

The Orient.

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THE BALKAN WAR.

The whirlwind speed of this campaign of the four kings against one has astounded the world. Not even the keenest military critics expected so sudden and complete a collapse of the Ottoman defence all along the line. The army under Zeki Pasha opposing the Servians has been driven back in much confusion, part of it retiring on Monastir and part toward Salonica. Pristrend, Keuprülü and Ishtib have fallen into Servian hands, and the Montenegrins have captured Ipek. Mount Tarabosh, to the west of Shkodra, has offered a stubborn resistance to Montenegro, and the city of Shkodra, though bombarded, still holds out.

Apparently the statement made last week that Yanina had fallen was a mistake. The Greeks have captured Grevena, farther to the northeast, but their main army under the Crown Prince has been operating toward Salonica. After capturing Karaferia, on the Salonica-Monastir railroad, they have moved eastward and are reported very near Salonica. A report of the fall of that city was current here yesterday, but lacks confirmation. By a torpedo-attack the Greeks blew up the Turkish gunboat *Fethi-Bulend* in the harbor of Salonica. This craft of 2,800 tons was built in 1870.

The Bulgarians, aided by revolutionary bands, have captured the town of Drama and cut the Salonica-Dede Aghadj railroad. They have also occupied the Razlog district, and a large part of central Macedonia. The city of Adrianople still holds out, and the besieged garrison, said to number 50,000 men, has made some brave sorties. Quite a considerable Ottoman force appears to hold Ouzoun Keuprü and Demotika, south of Adrianople; but this has been isolated from the main army and is apparently unable to assume the offensive.

But the main scene of operations has been between Vizé and Lüle Bourgas, and from that line back to Chatalja. The left wing of Nazim Pasha's army extended toward Baba Eski, and ran along the Ergene river. After three days' desperate fighting this left wing was forced back and driven to Chorlou, which had been the army headquarters. At the same time the right wing, near Vizé, reinforced by a large detachment sent by sea to Midia, drove back the Bulgarian outposts in the direction of Bunar Hissar; but here, too, after a series of hot battles, the Ottoman forces were obliged to retire. An official bulletin issued Monday morning announced that the entire army had taken up its position at Chatalja. This line, stretching right across the peninsula from the Black Sea near Derkos Lake to the Marmora west of Beuyük Chekmedje, is strongly defended by earthworks and guns; and it is

believed that here, some thirty miles west of Constantinople, a successful stand can be made against the Bulgarian forces. The line of communications of the latter is now so long that a considerable force must be employed in guarding it. And on the other hand, the approach of the Ottoman forces to the capital concentrates the army and renders its commissary problem easier.

The retreat of the army to Chatalja caused much uneasiness in this city yesterday and the day before; and all sorts of rumors were afloat as to the grave dangers in case demoralized soldiers should come into the city itself. The municipal government, however, has redoubled its vigilance and perfect order has been maintained. Naturally the feelings of the populace are strung to a high pitch, but up to the present there is no cause for alarm as to the maintenance of public order.

On Monday the Minister for Foreign Affairs presented to the ambassadors of the European Powers the request of the Ottoman government for their mediation. The *Ikdam* and other dailies acknowledged this step yesterday morning, adding that the answer of the Powers was not yet known.

The British, French, German and Italian Governments are sending to Constantinople a cruiser each, to assist in ensuring the tranquillity of the city. The British second-class cruiser "Yarmouth," the first to arrive, steamed in yesterday afternoon.

H. R. H. Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, the Heir apparent, accompanied by Prince Ziaeddin Effendi, Marshal Fouad Pasha, and other notables, left Monday evening by special train for the army headquarters at Chatalja. This visit is expected to instil new patriotism in the troops. In case the request for mediation is successful in bringing about an armistice, the presence of the Heir to the throne may still be beneficial in improving the morale of the army.

The Ottoman fleet has been bombarding the port of Bourgas and has maintained the blockade of that point and of Varna. The Greek fleet, besides disposing of the aged gunboat at Salonica, has seized and occupied the islands of Imbros and Thasos, in the north Aegean respectively northeast and northwest of Lemnos which was occupied earlier. In the case of Thasos, Egyptian rights may have been disregarded, for in 1841 the island was presented to Mehmed Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, by the Sultan, and it has since been administered by a Mudir sent from Egypt. Apparently we shall not see any test of strength between the two fleets, for the Ottoman fleet confines its attentions to the Bulgarians.

