian artillery, and as far as known the invading army is still at some distance from the Chatalja lines. Reports were current yesterday morning of severe fighting at Cherkez keuy, which is thirty miles northwest of Chatalja; also that Chorlou had been reoccupied by the Ottoman troops. At Rodosto, on the Marmora, some 5000 Bulgarian troops with three batteries of mountain guns are reported to have made their appearance on the heights above the town. The battleship "Mes-soudië", which was in the harbor, commenced to shell their position and they retired out of range. Unfortunately some of the shells from the battleship fell in the town, causing a general panic among the inhabitants, who are fleeing as fast as they can, by steamer, sailing vessel and even rowboats to Constantinople or across to the south shore of the Marmora. According to the *Azadamart*, the foreign consuls proposed to the governor of the city that he surrender to the Bulgarians in order to avoid useless bloodshed, but he refused.

Adrianople still holds out, and several sorties have been made by the beleaguered garrison, with indifferent success. The city is reported to be poorly supplied with food, so that there is great suffering. The city of Demotika, between Adrianople and Dede Aghadj, has been captured by the Bulgarians, so that Turkish resistance in that quarter is at an end.

News has been received by wireless by the British cruisers in this harbor of the capture of Salonica, presumably by the Greeks. Details are lacking as yet. There is no telegraphic communication between here and there. The Greeks have also captured Preveza, the port on the Gulf of Arta which they have been blockading for some time. Yanina had not yet been taken at last accounts, but Pentepigadia has been captured. The Greek fleet has taken possession of the islands of Samothrace and Tenedos.

The Servians have been slowly advancing on Monastir from the north, and have occupied Perlepe and Krushevo. Nova Varoshi, in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, which had brave-

ly held out till now, has surrendered. The triumphal entry of King Peter into Üsküb, the ancient Servian capital, was an occasion of great pomp. Princess Helene is also there nursing the wounded. The Servians are also advancing toward Salonica, and after some sharp fighting occupied the Demir Kapou pass, about half way between Üsküb and Salonica, on the railway line.

The Montenegrins persistently attack Mount Tarabosh and the other fortifications of Shkodra, which the Ottoman troops still stubbornly defend. Sorties from the besieged city have been unsuccessful. To the east, the Montenegrins have advanced south from Ipek some 25 miles and have occupied Diakova in cooperation with the Servians. They have also captured Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua.

The foreign correspondents are busy explaining the defeats of the Ottoman army. The following are some of the points noted:—The majority of the more ambitious subalterns of the Turkish army have been for some time politicians rather than soldiers. Besides, there has been a scarcity of officers, especially among the reserves. The army is also dangerously slow in realizing the asset of the spade. They have disregarded many points of vantage in the natural contour of the battlefields, depending rather on force of numbers than on strength of position. At a time when enormous forces were being called to the colors and equipped, adequate food supplies for this sudden increase in the army were not provided. The pointing out of such defects at this late date is not of much assistance to the Ottoman army.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred among the troops at Chatalja. Every effort is being made to check the epidemic. The sick are being conveyed across to the Touzla lazaretto.

WOODROW WILSON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The election last week Tuesday in the United States resulted in an unexpectedly large majority for the candidate of the Democratic party, who received 442 of the 531 votes of electoral college, Col. Roosevelt getting 77 and President Taft only 12. The newly elected Vice-President is Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.

Woodrow Wilson, who will be the 27th President of the United States, is fifty-six years old, and a native of Staunton, Va. Though his life has been mainly spent in educational work, he has always taken a keen interest in politics. He was professor of political economy in Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton successively, 1885 to 1902, his chair in Princeton being that of jurisprudence and politics. On the retirement of Dr.

Patton, in 1902, Dr. Wilson was elected President of Princeton, of which he is an alumnus of the class of '79. Two years ago he resigned this position on his election as Governor of New Jersey. He is a fearless Progressive in politics, and in his administration as Governor has vigorously opposed the machine politicians in his own party. His clean, sane, constructive career as Governor won him the nomination of the Baltimore Convention last summer; and he has now more than fulfilled the hopes of his party at the polls. He is a prolific writer on political and historical themes, among his works being *The State*, and a *History of the American People*, in five volumes. He is an earnest Christian, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton. Dr. Wilson holds the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins, and LL.D. from several institutions. He has three daughters.

