

The Orient.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15, 1913.

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BALKAN AFFAIRS.

A somewhat more pessimistic strain was noticed some days ago in the European press as to the Greco-Turkish negotiations. Latterly, however there seems more prospect of a favorable conclusion being reached. The tension is relieved by the assurance sent out by the Porte to the Powers that Turkey does not intend to raise with Greece the question of the islands. It is understood that a practical agreement has been reached on the retention by Turkey of Tenedos and Imbros. She also claims that Mitylene and Chios are essential to the safety of Asia Minor; but the Powers are to settle this. The questions of nationality and of *vakuf* properties are now being discussed, with a hope of a compromising spirit on each side. It seems probable that Turkey will yield somewhat on the matter of *vakuf* estates, and Greece on the matter of nationalities.

Turkish irregulars in bands are causing a good deal of trouble in the Gümüljina region, and King Constantine has to keep his army on the alert near Xanthi to prevent raids over the frontier. King Ferdinand, wearied by the long strain, has gone hunting on his estates in Hungary, to get back his health and vigor. The Bulgarian Sobranye has been dissolved, and new elections have been ordered for early in December.

The Servian army has driven back the Albanian invaders all along her frontier, and Isa Bolatinatz is reported wounded. The Albanians have gone farther north and fiercely attacked the Montenegrins at several points. They are even said to have captured Diakova. The Montenegrins are calling out their army to meet this attack.

There has been much talk of Prince Wilhelm of Wied, nephew to the Queen of Roumania, as a candidate for the throne of Albania. Wied is a Prussian principality not far from Cologne, and this Protestant Prince meets the conditions desired for the post quite well. But he may not feel like assuming a throne which may not prove very soft or peaceful, in a country whose southern boundaries, at least, are not yet defined.

A beginning has been made toward demobilizing the Ottoman army. Troops are being marched across country to Rodosto, Gallipoli and Ereğli on the Marmora, where transports are being sent to embark them. Others are returning through Constantinople, to be forwarded hence by rail. Three trainloads of disbanded soldiers left Haidar Pasha on Monday for various points in Asia Minor. The Hellenic government at the request of Turkey has ordered her fleet not to interfere with transports carrying Ottoman troops between Ottoman ports on the Aegean Sea.



MACLACHLAN HALL, SMYRNA.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Notwithstanding the transfer of the College to Paradise and the consequent loss of a large portion of the local patronage, the registration of new pupils greatly exceeds that of any previous year. More than one hundred boarding students are now in residence, the class rooms are already well filled and the work of registering new students continues.

Three new men come to the College this year. Rev. Samuel Ralph Harlow, B. A., will give his entire time to social moral and religious work among the students; and he will also act as College Chaplain. Mr. William Fowler, M. A., B. Sc., of Glasgow University, becomes head of the Science Department. Mr. Fowler has specialized in Geology and Biology during the last three years and he looks forward to original work in the virgin field of Asia Minor. Mr. Bruce MacLachlan, of Queen's University, has become a member of the Staff. He will supervise the physical training in the Gymnasium.

Building operations are now almost finished — only the Auditorium remains to be completed. There are now some sixteen buildings, large and small, in use on the premises and the large Preparatory Hall will be commenced in March.

The Staff of the College find work under the new conditions vastly pleasanter and more easy: the students, too, are very enthusiastic over the magnificent plant which has been provided for them.

Smyrna, Oct. 1, 1913.

C. W. L.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE BALKAN WAR.

Mobilizing the army began on the 1st of October, and for several weeks all our attention was turned to making up Red Cross Hospital supplies; shirts, doctors' aprons, flags and armlets. On the 8th of Nov. Miss Haskell left for Lozengrad, being sure she could find work in the hospitals. Not having had much of a nurse's training she could not be a "Sister of Mercy", only a "Good Samaritan", as the volunteer nurses were called. She was first set to superintending sewing girls making up hospital supplies, and afterwards to overseeing the cleaning of buildings to be used as hospitals for infectious diseases, a post usually shunned by volunteer nurses. Many a sick and wounded soldier will bless God through all eternity that Miss Haskell came to minister not only to his bodily, but to his spiritual needs. Not only the wounded among the soldiers, but the impotent in soul among the doctors and members of the medical staff came under her gentle, persuasive influence, and they obtained new ideas regarding the need and worth of a spiritual life. Tireless in activity, wearied nature called for a halt, and for ten days she was laid aside with dysentery; but she had barely recovered before she was among her patients again.