The general outlook was never darker, from the Ottoman

point of view. Great depression prevails in all circles at the failure of the quadrilateral campaign. The Creuzot guns of the Allies have proved superior to the Krupp guns of Turkey; the marksmanship of the invaders has likewise proved superior to that of the Turks, while the Ottoman forces have apparently been outgeneraled all along the line. We are in the dark as to the management of food-supplies by the Balkan Allies, but the Ottoman commissariat has been far from ideal, and the soldiers have not been kept up to the highest point of efficiency. Add to this the fatal error of mingling untrained troops with the regulars on the firing-line, and we need say no more as to causes for the defeats. It remains to be seen what the next step may be. The stream of wounded continues to flow into the city, and all hospitals are overflowing, and many schools have been closed that their buildings may be used as hospitals.

THE NEW CABINET.

In our last issue we recorded the resignation of Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha and the summons of Kiamil Pasha to be his successor as Grand Vizier. During the day, last Wednesday, Kiamil Pasha succeeded in forming his Cabinet, which seems to be wholly composed of Ententists, and appears a strong combination. It is made up of the following:

Grand Vizier:	Kiamil Pasha
Sheikh-ul-Islam:	Djemaleddin Effendi
Justice:	Arif Hikmet Pasha
Foreign Affairs:	Gabriel Eff. Noradoungian
War:	Nazim Pasha
Marine:	Salih Bey
Interior:	Reshid Bey
Public Works:	Zia Bey
Public Instruction:	Damad Sherif Pasha
Finance:	Abdurrahman Bey
Commerce and Agriculture:	Reshid Pasha
Evkaf:	Zia Pasha
Posts and Telegraphs:	Moussouros Bey
President of Council of State:	Arif Hikmet Pasha (<i>pro tem.</i>)

Of these, the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Finance and Commerce retain their offices from the previous Cabinet. Arif Hikmet Pasha is a son-in-law of the Sultan, and has been a member of the Council of State. Salih Bey was formerly Minister of Public Works, and Zia Pasha was formerly Minister of Interior. Reshid Bey, who is an able writer, was editor of the *Shehrah* until the fall of the Said Pasha Cabinet, since when he has been Vali of Smyrna, or the Aidin Vilayet. Zia Bey has long been connected with the Grand Vizierate, where he was *müsteshar*, or Under-Secretary. Damad Sherif Pasha is a Senator. Moussouros Bey, son of the former Ambassador to England, has himself occupied several diplomatic and consular posts, and has been a member of the Council of State. The Moukhtar Pasha Cabinet existed for a little over three months. It was supposed to be more or less temporary when appointed; and Kiamil Pasha has really been for some time regarded as the head of the Government. The country has confidence in him, and so have the European Governments, especially England. He may be old in years, but he is still vigorous and eminently fitted for the leadership at this crisis.

THE HENRY MARTYN CENTENARY.

Pastors and delegates of the Evangelical Union of three interior stations, with Dr. Tracy representing Marsovan, and Mr. Irwin representing Talas, were already assembled in Tokat when we arrived, so that October sixteenth found all ready to enter heartily into the Memorial service, which was much nearer ideal than I had dared to hope. All arrangements had been made by the Committee of the "Union". Mr. Irwin and Mrs. Clark together with their assistants decorated the chapel in a beautiful manner, and the audience filled the building completely. The pastors entered into the spirit of the occasion with genuine enthusiasm, giving aid in every way possible. Rev. Avedis Kevorkian's biographical address, though limited by his own rule to fifteen minutes, took half an hour; but the work was so ably done that no one complained. Our Sivas pastor, Rev. Mihran Kazanjian, within the prescribed fifteen minutes, gave a vivid picture of the character and heroism of this "Man of God".