This overwhelming majority of over four to one in the electoral college has been surpassed at least six times in the history of presidential elections. In 1804, Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes to 14 for his opponents; in 1816 James Monroe received 183 votes to 34, while four years later he received all but one of the 232 votes. In 1832, Andrew Jackson was elected by 219 to 67; in 1852 Franklin Pierce had 254 votes to 42; in 1864, Abraham Lincoln was reelected by 212 to 21, and in 1872 Ulysses Grant was reelected by 286 to 63. Incomplete returns indicate the popular vote last week as follows: — Wilson, 6,197,000; Roosevelt, 4,194,000; Taft, 3,537,000; Debs, 750,000.

THE FOREIGN SQUADRON IN THE HARBOR.

It was the "Weymouth" instead of the "Yarmouth", that was the first foreign cruiser to enter Constantinople harbor. The two are of the same class, but only one is here. The British warship was soon followed by the Russian cruiser "Kagoul", the French "Léon Gambetta", the German "Vineta", the Austrian "Aspern", and the Italian battle-cruiser "Emmanuele Filiberto". On board the French, which is the largest of these, is Admiral Dartige du Fournet, who acts as commander of the entire squadron. This fleet has since been further increased by the arrival of the Russian cruiser "Rostislav", the French "Victor Hugo", the Austrian "Admiral Spaun", the British "Hampshire", the Italian "Coatit" and the Dutch "Gelderland".

Each cruiser on arrival was saluted in the usual manner, and ceremonial visits were exchanged with the Ottoman naval representatives and the rest of the foreign ships. We are informed that a Roumanian and a Spanish warship are on their way hither, also the two American cruisers "Tennessee" and "Montana," which two are not due till the 25th.

The presence of these ships and their thousands of marines in the harbor has had a somewhat quieting effect on the overwrought nerves of the populace, as all come to realize that they are here not merely for the protection of foreigners but to assist the civil authorities, should any need arise, in preserving order in the city. Up to the present, however, the municipal and police authorities have maintained perfect order throughout the town.

EGYPTIAN FEELING AS TO THE WAR.

The Near East correspondent from Cairo writes:—

The statement that calmness pervades everywhere must not be interpreted to mean that the general interest in the war is lukewarm. The Moslems look upon it as a struggle between Cross and Crescent, a sort of a crusade. The victories that are reported to have been gained by the Balkan allies have come as a great shock to them, but they have the firm conviction that Turkey will triumph in the end. The native Christians and the Syrian element hope and pray that the allies will continue their successes right up to the very end, for in the defeat of the Turk they see the prospect of the emancipation of their co-religionists and compatriots from the Ottoman yoke. In the meantime they express a certain nervousness with regard to the fate of the Christians in Syria; for advices from Beirut do not give an encouraging account of the attitude of the Moslem community. Finally the Greeks look upon this war as an opportunity for re-asserting their position and obtaining revenge for the defeats which they suffered in 1897. This would account for the extraordinary alacrity and enthusiasm with which the reservists domiciled in Egypt (where the Hellenic colony numbers 63,000 souls) responded, and are still responding, to the call to the colors. Meanwhile subscriptions continue to flow in to the Greek Consulates, and daily offers of ambulances and medical stores are being received. The Egyptian Red Crescent Society has held a meeting at which it decided to send a fully-equipped mission to the front and to open a subscription list for the purpose. In addition, the committee which organized a fund for the assistance of Turkey in the Tripoli war decided at its last sitting, under the presidency of Prince Omar Pasha Toussoun, to start a similar fund for the Balkan war.

PRAYER AND LIFE.

Brousa, Nov. 3, 1912.