After the fall of Adrianople the medical staff with whom Miss Haskell was working, was transferred from Lozengrad to the General Military Hospital at Adrianople. At one time a ward of 52 beds was left entirely to her care. She prepared special food for special cases, provided reading matter and entertainment to while away the weary hours of the convalescents, never losing sight of the end for which she was working, — the spiritual welfare of the men. On the 28th of May, Miss Haskell returned to Samokov on a two weeks' leave of absence, worn in body, but enthusiastic over the work. When she arrived at Adrianople after the expiration of her furlough, she was transferred, to her great satisfaction, to the surgical ward of the same hospital where she had already served.

In the dawn of the morning of Sunday, July 20, the Commandant called through the halls of the Hospital: "The Turks are coming, all who can and wish may leave; the ambulance is waiting." Oh, the cry of horror and despair that rang through the buildings; but brave Miss Haskell knew that there were many helpless and wounded men that could not flee, and she resolved to share their fate. She searched in vain for officer, doctor or nurse; she then searched and found over 30 men abandoned to their fate, and hearing of the Egyptian Red Crescent Mission, she bravely asked for shelter. It was granted, the Commandant of the Hospital sending ambulances, and personally overseeing the transfer of the helpless ones. For two weeks Miss Haskell and her charges remained in this hospitable establishment; she quieted their fears, and advised them to "rejoice with them that did rejoice." After the entry of the Turkish army, some of the high officials, Enver Bey among others, visited the Bulgarian wounded and spoke kindly to them. Miss Haskell speaks very warmly of the the courtesy with which she was

treated personally, and of the kindness bestowed on her men.

Then came an order for all the Bulgarian wounded to be sent to Constantinople. Of the trials and discomforts of the long railroad journey, Miss Haskell says little. Arriving at Constantinople on Sunday morning, knowing no Turkish, with only 10 francs in gold in her pocket, no way of communicating with her fellow-countrymen, (for the Bible House is closed on Sunday) she knew not which way to turn. But the Lord raised up a helper in the person of Mr. Jack Robinson, whose step-father is a captive Turkish officer in Sofia. He procured refreshment for the sick men, and stayed with her until they were transferred to Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, some to the Florence Nightingale Hospital and others to the Selimieh Barracks. She has taken a room in the vicinity, and endeavors to keep in touch, not only with her own special cases, but also with the other patients in the hospital. Her life is far from being an easy one, and she patiently endures rebuffs and delays that would discourage an ordinary person. Her presence with the Bulgarian wounded men probably saved their lives, and the country owes her a debt of gratitude for her heroism and fortitude. [Note: Miss Haskell accompanied her Bulgarian patients back to Bulgaria a fortnight ago. Ed.]

With the coming of winter and the prolongation of the war it was evident that there would be great suffering among the families of the soldiers from Samokov and vicinity, unless steps were taken in time to prevent it. During Miss Abbott's recent visit to the U. S. A. she came in touch with many wealthy people, and to them she turned in the dark hour of Bulgaria's distress. Her appeals met with a generous response, a total of over \$5,000. In the meantime a small fund left over from a former war was used to supply flour, kerosene, soap and wood to needy ones. Much time and strength were spent in investigating cases, so the help could be wisely distributed. Upon the arrival of the first large sum by cablegram, Miss Abbott set about forming a representative committee consisting of the Mayor of Samokov and his assistant, two priests, one or two merchants and influential men, the Protestant pastor, Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander and Miss Abbott. A weekly meeting of the committee was held, lists of families and persons to be helped were made out, and carefully revised from time to time. Systematic distribution of flour and sometimes money for wood and other necessaries was made for 12 weeks and 700 families were helped. Mr. Ostrander was usually present at every distribution. 20,000 francs were expended in this way. Miss Abbott accompanied by Mr. Holway made a tour in the middle of January to Dubnitza, Kustendil and vicinity to ascertain the condition of the people in that region.