The local community of Gregorians was well represented by Shavarsh Vartabed, accompanied by the Vartabed of the Monastery, and a goodly number of priests. Shavarsh Vartabed's admirable address was based on the facts that in returning from Persia, Henry Martyn visited Etchmiadzin giving there his Gospel testimony, and afterwards dying in Tokat, was buried by the Armenian Church in their cemetery. The three addresses to which reference has been made, together with earnest prayers interspersed by the pastors, having been delivered in the chapel, a procession was then formed for a brief march to the "Exile Grave". This was led by the esteemed Vartabed, whose address had terminated the speaking in the chapel. A sufficient space had been cleared of trees for the photograph, and a platform erected near the monument for the speakers. Rev. Kevork Demirjian's address was followed by prayer, after which as the setting sun was throwing his golden beams of light across terrace, assembled company, and a section of the city intercepted by the distant mountains that caught and held the illuminating rays, Dr. Tracy gave the final address with great solemnity and power. It was the Message of Henry Martyn to the Young Men of the East. An interesting episode was a spontaneous response in the form of contributions in small sums placed on the monument in token of a purpose of the Tokat people to establish on those grounds a Henry Martyn School. The seven Turkish pounds there placed were increased the following day to twenty-two. If the school evolves (as some of us believe it will) it was Dr. Tracy's opinion that within twenty-five years it will change the spirit of Tokat. Certainly the young men and women of all our institutions of this vicinity need to be enthused to choose, as Henry Martyn did, the Master's service, and following in the footsteps of our Lord as did this faithful servant of the Lord, win an eternal crown of glory.

Sivas, Oct. 26, 1912.

H. T. PERRY.

ADDRESS AT THE GRAVE OF HENRY MARTYN

On the Centennial Occasion, Oct. 16, 1912.

By President CHARLES C. TRACY, D.D., of Anatolia College.

YOUNG MEN OF THE EAST:

To you these words are addressed. We stand at the grave of the Christian hero, Henry Martyn, who died here at Tokat a hundred years ago to-day. At this quiet spot a sweet solemnity comes over us as we remember that radiant young life. He was a person endowed with remarkable gifts, and one who might have become illustrious in letters, in science, or in statesmanship. He might have had a brilliant career in his own country, among his own kindred — might have avoided the fiery trials and early death that met him as a pioneer in his venturesome undertaking. But, a vision of One fairer than the children of men had captivated his soul, and, forsaking all else, he chose Christ as his Master. Into dark lands he went forth, following that vision. With his Master's spirit of pity he looked upon the millions of the benighted. With God he interceded for them; with men he pleaded, and strove to bring them to God. Inspired with ardor such as an angel from Heaven might feel, he sought to bring back to the forgetful Orient the knowledge of that Prince and Saviour whose star had once risen in the East, but which had, long since, become obscured under the clouds of ignorance, error and superstition.

This young man was the true herald of the King of kings and Lord of lords. In the moral gloom of Asia he was a shining light, and the beacon which he kindled is burning brightly still. Henry Martyn was known as a man of God. There were Moslems even, who looked upon him as one belonging to an order of beings higher than the human, so pure was his life, so lovely his character. Faithful and true to Him in whose cause and kingdom he was a pioneer, he pressed on through untold obstacles, warred with powers of evil, seen and unseen, struggled with physical weakness and pain; in addition to the stress of all this conflict, endured for Christ's sake, the keenest anguish young manhood can feel — separation, not by death, but in life from the object of his ardent affection. Himself crucified with Christ, he held up the Cross of Christ, the Light of the world, by his indefatigable labors as translator opened the Word of Life to millions, by his personal labors led many souls out of darkness into light, finished the work that was given him to do, and died a young man, lacking one year to complete the earthly age of his Master who died on Calvary.

Shall we say that this young man died? No. Henry Martyn never dies; like his Master, he lives again, a larger life. All Christendom knows his name, and feels his influence. He is among the heroes — one of those that shine like stars in the firmament forever and ever.

We are not here to canonize a saint, or exalt a hero to the stars. We cannot glorify this brave spirit; all our panegyrics are vain. God has glorified him above our praises. Rather, we have sought this place that we may here realize

our own humiliation in comparison — that we may here attain that poverty of spirit that most befits us. Here we would kindle anew our poor, flickering lights. May Christ help us to be more worthy disciples. God save the Christianity of our age from the blight of selfishness — from the spirit that forgets the woe and sin of the world — that would fain be entrenched in security and surrounded with comforts — which demands luxuries as rights, and repines at their absence. All these things this young man forsook for a higher love.