Dear Bro. Riggs

I was very glad to see in the last numbers of the *Orient* the few lines from Mr. Yeghoyan and the letter of your Salonica correspondent with regard to the need of "a closer walk with God," as well as the editorial suggestion of the need of prayer to God for His help against the tide of materialism and atheism which is carrying away the youth of his land. Brethren of all the churches in this land, Gregorian, Greek, Protestant, where are your young men? We all believe that God hears and answers prayer; yes, surely, for "God is our refuge and strength." Then let us pray first of all that God will help us to live near to Him. Unbelievers will not listen to God's word or our reasoning, but if we live so near to God that our *lives* will be "living epistles" to all men, exemplifying the truth that God's Holy Spirit can and does change the heart so that a man becomes a new creature, this unbelief gives place to faith, and love to God and men.

O. P. ALLEN.

THE QUESTION OF ALBANIA.

The local dailies have begun the discussion of the ultimate settlement of affairs in European Turkey. The only point that seems to offer some difficulty is the future of Albania. There seems to be a general unanimity on the proposition that the Balkan Allies will be allowed by the great Powers to reap the logical reward of their successes, in territorial enlargement. If we can trust the prognostications of the press, all that is to be left in Europe to Turkey is Constantinople and the shores of the Marmora, including Gallipoli and the peninsula north of the Dardanelles. Bulgaria seems destined to receive the lion's share of the rest; Servia will cling to Old Servia, or the vilayet of Kossovo, while Montenegro will retain what she has conquered. Greece will in that case take what is left of the conquered territory, including Salonica and the peninsula of Chalcidice, and also Preveza. But Albania has not been entered, and apparently no one wants the job. Servia is anxious for a port on the Adriatic, but Austria-Hungary does not take to the project. Should Servia succeed in obtaining the grant of San Giovanni di Medua, still she would avoid accepting the responsibility of governing Albania. It has been suggested that Albania be made an independent principality, under the protection or guarantee of the other Powers. This does not seem at all impossible. Many able civil administrators have been found among the Albanians, men who have successfully governed distant provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Were these men, or such as these, to set themselves to the development of their own people, the results ought to be very satisfactory. From a military point of view, the country should be able to manage itself, and an international guarantee would preclude any need or use of military or naval force outside of her own boundaries. The problem should not be one of special difficulty.

THE CRISIS OF 1878 AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In view of the similarity between the situation in 1878, when the Russians were advancing on Constantinople, and the situation of today, it will interest our readers to see an extract from the report of Constantinople Station for that year.

"It was remarked in the report of last year, that because of political disturbances, not only had anxiety and distress begun to prevail, but fear of what might be was hanging like a dark cloud over the heads of all classes of the people. That cloud which was just then lifting itself above the horizon, has since overspread the whole empire. The capital and places in its vicinity have suffered severely. Government disbursements have been cut off, trade has become stagnant, and many kinds of business entirely ruined. And in addition to the great increase of poverty among the native population, refugees from European Turkey, many of them entirely destitute, have come upon us like a flood. During the summer, no inconsiderable fear was felt that the hordes of irregular sol-

diers that the government was summoning to its aid, turned back upon the capital, would make their irregularity felt in a manner far from agreeable to the inhabitants. But that fear passed away, and instead of Bashi-bozouks*, in the early winter came the refugees. They soon filled the mosques, the schoolhouses, and all the empty dwelling-houses in the city. The question raised by the benevolent was, 'What can be done?' The government did something in its own way, but it seemed as if thousands must perish. In this emergency the missionary brethren took up the matter, and consulted together as to the best method of doing something to aid in this work of humanity. After considerable discussion it was decided to rent a house as a refuge for some of the most needy, and where food, and clothing also, to some extent, might be supplied. Into this house were crowded some eight or nine hundred persons. It was hoped that in this way the missionaries might be able to show to all, and especially to the Mohammedans of Constantinople, that while their proper work is spiritual, caring for the souls of men, they yet sympathize with all who are in distress, and are ready, to the extent of their ability, to help all, of whatever nationality or of whatever creed."

PROGRESS AT MARASH.

Central Turkey Girls' College opened September 25th with the largest enrollment in its history. One hundred thirty eight girls are in attendance. The Seminary opened September 18th.