Upon the coming of spring Miss Abbott's farsightedness led her to plan for the future. As a permanent reminder of the gifts of American friends, she was instrumental in setting out a grove of 62,000 pine trees on one of the bare hills near the city. The setting out was done by women, the holes having been dug by men and boys not able to go to war. A sum of 1,500 francs was expended in this work.

For the relief of the distress which will doubtless prevail during the coming winter, Miss Abbott persuaded the city authorities to allow some unused fields, near the city, to be used by poor women to raise vegetables for themselves. Miss Abbott provided money for the plowing of the ground and for seed. Forty families availed themselves of the opportunity. The season has been unusually favorable for the growth of pine trees and the gardens. The Queen of Bulgaria became interested in this work and directed her head gardener to furnish seed of different kinds. About 100 women availed themselves of this opportunity, planting the seeds in their own yards. The Queen has also sent generous contributions of money to be distributed among the city poor and among the nearer villages under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander. Her Majesty calls frequently to inquire after the progress of these undertakings.

For several years the missionary ladies in Samokov have "pooled" some of their gifts to the poor of the town. Wool and yarn have been bought and given out to be knit into stockings by needy women, under the oversight of Mrs. Baird. This enterprise goes under the name of "Associated Charities." The work this year began one month earlier on October 15. Miss Abbott kindly passed over to the use of the society a sum which had been set apart toward the equipment of an infirmary in the Girls' Boarding School. When the large gifts came in from the U. S. A., Miss Abbott with the approval of the station apportioned 2,300 francs for this work. To these sums were added the receipts from the sale of the stockings, so that a total of 3567 francs were expended in making 1600 pairs, and 504 women, including 7 Jewesses and one gypsy were given work. After Easter the industry came to an end, and the weaving of cloth in the homes took its place in some measure, and is still carried on. Many of the women are quite expert with the hand loom, and a part of the funds raised by Miss Abbott was set aside for the industry. This was under the care of a committee of Bulgarian ladies: a nun, a teacher, two prominent ladies in town, the Protestant pastor's wife, and Mrs. Ostrander. The Bulgarian ladies attended to the buying of materials, and Mrs. O. undertook the giving out and taking in, and overseeing the work. 3,500 metres of clothing have been woven. It is woven in a variety of qualities and patterns; some of it is very beautiful. The product has been sold in Bulgaria, in Europe, and some in the U. S. as far west as Tacoma, Washington. From private funds at Mrs. Ostrander's disposal many poor children received dresses, aprons and blouses made from the stronger grades of the cloth. The Queen has also promised a large order for draperies for her summer palace in Cham Koria.

Samokov, Bulgaria.

ELLEN R. BAIRD.

The Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of the Interior to proceed to the necessary formalities looking toward holding soon the elections for deputies. It is hoped that Parliament may convene by the first of December, old style.

BULGARIA STILL WAITING.

The autumnal equinox finds the Turco-Bulgarian negotiations, still going on, and the ambassadorial conference in London still holding its sessions. Till definite decisions are arrived at in the one case and the other Bulgaria cannot settle down in real peace and quiet to her daily work; and much with which she will have to occupy herself with special earnestness has perforce to be left untouched during this period of suspense. Meanwhile, however, there have been a few things to which she has been able to turn her mind with interest.

One of these is the expression of sympathy that has come to her from some who know her well. Miss Stone, who keeps in close touch with her old mission-field, has written to express sympathy and confidence, and adds that she wishes missionary brethren would refrain from publishing unproved defamatory statements against a people whom they know less than they know some others, all the more when they draw their information from the press of Bulgaria's enemies. Miss Stone adds that "Of course we did not publish it" was the remark with which more discriminating editors put aside the memorial which Greek women in organized capacities sent to the world's press, addressed to "all the women of the civilized world." As significant as any was a very kind letter from Dr. Washburn, whom I need hardly introduce to your readers. Accompanying a generous donation to be spent in relief he wrote deploring the fact that, as I explained in my last, the postal gag imposed on Bulgaria allowed the world to hear only her enemies' side of the tale; and he closed with these words—"Tell the Bulgarians that they still have friends here who believe in them." May I add that an article of mine in defence of Bulgaria, which *The British Weekly* kindly published, has drawn forth from unknown friends unexpected and practical expressions of sympathy of a truly gratifying character.