The dust of the hero-Christian reposes here. His spirit went up from the beautiful valley of the Iris to a fairer country, a hundred years ago, yet we feel his presence as we stand at this grave. Being dead, he yet speaketh. What is he saying? Listen to the message:—

"Young men of Asia! How solemn is the responsibility laid upon you! Among you the Saviour of men was born. For you the Lord of life lived and died. From among you He ascended into His glory; you He charged with the sacred interests of His Kingdom of love upon earth. Will you, to whom prophets and angels have spoken, you, among whom Emmanuel has dwelt, before whom apostles have testified, in whose presence martyrs have witnessed — will *you* turn again to find your portion in the weak and beggarly elements of the world? Will you follow gods of gain and lust, whose service has been the doom of so many tribes, so many millions of your predecessors?"

"Young men of Asia! Awake from that deadly sleep! Awake to the life of the risen Christ! Join His white-robed army. Enter His service with gladness. Linger not to ask what shall be your earthly gain or loss. Dare you seek the languid indulgences of the East, or go to be dazzled with the Mammon of the West? Know you not that you must stand in the judgment light of Him who is the Light of the World? Will you walk in the light of salvation, or will you stand revealed in that radiance, in all the blackness of guilt and ingratitude?"

"Here, in Christ's presence, I regret not that, on earth, I left all to follow Him. Young men of Asia! Choose the Master that I chose and walk with Him wherever He may lead. All your loss shall be gain, your reward a hundred fold, and the end life everlasting!"

Let us all hear this message. Ours is a heavenly calling — not to frenzy or blind zeal, but to the sincere and self-denying service of love. Such service alone is reasonable for us as Christians.

Oh, if this pure devotion has never yet burned and glowed in our hearts, let it be kindled there to-day, at the grave of Henry Martyn!

JOURNALISM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

In these days of martial law and press censorship, the facts of today become the fables of tomorrow, and one cannot be absolutely accurate as to figures. Still, the amount of newspaper enterprise in Constantinople will come as a surprise to many. There can be no questioning the fact that the populace in the capital reads far more papers today than it did

five years ago. The number of dailies is on the increase, and while many are as ephemeral as Jonah's gourd, a paper that gains a steady circulation of 5,000 may be said to have financed itself. There are probably ten or a dozen dailies in the city with a circulation of from 10,000 to 20,000 each.

As for figures, there are in these days about twelve dailies in the Turkish language; besides one, the *Asia*, in what is vulgarly known as Karamanludja, or Turkish printed in Greek characters, for the Greeks of the Karamanian region who use Turkish; and one, the *Djerid-i-Sharkié*, printed in Turkish with the Armenian characters, for Turkish speaking Armenians. The *Azadamart* an Armenian daily, has a column or two in Arabo-Turkish also. The chief of these Turkish dailies are the *Ikdam*, *Sabah*, *Tanzimat*, *Yeni Gazetta*, *Alemdar* and the much-suppressed, many-named *Tanin*. For the benefit of many of our readers it may be added that Turkish has no alphabet of its own, but makes use of the Arabic alphabet with the addition of a few extra forms. There are in Greek some seven dailies, chief of which are the *Tachydromos*, *Proodos*, *Ameroliptos* and *Neologhos*. Of Armenian daily papers there are about the same number, those with the widest circulation being the *Puzantion*, *Azadamart* and *Arevelk*. Besides these there are six dailies in foreign languages. The *Levant Herald* has two columns in English and the rest in French. The *Osmänischer Lloyd* is half German and half French. The others are all in French, namely, *La Liberté*, *Jeune Turc*, *Stamboul* and *Moniteur Oriental*. Three of these are morning papers and the other three appear about noon.

With very few exceptions, these dailies consist of four pages, one of which is filled with advertisements. The Greek *Proodos* has from six to eight pages. Many of them insert occasional illustrations, but owing to the quality of the paper used, these sometimes fail to illustrate.

No one of the daily papers maintains a large force of reporters. Most of them have correspondents at various points in the Empire and publish letters occasionally from them. Some have their own arrangements for telegrams from abroad but in the main the telegrams published are obtained through the various agencies, such as the Fournier, National, Constantinople, and the official but not always reliable Ottoman Agency.