The students of Marash Theological Seminary spent the summer in evangelistic work in Yarpouz, Geben, Kaladouran, Behesne, Hassan Beyli, Geuksun and other places. The reports which they have given of the summer's work emphasize two points (1) the hopefulness of the village community from the point of view of aggressive evangelistic work and (2) the strategic location of our evangelical churches with reference to Moslem evangelization.

The degree to which the *Rahnüma* interests Moslems in one way and another may be inferred from the fact that many who cannot read gather in Christian shops in Marash to listen to the reading of the *Rahnüma*. It would seem very desirable if that periodical could appear in Osmanli Turkish also.

The large vacancy caused by the death of Miss C. N. Welpton at the Girls' College has been filled in part by the acceptance of invitations to the College staff on the part of Miss Yevnige Terzian of Marash and Miss Araxia Jebejian of Aintab, two able alumnae of the College. Miss Jebejian has just returned from a year of study in the training school conducted by Dr. Rendel Harris at Selly Oak, England.

Cholera has been sporadic in Marash all summer. Three hundred cases seems to be the total. An increase may be expected after the first rains, which are unusually late this year.

F. F. G.

* "Disordered heads", irresponsible, or, not uniformed; — a term applied to Turkish irregulars.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

At the opening chapel exercises on Oct. 9th President Bliss in his address of welcome noted that death had not entered the College community in the long vacation, but that we had lost in Dr. Samuel Jessup a loyal friend and one who for many years was a member of the Board of Managers. He gave for the motto for the year the word "GROWTH". It has been well exemplified already in the first week of college, when we find the registration is greater than ever before at the end of the first week. There are 894 on the campus, more than ever before at any time. Last year the total number was 898, but it was late in the year before that total was reached.

The Preparatory Department has 407 in attendance. It is designed to accommodate 400, so it is evident it is overflowing the brim. Some worthy late comers have their beds in the corridor until some one proves unworthy or leaves for other reasons. Never before have students registered so promptly.

Some of the notable growths are as follows: 56 first year medicals, an increase of 10 over last year, 20 freshman pharmacists, being 12 more than last year's class; and one post-graduate student for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. There are 7 new dental men, making 6 more than last year's entering class. There is also 1 post graduate student. The School of Medicine has 154, which is the largest number ever in attendance. The School of Arts and Sciences has 247 and that is a record figure. There is no increase in the School of Commerce, largely owing to the absence of many Greeks on account of threatening hostilities. The Nurses' Training School has its full complement of pupil nurses.

The house of the late Dr. Post, adjoining the campus, has been given over to the School of Dentistry and the Oral Surgery Hospital. The quarters are simply ideal.

The first evening of the opening year the Faculty and Staff met at Marquand House to welcome and initiate the new members of the Staff. They got advice a-plenty. Mr. Muller has returned from a year of study in Romance languages and assumes the head of the French department. He brought three new teachers of that language, making five for the University. Mr. Haroutunian, S. P. C. '85, takes the direction of the department of Turkish. The five new American instructors are Messrs. Agne, Atcheson, Billman, McCan and Oldfather. Prof. Crawford spoke of the religious opportunities the college presents and the problems before us. Prof. Brown laid the work of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Bowman the opportunities in the Christian Brotherhood, before them, and Prof. Reed outlined the work of the S.S. and the Bible Study courses. Mr. Muller told of his aspiration for the French courses, and Prof. Jurdak as a representative of the S. P. C. graduate teachers told how such teachers more closely understood the students and therefore had even a greater responsibility. Prof. Tabet spoke of the opportunities for influence and moulding character in the Junior Department, and Prof. Hall demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Preparatory Department

was the most important work in the University. Mr. Little as President of the Staff welcomed the new men and especially invited them to the newly established Staff prayer meeting. Mr. Oldfather responded for the new teachers and Dr. Daniel Bliss closed the speechmaking with a most interesting collection of reminiscences.