Another matter of interest has been the coming of the Carnegie commission of investigation, on behalf of the Hague Palace of Peace and Arbitration, charged with the task of throwing light on the alleged atrocities in the late wars. It is not for me to impute motives to Serbia and Greece as explaining their refusal to have anything to do with this commission. The fact remains that they rejected it and mobbed it. Bulgaria has welcomed it, and has done everything to facilitate the investigations of the gentlemen sent. These are:—Prof. Samuel Dutton (American), Mr. Brailsford (English), M. Godart (French), and Prof. Milyukoff (Russian); and with them were associated as interpreters Prof. Milititch of the Sofia University and Dr. Kirimidjief, a Sofia lawyer, late American consul in Sofia. These gentlemen, on their visit to Samokov, were, of course reticent and cautious of expressing themselves, all the more that their work, though approaching completion, was not yet done; but, from one or two things which they let drop, I think I am safe in saying that it is not those who have maintained their confidence in Bulgar-

ia who will have to be ashamed when their completed report is published. As each one of the abovementioned correspondents wrote — "The truth will be known sooner or later;" and Bulgaria is not afraid of that truth.

One thing I may freely add. One member of this commission expressed emphatically the view, which one would think all but the blindest must see, that without a radical modification of the Bucharest Treaty and a greater readiness on Turkey's part to face the situation in all its length and breadth, the peace now concluded must be but temporary. If some greater measure of justice is not secured by peaceful methods, human nature will assert itself in other ways.

Yet another matter which has been interesting public attention is the light that has been thrown on the character of the Roumanian occupation. It is time that the truth should be known about this scandalous business. In few words, the occupation was allowed to degenerate into a marauding expedition. It became little else than daylight brigandage — and worse. The immorality of the soldiery has left a deeper horror in Bulgarian minds than even their rapacity. Many of the public monuments, too, even one erected by Russia after the war of 1877–78, have been mutilated and defaced by the Roumanians. Two Methodist pastors have sent written descriptions of what they themselves witnessed in the towns where they respectively live. Writing wholly independently of each other, they not only agree remarkably in their statements, but they fully corroborate what has appeared in the press from other sources. Space does not permit me to quote more than a fraction of their stories; but these stories wholly justify the terms I have used as to the occupation. What the Roumanians requisitioned, they either did not pay for at all or else paid for at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its value. They posted up notices that persons having complaints of damage or loss should apply to their (the Roumanian) authorities for redress; and when these did so, the authorities said to them: "Show us the soldiers that did this, and we will punish them!" Then, as they grew bolder, and as the time of their withdrawal approached, they gathered everything they could lay hands on, — flocks, herds, poultry, flour, rice, tables, chairs, benches, pictures, doors, windows, — alike from private persons and government institutions, and carried them off as booty to Roumania. Our missionaries, returning from Zurich, saw them thus loaded crossing the Danube. Immense quantities of standing crops they ruthlessly destroyed. They destroyed railways, telegraphs, and bridges. They set free all Turkish prisoners, and even went the length of arming them, making them gendarmes over the Bulgarians, and encouraging them to take their revenge on their conquerors. In one alone of these towns, a town of quite medium size, the damage done by the peaceful and friendly and well-meaning Roumanian occupation is estimated at 800,000 francs. The stories of battles between Roumanians and Bulgarians (as also, by the way, of a great battle between victorious Servians and routed Bulgarians near Widin) are utterly without foundation. At no place and at no time did the Roumanians meet with any opposition. And so, Roumania, on the ground of needing compensation for Bulgaria's enlarged territory elsewhere,

first takes a large slice of the Dobrudja from Bulgaria, then helps Turkey, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece to deprive her of the enlarged territory, and then permits her occupying army to inflict in five weeks more loss on the country than it had suffered in ten months of war. And this is the country which certain European Powers have delighted to honor as having brought peace out of confusion!