The dailies all sell for ten paras each, in the city and its suburbs. This would amount to about 78 piastres silver per year, or, for those having Sunday editions, 91 piastres. Strange to say, however, the annual subscription for those in the city varies from 80 piastres to 150 and even 200 piastres. This is supposed to provide for the expenses of delivery. Postage to any Ottoman post office is 2 paras per copy, or, say, fifteen to eighteen piastres a year. Yet the French papers add on from 35 to 50 piastres for subscriptions in the provinces, while *The Orient*, following the lead of many Armenian and Greek and Turkish papers, makes no extra charge. For foreign postage, each copy costs 10 paras, which would double the retail price of the paper; and the usual foreign subscription price is from 40 to 60 francs per annum.

The era of the comic weekly began with the constitution-

al régime. There is in the Oriental a deep, rich vein of humor, the classic illustrations of which are in Aristophanes' comedies and in the tales of Nasreddin Hodja. While some of the jokes in the comic papers of today do not suit the standards of western taste, and while the art of illustration has not yet reached the grade of *Life*, or *Punch*, yet genuine ability and no little originality is exhibited in some of these weeklies. They have sprung up, in spite of many suspensions owing to too great freedom of cartooning public characters, and attain a considerable circulation. The Turkish *Kalem*, partly in French, led the way; and its Turkish confrères are *Djem*, *Eshek* (=Donkey), *Karageuz*, and *Ghuduk*. In Greek there are *Ano Kato*, *Kodon*, and *Ap' Ola*; and in Armenian *Gavrosh* and *Gougouk*.

If anyone is totally unacquainted with the extent and variety of weekly and monthly periodicals issued in Constantinople, the list would very much surprise him. There are, aside from the comic papers, at least twenty-four such in Turkish, fifteen in Armenian, and others in Greek, Hebrew-Spanish, Albanian, Bulgarian, Servian and Arabic, besides English, French and German. They represent the fields of religion, literature, science, law, medicine, commerce, politics, agriculture, and the army and navy. Some are very finely illustrated. Those devoted to religion represent all grades of thought; that especially devoted to Mohammedanism is the *Irshad-i-Islami*. The *Dajar* represents the Gregorian Armenian church; the *Artzakank Gatoghigé* the Armenian Catholic church; the *Ekklesiastike Aletheia* the Greek Orthodox church; the *Ekklesiastike Anorthosis* the reform movement in the Orthodox fold; the *Avedaper* and *Rahnüma*, the one in Armenian and the other in Armeno-Turkish, stand for the interests of the Armenian Protestant church. Each chamber of commerce has its monthly or quarterly, in its own language, that of the American Chamber of Commerce being the *Levant Trade Review*. There are several papers for children, but Mary Mapes Dodge has not yet found an Ottoman counterpart, and these are mostly poor. Quite a number of schools have their own publications; in some cases these are duplicated on some machine like the mimeograph. Socialism has its organs, in Turkish, Armenian and Hebrew-Spanish. The Spanish-speaking Jews have three weeklies in the city.

In all, there are printed in this city some fifty to sixty weekly and monthly periodicals. Some of these have a large circulation outside the capital, but most of them are more limited in their constituency. With the gradual decrease of illiteracy, there is a growing demand for such publications. The difficulty is that the larger call is for the less substantial and desirable sort of reading. When press censorship again ceases and conditions become more normal, we look for an increasing output of good, invigorating and educating periodical literature.

The Girls' Department of Euphrates College reports 349 pupils, of whom 87 are boarders. The religious affiliations are, Gregorians, 189; Protestants, 132; Catholics, 2; Syrians, 4; Moslems, 2.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. NOVEMBER 6, 1912.

EDITORIAL.

Attention should repeatedly be called to the urgent need of temperance work among all the races of this empire. There exists in the popular mind a well-founded fiction that Moslems do not drink, and never get drunk. The perusal of the Constantinople dailies for a single week will shatter such a belief; and were the police records open to public inspection, they would tell a sad tale of the spread of drunkenness even among Mohammedans. And there is the more reason for Christians to work hard against this danger, for the drink evil has come into the Moslem communities through them. A Florence (Italy) newspaper prints the following despatch from Tripoli, as quoted by the *Record of Christian Work*: — "The first indications of our control have been the numerous bars and other drinkshops which have invaded the city." What we do for the youth of Turkey, of all nationalities, must be done quickly, lest character and faith be undermined by the terrible drink habit. Already it has wormed its way even into some Evangelical communities. Here is an opportunity for united and energetic action.