The faculty and staff were scattered more during the past long vacation than any previous year. An Egypt trip away up the Nile to Assuan was taken by Prof. Nickoley, Dr. Adams and his son Edwin, and Messrs. Eddy, Fagerstrom, Little, Miller, Parkhill and Williams. Prof. Irwin spent the summer in Germany and Prof. Reed in America. Mr. Hudson spent his summer partly in Germany and partly in Greece. Mr. Bowman and Mr. Hannaford traveled widely in Greece and spent some time in Egypt, and Dr. Dray made a visit to Constantinople. Dr. Moore and family and Dr. Dorman and family are on furlough in America. In the country they scattered.

Several of the Staff became "Hadjis" by visiting Jerusalem. There was a large party of campers to the Bsherry Cedars and Dr. Bliss' party went to the Baruk Cedars. Mention surely should be made of Prof. Hall's party consisting of his son Harry, Huntington Bliss, Frederic Erdman, Frederic Adams and Mr. Miller, for a memorable week of tramping and camping in the Lebanon. The body were all armed, — with air rifles. They shot no bears, but they did get some frogs, and probably had the best time of all the traveling parties.

W. B. A.

A TIMELY BOOK.

It is seldom that a book four years old on a missionary topic can be called timely, in these days of swift change and rapid progress. Yet in many respects no better book can be recommended regarding the situation in Turkey today from the missionary point of view than "Daybreak in Turkey," by Secretary James L. Barton, D.D., of the American Board. We need hardly refer to the qualifications of the author for handling the subject, — many years' residence in the empire and a lifelong study of its problems. The book appeared right after the restoration of constitutional government, four years ago, and has gone through several editions since then, a chapter being added after the fall of Hamid in 1909. It treats of all phases of the situation in this complex country, — the characteristics of the various peoples, their religious systems, and the different branches of missionary effort on their behalf. Such a masterly handling of a live theme ought to interest all who have at heart the welfare of this land. The book is sold in cloth covers at \$1.50, and a paper-covered edition has been placed on the market at 50 cents. Either or both may be ordered from the Pilgrim Press, Boston, or through the office of *The Orient*.

The *Hilal el Osmani*, the Arabic organ of the famous Sheikh Shawish, has been suppressed by court-martial.

THE ORIENT

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 13, 1912.

EDITORIAL.

THE ORIENT joins with other friends in expressing to Miss Nellie Bartlett the deepest sympathy in her bereavement in the death of her veteran father, our former colleague and a faithful servant of God.

Final score in the greatest triangular intercollegiate contest of this fall: Princeton, 442; Harvard 77; Yale, 12.

We await anxiously some word of the welfare of our evangelical brethren, native and foreign, in Adrianople, Salonica and Monastir. Amid the roar of cannon we believe they are safe in the keeping of the God of battles. But the horrors and hardships of siege and of fighting may have given them also their allotted portion, as they stayed at their posts. So far as we know, the foreign missionary workers at Adrianople are Rev. and Mrs. P. Dressler and Mr. T. H. Broadbent, all of the London Jews' Society; those in Salonica are Rev. and Mrs. Edward B. Haskell and Rev. and Mrs. William C. Cooper of the A. B. C. F. M.; those in Monastir are Rev. and Mrs. William P. Clarke and Miss Matthews and Miss Davis, of the A. B. C. F. M. Prayer should be made continually of the church for these friends and for all others with them, that in the time of their extremity they may be conscious of the care and the love of the Master.

Reports from Sofia show that the Turkish prisoners have been much surprised and gratified at their kind treatment in Bulgaria. A wounded officer was taken to the hospital trembling for fear of being killed. But after most tender and skilful treatment had put him on the road to recovery, he was even more amazed at the refusal of the authorities to take his proffered napoleon in payment for the operation. Our Bulgarian friends seem to be making good use of their opportunities of showing to the Ottoman prisoners that humane treatment which is an outgrowth of the Christian spirit. While war itself is anything but Christian, and the field of battle is a scene of carnage and destruction, the tender sympathy shown to wounded and other captives will do

much to mitigate the horrors of warfare. Such a spirit, coupled with the work of the Red Cross agencies at the front and in Constantinople should show to our Moslem brethren the real, deep significance of Christianity.