Still another matter which has been more or less in people's minds, and has even been discussed a little in the press, is the country's relation to the Eastern Orthodox Church. For obvious reasons I prefer not to enlarge on this subject. The evangelical mind can never take pleasure in seeing a change of church-connection (of "religion," as it is called,) contemplated from any other motive than that of profound conviction. But it deserves to be mentioned, as indicating the state of feeling among the people, that the country is so disgusted with the way that The Great Champion of Orthodoxy has treated it, as well as with some things in the conduct of their own Bulgarian ecclesiastics, and is also so desirous of casting off a "religion" that came to it from the Greeks, that it has been questioning whether it would not do well to unite with the Anglican Church. Undoubtedly there are thousands in the country sufficiently enlightened and sufficiently serious to take that step in all earnestness; but the great majority are not.

In this connection, common honesty compels me to admit that some authority in Bulgaria has given ample occasion to her enemies to rejoice against her, in the matter of the forced conversion of the Pomaks to Christianity. That the central government is entirely blameless in the matter has not I think, ever been questioned by anyone. It had nothing whatever to do with it. That the nation as a whole did not approve the thing is probably a fairly correct guess, though no voice of protest was raised other than Protestant. The Holy Synod was unquestionably the prime sinner in the matter; and the local authorities who in various towns and villages aided and abetted the Synod are little behind it. Apparently, too, the military authorities are to be exonerated; for, though the militia were used to compel the Pomaks, it would seem that at that time they (the militia) were acting for the civil authorities as a kind of gens d'armes. The whole thing is thoroughly disgraceful, disgraceful as an exhibition of bigotry, of ignorance of Christianity, of contempt of religious liberty, and of trampling on civil freedom; and it is disgraceful on account of the high-handed means used to enforce the conversion. At Bansko, in the Razlog, the same authorities tried to reconvert the strong Protestant community there; but our appeal to the central government promptly put a stop to that. Alas that there was no one to lift a hand in protection of the poor Pomaks. But if the thing is persisted in, a storm will be raised about the Holy Synod's head that will give it pause.

Martial law has not yet been raised; but, so far as one can judge, the country is so quiet that that step need not long be delayed. The schools have opened all over the land;

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THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. OCTOBER 15, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

We print today part of a report on women's work in the Samokov region. There was unfortunately not room for the whole report, which tells of like philanthropic activity on the part of Bulgarian women as well. The silver lining to the war clouds of the past year has been the Christlike activities of those who spared neither time nor strength to relieve the suffering caused by this cruel war. It is a small thing indeed for their fellow-creatures to rise up and call these women blessed. Common humanity dictates that. But their reward will be the "Inasmuch" from the lips of the Master Whom they have been serving.

The American Consulate is to be congratulated on its entering new and better quarters in a more convenient locality. Business interests, especially those connected with shipping, exports and imports, and the custom house, centre in Galata rather than in Pera, and the British Consulate found this out long ago. The American Consulate has now moved to a building on the same street, and will soon be comfortably established. And although the building does not belong to the Consulate, this occupies the best flat therein, and all the doors, woodwork and most of the furnishings come from America. The long room of the clerks and the offices of the Consul-General and Vice-Consul-General are very convenient. The Court Room, with its annex, is a most useful addition, and when not needed for judicial proceedings can be, and we understand will be, used as a meeting-place for the growing American colony at the Capital. It may surprise some of our readers, by the way, to learn that there are considerably over 300 American citizens domiciled in Constantinople. Gatherings of a purely American nature, like the annual meeting of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, notice of which will be found in another column, may hereafter be held in this new and commodious room. Altogether the new quarters of the Consulate will repay a visit by any and every American in the city, even aside from the pleasure of a chat with our genial Consul General and his associates.