The city has suddenly been called upon to care for at least 25,000 helpless people from the scenes of war. And this at a time when a similar number of bread-winners from city homes have been drafted into the army and sent to the front. The refugees from the regions of Kirk Kilisé, Adrianople, Baba Eski and Lüle Bourgas number over fifteen thousand, while the ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers have filled all the hospitals to overflowing and all the available unoccupied houses have been called into service as temporary wards. Add to this the number of soldiers called to the colors but not yet equipped or organized, who roam the streets and are consumers but not producers, and one can form some idea of the extra burden of the city at the present time. To provide for all these and maintain perfect sanitary conditions would tax the powers and resources of the ablest and richest municipal government in the world. The help and co-operation of the various Red Cross Societies is heartily acknowledged and appreciated by the city government. We devoutly hope that the

herding of hundreds of Roumelian refugees in each mosque may not lead to a fearful outbreak of any epidemic. The conditions cannot be expected to be ideal, nor even sanitary. Many hundreds of widows are among these, and many thousands of children.

Reports in hand from the Henry Martyn Centennial gathering at Tokat, in connection with the meeting of the Central Evangelical Union, indicate a worthy and inspiring observance of that anniversary. Two things are especially notable. One is the sincere fraternizing of Gregorians and Protestants on the high plane of mutual tribute to the saintly man whose death was commemorated. The Gregorian Church is the guardian of the mortal remains of this hero, and gratefully acknowledges his apostolic spirit and inspiring example. The other noteworthy event was the starting, then and there, of a fund which ought speedily to grow, for the founding of a Henry Martyn Memorial High School at Tokat. At first blush, there might appear to be no room for such an institution right between Anatolia College at Marsovan and the Normal College at Sivas. But when we realize that Sivas is two days' journey distant, and Marsovan still farther, and that Tokat is the centre of a large population, the enterprise does not appear so illogical, in view of the inadequacy of the existing institutions to meet the rapidly growing demand. Ambitious youth are turned away from these schools for lack of room. Certainly it is but fair to open another school for such. And no more fitting memorial than a school could be dedicated to the memory of this brilliant scholar, — Senior Wrangler at Cambridge and master of many tongues.

We reproduce here the testimony given by Persian Moslems to the late Sir Robert K. Porter, regarding Henry Martyn: — "He came here into the midst of us, sat down encircled by our wise men, and made such remarks upon our Koran as cannot be answered. Our king has called upon our wise men to answer them, but they cannot. The first thing the king will ask you will be respecting this subject. We wish to know more about his religion, and the book he has left among us." Sir Robert found that Henry Martyn had excited general attention among the Persians, and was everywhere called "*the man of God*."

TALAS NOTES.

The formal opening of our work this fall was marked by a gathering of all the workers, doctors, teachers, nurses, druggist and servants, who met just after school began, to hear a few remarks about the oneness of our work in general, and to spend a social hour. We found last year that such a gathering helped to give a key-note to the work of the year, and it certainly seemed to draw us all together.

A few weeks before this, we had welcomed back the Wingate family from America, and rejoiced to have an addition to our numbers, in Miss Bristol, who came with them, and who besides teaching the Wingate children, has two English classes in the Boys' School.

Our efforts to keep the Ryans with us being all in vain, we let them go with sincere regret, and started our work again with one family less than our proper number.

The schools are full to overflowing, the day scholars numbering about the same as last year, and the boarders more than ever before — 77 in the boys' school, and 71 in the girls'. This last, in spite of a raised tuition, makes us feel that our work, and our new building, are being appreciated.

We certainly appreciate the new building. The new study hall is finely lighted, and when, for a class exercise, the sophomores wrote paragraphs descriptive of this new room, several of them mentioned the delight of having trees outside on every side, instead of the houses which were all one could see from the old room. Then too, we are no longer cramped as to dormitory space, dining room, or recitation rooms; so that, although the building is far from completed, we are able to do much more efficient work than ever before.