How did it all happen? This is the query on the lips and in the minds of all. How could a force little if at all superior in numbers to the Ottoman armies drive back the terrible Turk, for five hundred years the proverbial example of a stubborn and well-nigh invincible fighter, — and do it in two weeks so effectively as to hem him in at every point and leave him only a faint ray of hope? Where have those nine millions of liras and more each year gone, that Parliament voted for the upkeep of the army? On one thing the foreign correspondents at the front seem agreed, — that the Creuzot guns of the allies have proved superior in carrying power, accuracy and speed of firing to the Krupp guns of the Ottoman army. It remains to be seen whether our German cousins will be able to explain this without recourse to the "man behind the gun" theory. Another very evident fact is that raw recruits were placed in the firing line mingled with the seasoned veterans of other campaigns, and by their inability to use their rifles transmitted to others the demoralization that naturally overcame them. More serious than this were two inexcusable lacks, — the lack of sufficient ammunition for the artillery, and the lack of a commissariat department. No soldier can do his best with the pangs of hunger gnawing at his vitals. And while thousands did their best under the circumstances, the fearful handicap resulting from lack of bread had its baneful effects all through the host. With dogged determination many a gunner stuck to his post even after powder and ball were exhausted and animals shot down, and met death rather than flee.

But probably the greatest error of all was in the underestimate placed by the Ottoman authorities on their foes. Overconfidence and a despising of the "little Tsar" and all his forces, have proved disastrous. We are safe in saying that this fault has now been overcome. There is no overconfidence left. But the reorganized remnants of the Army of the East now entrenched behind the Chatalja fortifications are preparing a vigorous reception whenever the enemy shall choose to attack them. There is fighting still left in the Ottoman soldier. The problem is, can a further sacrifice of human lives be avoided?

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

As the American Ambassador felt that it was impossible to guard a divided American College in case of any trouble in the city (one part being in Scutari and one in Arnaoutkeny), the students from Scutari have moved to Arnaoutkeny, most of the teachers remaining in Scutari for the nights and going across to the other side to teach by day.

The teachers feel perfectly safe in Scutari with the excellent arrangements made by the government for keeping the city quiet. We hope that the Scutari contingent can come back soon to their own place and work.

I. F. D.

THE DEATH OF REV. LYMAN BARTLETT.

Rev. Lyman Bartlett, for 37 years a missionary of the American Board, died at his home in Pasadena, California, on Monday morning, Oct. 14th, at the advanced age of eighty-one.

Mr. Bartlett was born at North Hadley, Mass., February 20th, 1831. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1856 and from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1860. In 1858 he was married to Cornelia Barrows.

After a six years' pastorate at Morrisville, Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett decided to devote their lives to the foreign field. In 1867 they came to Turkey, spending 17 years in Cesarea and 20 years in Smyrna.

Touring these fields and preaching the gospel was the burden of Mr. Bartlett's ministry. Mrs. Bartlett was the constant companion of her husband in his travels till failure in health compelled her to abandon the more strenuous labors of their missionary life. Mr. Bartlett suffered the irreparable loss of his devoted wife in 1892. In 1904, on account of the ill health of Miss Bartlett, he was compelled to return to America. Since giving up active service, he has lived the quiet, retired life his long years of faithful and fruitful service entitled him to.

For the last four years his home has been in Pasadena, California. At the funeral the pall bearers were all Armenians, men who either knew him personally or were acquainted with the splendid service he had rendered their countrymen in Turkey.

His death has claimed another of the veterans of our missionary work. All who knew Mr. Bartlett loved him sincerely; his unselfish, earnest, laborious life gained for him a place in the affections of the people of this country held by few foreigners.

Our hearts go out in deep sympathy for Miss Bartlett, left so lonely, and suffering from a nervous break-down, due to her unstinted and unmeasured service in introducing the Kindergarten and Normal principles into the educational work of our mission, and continuing this work with rare devotion till the physical forces of nature were so exhausted that she was compelled to abandon her much loved work and return to the home land.

J. P. MACNAUGHTON.

ROBERT COLLEGE HAPPENINGS.