If the writer were only among the "more discriminating editors" of whom our Bulgaria correspondent speaks so approvingly, he would probably know what to say and what to leave unsaid regarding the present situation in Thrace. There seems to be little room for doubt that the key to the situation on the Ottoman side is at present in the hands of the military party in Unionist circles. Only the serious illness of Major Enver Bey blocks proceedings for the moment. Apparently this military party does not intend to carry out in faith that provision of the Constantinople Treaty with Bulgaria relating to demobilization. Troops are being moved away from Adrianople, but very few are going back as yet to their homes. Whether they are to be kept at Gallipoli, or whether in small bands they will be allowed to wander over toward Gümüldjina, or whether, as a British paper suggests, they will attempt a landing on an Aegean island, is not yet evident. But in any case, we are sorry the men are not being sent home. We are sorry because a treaty once signed and ratified ought to be most scrupulously carried out. We are sorry because the continued presence of a large army on the frontiers is a constant menace to peace. We are sorry because the fall plowing and the winter preparations all through the provinces call loudly for the men who have now been kept under arms so long. Home life, community life, normal life of all kinds, is disjointed till these fathers, husbands and brothers get back to their hearth-fires. And we can conceive of no benefit to the Ottoman Empire from the present apparent policy of these military leaders. The country cries loudly for peace and for normal conditions. Negotiations are proceeding quietly with Greece looking toward diplomatic settlement of the pending questions; and the future of the islands will not be raised as between these two countries. With Bulgaria, Turkey is at peace. All things call for immediate demobilization. Winter is approaching. Most of the three or four hundred thousand soldiers now in Thrace should be sent home now. Let the present Government thus show to the people a reason why, in the elections it should receive the expression of the people's confidence.

NOTICE.

In compliance with the Charter, By-Laws and Regulations for State Boards and Chapters of the AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, the Annual Meeting for 1913 of the CONSTANTINOPLE CHAPTER is hereby summoned to be held in the Court-room of the American Consulate General in Constantinople (Galata) on Tuesday, October 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m. At this meeting, officers for the ensuing year will be elected, reports of work of the preceding year submitted by the proper officers and committees, and such other business transacted as may properly fall within the province of the Chapter. A full attendance of members is earnestly desired.

G. BIE RAVNDAL
Secretary.

(Continued from page 4.)

and business is beginning to be active again. The train and postal service is once more back almost to what it used to be. Communication with Europe through Servia is restored; and all hope that Constantinople also may soon be linked on. The chief complaint is of the high price of provisions. The government has promised to look into the matter; but till the question of Bulgaria's boundaries is finally settled, thus settling the fate of the half-million refugees from Macedonia and Thrace that are in the country, the feeding of whom and of the Turkish prisoners is largely responsible for the rise in the price of food-stuffs, it is not likely that anything can be done. The harvest, in spite of Roumanians, refugees, and rain, has been exceptionally good; so that it only needs the reaching of a settlement and the restoration of confidence to ensure, with God's blessing, a fairly good winter for the people.

Samokov, Bulgaria. Sept. 23, 1913.

R. T.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

Wednesday, October 8th, Constantinople College gave a reception for the new members of the Faculty, and in spite of the impossible state of the roads, the community responded most cordially, and the presence of about one hundred and fifty people and a gloriously beautiful summer day, made the new comers feel happily welcomed, and the guests forget how they had toiled and bumped on the roads to get here. The coming of the long looked for tramway line to Scutari produces great discomfort now, though it will, when completed, bring much greater convenience and comfort. We mourn that it should be coming just as we are leaving.

Last week Saturday the College Christian Association gave an evening reception to the new students. The Social Committee of the Association who had the arrangement of the matter, were most efficient, and the evening was filled with music and mirth. A short speech from the new President of the Association, Miss Gurova, welcomed the new students, and explained to them the object and organization of the Association.

We also had the pleasure last week of a visit from Mr. Natchevitch, member of the delegation which has just concluded the peace between Turkey and Bulgaria. His broad and hopeful views concerning the future of both countries and the relations between them, as well as his expression of what he had observed of the devotion to the College of its Bulgarian Alumnae, made his visit particularly delightful.

The College Students, on hearing an account of the misery and loss caused by the floods on the upper Bosphorus, have responded most generously, gathering 285 piastres and a large quantity of clothing. These are being distributed at Messarbournou to the sufferers by one of our graduates, Miss Simmons, who has already been working for them.