The hospital has started out with larger numbers, too, than ever before at this time. But we received a heavy blow this past week. Both our assistant doctor and our druggist were called to the army, and rode away in their lieutenant's uniforms, leaving a sad gap behind them. An arrangement has been made with another doctor, but druggists are not so easy to find, and it yet remains to be seen what can be done. The crowds of soldiers on the roads have made travel uncertain, also, so that few patients are coming from outside. In this way does the war affect us!

The kindergarten, with its training class, in Cesarea, and a Greek kindergarten in Talas, are also at work, and will speak for themselves soon. Our primary school in Cesarea continues, and this year the committee of the Protestant church there has asked Miss Orvis to extend her supervision to their girls' school as well. This is something we have long hoped for, as the school has not fitted its pupils for our boarding school, and time has been wasted when their graduates came out here hoping to enter our high school, and had to enter the seventh grade! This year, by the way, we have numbered our grades like those of an American school, the first being the six-year-olds, just out of kindergarten, and the eighth the highest before the four high-school classes. Any statistics now include our primary school, where they formerly applied only to the high school with the three highest grammar grades.

Mr. Irwin and our pastor, Badv. Muncherian, are attending the preachers meeting and the Henry Martyn Centennial in Tokat, and expect to visit several outstations on their way home. The pulpit is supplied, meanwhile, by Badv. Yardumian, our home-missionary in the "Bozouk" — the villages to the northwest that comprise a large part of our out-stations.

On the whole, the outlook for the year is good, and we look forward with cheer to our winter's work.

Talas, Oct. 14, 1912.

A. S. D.

A movement has been started in England to raise among Cambridge men a Henry Martyn Memorial Fund for the purpose of instituting work under the C. M. S. at Shiraz.

EXCAVATIONS AT SARDIS.

(Concluded.)

"But when this building and its surrounding had been cleared, a mass of well-fitted white marble blocks was encountered directly east of it. This proved to be the foundations of the west end of a great temple, the eastern end of which was represented by the two columns standing 300 feet away. The temple had eight columns at either end and twenty on either side, with inner columns arranged in the east and west porches, a long cultus chamber with a doorway to the east, divided by two rows of six columns each, and a treasury chamber at the west with two interior columns. The two standing columns now rise almost sixty feet above the platform on which the temple stands. They are nearly seven feet in diameter.

"Inscriptions have been found during the excavation which prove that the temple was sacred to Artemis; one of them was a long and important document inscribed on the wall of the treasury chamber — a deed of sale of certain lands given by one Muesymachos to the temple late in the fourth century; another was a document of some 138 lines in Greek upon a tall marble stele, giving, in addition to various important historical data, the information that the great temple of Zeus was situated in the same enclosure as the temple of Artemis. It is clear that, by extending the excavation to the east and north, into the deeper soil, there is a practical certainty of finding the temple of Zeus.

"An early Christian church was found, with its pavement, its walls of crudely laid brick, and its apse with half dome, all quite perfectly preserved, and with its little altar entirely intact. The coins found in the church indicate that it was built not later than the reign of Theodosius, in the fourth century, and it may be much earlier. Over fifty large silver coins were found in the cultus chamber of the temple, tetradrachms of the time of Philip, Alexander and the earlier Diadochi. A hoard of 216 large bronze coins of the 6th cent. A.D. was found on one of the higher levels.

"A great quantity of objects has been found at the necropolis across the river, including the bi-lingual text. The most numerous objects are those in pottery, such as decorated ware, pots, vases and terra-cotta masks. The mirrors and the bronze vessels are probably of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. There are a few pieces in silver of great beauty in an excellent state of preservation. The gold objects include necklaces, earrings, finger rings, etc., of exquisite workmanship, which suggests the best Etruscan work. As a collection the engraved seals are perhaps the most important of the small objects. A few of these are Greek, including a large chalcedony with an intaglio representing Athena and Hermes; but the majority are of the type known as Greco-Persian, but it is quite probable that they should be called Lydian, for Sardis seems to have produced great numbers of them, many of which are not particularly Persian in subject.

"It is of course to be understood that all of these objects, large and small, are eventually to go to the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople."

AMERICAN RED CROSS AID.

The Constantinople Chapter of the American National Red Cross makes the following announcement of subscriptions received to date.