The first meeting of the Faculty Club was held on Oct. 24, when Prof. Ormiston gave an interesting report of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry. A meeting of the Club is held each month during the College year, and papers are read or informal talks given by different members of the teaching staff.

The roof of the new Academy Building has been covered with red tiles this week and the building now makes a fine appearance.

About fifty workmen were taken for the war, but the Italians are beginning to return now, to take their places.

Prof. Estes has begun the rehearsals for the musical part of the Robert College Jubilee Celebration which is to be held in April.

Schubert's Mass in E flat will be given with accompaniment for orchestra and organ. The new organ, a gift from Mr. Cleveland Dodge, will not be in place this year owing to the delay in finishing the Y. M. C. A. Building. The present organ is to be moved to the Y. M. C. A. Hall to make room for the new organ and this cannot be accomplished until next summer.

The Y. M. C. A. Reception to the new students was held on Oct. 28 and was an unusually pleasant affair. Prof. van Millingen, President of the Association, presided and made a delightful address. Short speeches by the leaders of the Armenian, Bulgarian and Greek sections followed, and Miss Hopkinson sang several times very charmingly. Tea was served in the Gymnasium.

Cyril Panaretoff and three Bulgarian students left on Nov. 5, for Sofia.

The ladies of the community are busy sewing for the Red Crescent Society, and many of the students have helped to roll bandages for the hospitals.

A. W. M.

AINTAB GIRLS' SEMINARY.

Facts. — The Boarding Department opened September 21st. Examinations were held September 23rd and 24th. On account of cholera in the city, the formal opening of the school was delayed until September 28th.

Total enrollment,	205	Senior class,	34
New pupils enrolled,	79	Armenian teachers,	8
Boarding pupils,	60	American teachers,	2

Towns and villages represented, 16

The most distant towns and cities represented are the following: — Harpout, Diarbekir, Kessab, Cairo (Egypt), Alexandretta. The smallest place represented is Jibin. The best prepared pupils are from Ourfa. The largest number of pupils is from Aleppo.

Pupils enrolled in 1907, 106

" " " 1910, 139

" " " 1912, 205

The Alumnae Association, which was formed five years ago, has raised, up to date, a fund of seventy-three Turkish liras. Aside from this fund, the Association raised last year, by means of a concert and a fair, sixteen liras for library books and other purposes.

Needs. — An American teacher.

Funds for dormitory and class-room equipment.

English, Turkish and Armenian books for the library.

A new building for the day-pupils, with an adequate number of class rooms and a large assembly hall.

An organ.

A hand sewing-machine.

Blessings. — An excellent staff of teachers.

Good health, enthusiasm and hard work.

An enthusiastic Alumnae Association.

An improved curriculum.

A new force-pump, which with the installment of a tower tank will ultimately supply water to all parts of the building. To make this possible, one thousand five hundred dollars was necessary, of which more than one thousand dollars has been raised. For this generous gift we are indebted to the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions.

Aintab, Turkey, Oct. 24, 1912.

LUCILE FOREMAN.

SUGGESTIONS WITH REFERENCE

TO THE STUDY OF ISLAM.

Among the many profitable and possible lines of study the following are suggested as being within the reach of busy people throughout the Missions who wish to do something in the way of systematic study of Islam and of missionary work among Moslems.

I. For those who wish to read an optimistic book which faces the difficulties with triumphant faith, none could be better than Dr. Herrick's "Christian and Mohammedan." It is a distinctly missionary book by one who has been a missionary for fifty years in Turkey. A book for inspiring reading rather than for study.

II. "Islam and Missions." This book is made up of the addresses of the Lucknow Conference. As a whole it gives a comprehensive view of the world-wide missionary situation with reference to Islam. Some of the chapters are exceedingly interesting, for instance, that written by Professor Crawford on Political Changes in Turkey and that by Colonel Wingate on Conditions in Central Asia.

III. For those whose would like to carry forward the study of Moslem dervish orders the following books may be recommended: "Modern Egyptians," Lane; "Mysticism and Magic in Turkey," Garnet; "Religious Orders of Islam," Sell.