I. F. D.

AMERICAN BOARD MEETING AT KANSAS CITY

This year the American Board is to hold its annual meeting in connection with that of the National Congregational Council and all the other Congregational Societies, at Kansas City, Mo. The sessions begin one week from today, Wednesday, October 22nd, but the A. B. C. F. M. meeting is from Monday morning, Oct. 27th, to Tuesday evening, Oct. 28th. Each morning throughout the week there will be an opening prayer and devotional service led by Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Massachusetts. Monday morning Treasurer Wiggins will make his report, — which, we grieve to say, will indicate a deficit of \$11,233 89, — Secretary Patton will report for the Prudential Committee and the Home Department, and Secretary Barton will give a Survey of the Non-Christian World. Secretary Bell will introduce the missionaries present, among whom are expected Rev. C. T. Erickson of Elbasan, Rev. John K. Browne of Harpout and President C. C. Tracy, D. D., of Anatolia College, Marsovan. Japan holds the stage Monday noon; Ceylon, Africa, the Philippines and Mexico are presented in the afternoon; and Albania in the evening, when Hon. Charles R. Crane and Dr. J. L. Barton speak in addition to Mr. Erickson. Tuesday morning is the time for Turkey, China and Micronesia; in the afternoon the business session is held, and in the evening are addresses by Dr. S. L. Gulick of Japan, Mr. Fred B. Smith of New York, and President Eaton of Beloit.

The Sermon by Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., of New York, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be on Sunday morning, Oct. 26th. During the week addresses are scheduled by Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, retiring Moderator of the National Council; Rev. Lewis T. Reed of Brooklyn, formerly tutor at Robert College; Prof. W. L. Rauschenbusch of Rochester, N. Y., President Cyrus Northrop of Minnesota; Rev. Newman Smythe, D. D., of Connecticut; Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale Divinity School; President Marion L. Burton of Smith College; Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago; Prof. E. A. Steiner of Iowa; President O. S. Davis of Chicago Seminary; President C. C. Creegan of Fargo College; Hon. S. E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of New York, etc.

BOOK REVIEW.

What Next in Turkey? By David Brewer Eddy. Published by the American Board, Boston, Mass. August, 1913.

This little book of 190 pages is written, as the preface states, to make our work in Turkey *interesting* to the people in our churches. Its racy, sketchy style is suited to that end. It is being used in a large number of mission study classes and reading circles, and will doubtless meet the need. Although the author has never been in Turkey, his wide reading and extensive personal acquaintance have stood him in good stead in the preparation of the book. It deals with the history of the Ottoman Empire, the character of Islam, the

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 races of the Balkan Peninsula and the recent upheaval there, the "churches of the buried talent," the history of American Board operations in the Empire; also of the present efforts of its missionaries, their everyday life and surroundings, their hopes and aspirations, their limitations due to lack of sufficient means. It describes each of the four so-called Turkey Missions, of which the European Turkey Mission has now lost all semblance of fitness to its name. The pictures of medical and industrial work, of the schools and the churches and the press, are all vivid and in the main true to life.

In the Appendix are found hints to leaders of study classes and of Sunday schools as to the use of the book, which, if followed, should result in much enlightenment among the Congregational churches of America during the next few weeks.

To our minds this book is worthy of a second edition, for we learn that the first is already exhausted. A brief index would add to its value; and there are a few errors that might be eliminated,—as, for example, on page 25, Othman I. is made to found his dynasty by the Mediterranean's shores, whereas it would be far truer to say by the Black Sea shores. On page 86, Robert College is founded by the American Board, while in fact Cyrus Hamlin was constrained to resign in order that he might found a college, of which the American Board did not then approve. On page 114, the Euphrates is forded, between Malatia and Harpout; but this process being impossible because of the depth of that noble river, the crossing is really by ferry-boat. There are some minor slips, as for instance where on page 56 the word Gregorian is evidently a mistake for Greek. And on page 121 the Mardin High School and the Syrian College in Beirût are said to be the only two institutions in Turkey that are training teachers for Arabic-speaking populations, and Bishop Gobat's School in Jerusalem is ignored, as also the Gerard Institute at Sidon, the Schweir Boys' School, etc. But all these do not essentially injure the value of this interesting volume, whose two maps and dozen illustrations really illustrate.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Emile Sauer, American Consul at Baghdad for the past two years, is here on his way to America on furlough.

The total receipts of the Imperial Treasury for the month of May, 1913, as just published, show a decrease of 97,535,858 piastres as compared with May, 1912, being 184,661,918 piastres to 282,197,776 for last year.

Work has begun for the widening of the street at the Galata end of the Bridge. This will involve the tearing down of the Bourse, long known as "the Khan."

General H. H. Wilson, of the British General Staff, is visiting here and will go today to Lüle Bourgas and later to Adrianople to visit these now famous points.

—
 Enver Bey, the well-known military officer, is suffering with appendicitis, but a successful operation was performed on Monday.

—
 The *Levant Herald* has been authorized by the Government to resume publication and will appear toward the end of this week.

—
 Sir Louis Mallet, the new British Ambassador to Constantinople is on his way hither, having left London Oct. 12th for his new post.

THE PROVINCES.

The demobilization of troops in the Adrianople district has already begun. Many of the soldiers are being sent to Gallipoli.

—
 Mr. Louis Leresche, for three years instructor in French at Robert College, passed through this city last week on his way from Switzerland to Marsovan, where he will have charge of the French department at Anatolia College.

—
 The committee in charge of the Lady Lowther Fund has taken steps to distribute several thousand liras' worth of grain for seed to the needy refugees returning to the region of Lüle Bourgas, Choriou and Cherkezkeuy.

NOTES.

Rev. George C. Reynolds, M. D., who has been chosen as President of the college at Van, arrived here on Wednesday last via Batoum on his way to America to collect funds for the new enterprise.

—
 Miss Ellen W. Catlin, of Harpout, left there Sept. 29th, going to America for her health.

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Miss Jacobsen and Miss Petersen passed through the capital last week, leaving Saturday for Samsoun on their return from Denmark to the Hospital at Mezireh (Harpout).

A daughter, Phyllis Margaret, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Weiffenbach of Robert College on Monday, Oct. 13th

Miss H. E. Hale, formerly at Adabazar, arrived from America Sunday, and left yesterday for Chalgara, near Eski Shehir.

We greatly regret to announce the resignation of Mr. Charles W. Fowle from the position of Turkish Secretary at the American Embassy. Mr. Fowle leaves today for America. Born in this country, Mr. Fowle's idiomatic and facile use of Turkish, his deep knowledge of things Ottoman, his natural interest in all American interests in this land, fitted him to an unusual degree for valuable service in his post in the Embassy. His connection, through parents, grandparents, brother and sister, with the missionary work in Turkey is vital and sympathetic. Since the resignation is for family reasons, no one can raise a voice of protest, but *The Orient* deplors the necessity of it.

OTHER LANDS.

Fethi Bey, who was active in the Tripoli campaign against the Italians last year, and was Secretary of the Union and Progress Committee, has been appointed Ottoman Minister at Sofia.

The steamer "Vultorno," with about 650 souls on board, took fire last Friday in mid-Atlantic while on her way from Rotterdam to New York. Eleven steamers answered her wireless call, and in spite of a heavy sea, 523 persons are reported as saved.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife are to be married today in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, London.

Yuan Shih-Kai has been elected by a regularly chosen assembly as President of the Chinese Republic, and following this the Republic has been formally recognized by all the great powers.

NOTICE.

Mr. A. T. Daghlian, Professor of Music in Anatolia College, Marsovan, will spend the coming year in Germany. He is an expert in piano matters; and will gladly secure for schools or for homes in Turkey pianos directly from reliable factories in Germany at very moderate prices. Correspondence may be addressed to him at

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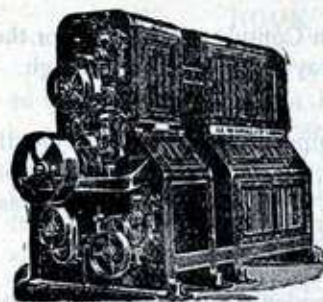
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CUNARD LINE.

Cunard sailing from Naples are as follows:—

IVERNIA	(24,789 tons displacement)	Oct. 2nd. 1913
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 9th. "
SAXONIA	(25,100 " " ")	" 16th. "
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	" 30th. "
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " ")	Nov. 9th. "
IVERNIA	(24,879 " " ")	" 20th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 30th. "

Cunard sailings from Patras:—

ULTONIA	(18,036 tons displacement)	Oct. 7th. 1913
PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	" 28th. "
CARPATHIA	(23,243 " " ")	Nov. 7th. "
ULTONIA	(18,036 " " ")	" 28th. "

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