IV. We ought to be familiar with the Koran. For an attractive setting forth of some of its best suras in good English translation read Stanley Lane-Poole's "Speeches of Mohammed." It has a good introduction on the Koran and is a book which may profitably be perused even though only a few minutes are at one's disposal. It is not written by a missionary, nor by a missionary enthusiast but it has missionary value.

V. For an interesting view of the ways in which able non-missionary men of wide vision regard the modern missionary movement as it impinges on the Moslem world, the following publications are suggested: "La Conquête du Monde Mussulman," Chatelier, Paris: Leroux; "Die Mission und die Kulturvolker Vorderasiens," Hartmann. (Koloniale Rundschau, Feb. 1912).

VI. For two books which ought to be mastered by every missionary among Moslems, one supplementing the other in its description of Moslem thought and life, no better pair can

be found than Professor Macdonald's "Religious Life and Attitude in Islam" and "Muslim Theology, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Theory." The second book is unquestionably the best handbook dealing with its subject in existence. Its appendices are very valuable also. Perhaps it would repay to reread his "Aspects of Islam."

N. B. Any of the above mentioned books may easily be obtained through Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Monday being the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, all the foreign warships in the harbor dressed ship in honor of the occasion. Such honor to the Italian flag in Turkish waters was not thought of a month ago.

Count Manzoni, who has arrived as chargé d'affaires for Italy, gave a banquet on Monday, the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel III, to the notables of the Italian colony.

Thirty-two members of the Egyptian Red Crescent arrived by Khedivial steamer on Monday, and are to work at Yildiz for the wounded.

The *Fetva Emini*, who issues the decrees regarding the interpretation of the Sheri law, has rendered a decision that the faithful Moslem may make a gift for benevolences in place of sacrificing a sheep at the time of Kourban Bairam, which comes on or about Nov. 20th, this year.

Cholera has appeared in the capital, apparently brought here by the soldiers and the refugees. About forty-eight cases were recorded up to yesterday.

Major Doughty-Wylie, formerly British Vice-Consul at Mersin, is a member of the British Red Cross mission now working at the temporary hospital in the grounds of the Imperial Museum.

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THE PROVINCES.

Prince Abdul Halim Effendi, who was wounded at Kirk Kilisé, has recovered and returned to his command.

The death of the famous Albanian freebooter Issa Bolatinatz, at the hand of the Servian General Zhivkovitch, is confirmed.

NOTES.

Mrs. Theodore A. Elmer and her three children sail from Boston Nov. 16th for Liverpool, to spend the remainder of her furlough with her parents in Streatham, London. Mr. Elmer stays in America for the present, to secure funds for work in Marsovan.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Dodd and Miss Cushman have arrived here from Konia to assist in the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Major Ford, M.D., of the U. S. Army, who came here on a visit, has been pressed into service in the Tash Kushla barracks hospital, to care for the wounded. Mr. D. A. Davis of the Y. M. C. A. is working with him.

OTHER LANDS.

Latest reports indicate that the U. S. Senate as well as the House will be Democratic in the next Congress.

The total popular vote in the U. S. elections of 1904 was 13,508,701; that in 1908 was 14,883,261; that of last week will probably slightly exceed 15,000,000.

The Mohammedans of Lucknow are much excited over the attitude of England in the present war.

The British liner "Royal George" went ashore last Wednesday in a fog near Quebec, but all the 900 passengers were safely disembarked.

Congressman Sulzer has been elected Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket.

Emperor William has conferred on the Marquis di San Giuliano the Order of the Black Eagle.

Word has been received of the death of Hon. Bernard Carter, LL.D., Provost of the Univ. of Maryland and father of Mr. John Ridgely Carter, formerly in charge of the American Embassy in Constantinople.

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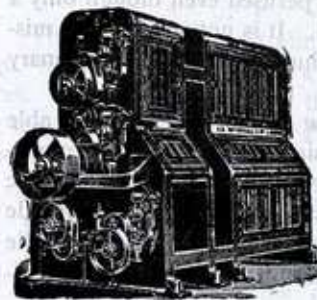
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