Embassy and Consulate General, Subscription list,	Ltq. 111.80
Robert College list,	> 75.00
American College for Girls list,	> 40.00
American Red Cross, (1st Contribution),	> 222.80
Beirut Chapter, American Red Cross, list,	> 44.00
S. R. Bertron, New York,	> 107.76
Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris,	> 108.85
Miss M. A. Simon, England,	> 22.00
Miss Mary Winter Davis, Paris,	> 88.00
Standard Oil Company of New York,	> 20.00
The Singer Manufacturing Company	> 10.00
American Red Cross, (2nd Contribution)	> 222.80
From a Trustee of Robert College	> 222.80
	Ltq. 1295.81

Complete outfits for 30 hospital beds have been already furnished to the hospitals by this Chapter, also 300 blankets and 1,000 singlets. 70 more outfits are being prepared.

THE PITFALLS OF PROPHECY.

Under the pseudonym of "Rahnuma" a writer to the *Near East*, after enumerating various obstacles to a war in European Turkey, — namely, a mountainous country, the great cold of winter, vast armies, vast distances, an impoverished country, no local supplies, bad roads and few railroads, — goes on to venture the following prophecy (under date of Oct. 25): —

"What do all these mean? They mean, in the first place, that operations are likely to develop slowly, — as slowly perhaps as they did in Manchuria, where conditions were in many ways the same. For supplies must all be carried and replenished from the rear. These lines of supply become of vital importance, and as they advance commanders become more and more loath to leave them, because if they leave or lose one line they may never find another. Straightforward, solid fighting rather than manœuvre will, then, be one feature of this campaign. No sudden and dramatic developments, such as might be seen were the Armies of France and Germany to go to war tomorrow, with a network of railways and almost unlimited resources all around them. It is a pity, because we all want to see what really up-to-date warfare means, and we shall not see that in this campaign."

We wonder whether "Rahnuma" is not now rubbing his eyes in the attempt to realize the speed of events during the past fortnight.

The Levant Herald announces the engagement of Miss Ruth van Millingen, niece of Prof. van Millingen of Robert College, to Mr. Ryan, second dragoman at the British Embassy in Pera.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Shemseddin Pasha, Naïb-es-Sultan for Tripoli, and Nabi Bey, Ottoman Ambassador to Rome, left on Saturday for Rome. After being presented to the Italian authorities there, the Sultan's representative will go thence to Tripoli.

In consequence of the military campaign, the parliamentary elections have been indefinitely postponed and the electoral commissions have been dissolved.

THE PROVINCES.

Central Turkey College celebrated Oct. 11th as Founder's Day. This was the anniversary of the reception of the first freshman class, in 1876. Prof. H. A. Bezjian and Dr. Shepard made addresses, and the chorus and orchestra furnished the music.

The Pontus gives the present attendance at Anatolia College, Marsovan, as 197 Greeks, 148 Armenians, 15 Turks, 8 Russians, 2 Poles, 1 Hungarian and 1 Jew; total, 372.

Thirty applications for admission to the Girls' Seminary at Aintab as boarding students have been refused for lack of room.

The railroad disaster at Ephesus, recorded in our last issue, was far worse than at first was reported. It is now said that the dead number 300.

La Liberté announces that while the Anatolian railroad line has been reserved for military uses, 230 carloads of wheat have accumulated at Angora, 120 carloads at Afion Kara His-sar, and others at Konia and Eski Shehir. As this line has now been restored to general traffic, this wheat will be brought to the Capital.

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NOTES.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stanley White are in Syria and will make a tour of inspection of the Syrian Mission. Dr. White is one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They are on their way to India and China. The Beirut congregation was edified by the sermon Dr. White delivered on the morning of his landing.

A son, Philip Hebard, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Edwin St. J. Ward of Beirut on Oct. 13th. Four days later Mrs. Ward's mother and sister, Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, arrived from America and will spend the winter with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Jacob of the Y. M. C. A. returned to Constantinople last week from their sojourn in Switzerland.

Miss Johanna L. Graf, of Mardin, sailed from New York on Oct. 19th, going via Genoa to Germany where she will spend some time in the study of kindergarten work and methods.

OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Stephen Dragoumis has been proclaimed by the King of Greece as Governor-General of Crete.

Nine Turkish officers, returning from Tripoli, were taken off the Khedivial steamer "Ismailia" by the Greek authorities at the Piraeus last week and are held as prisoners of war. Vessels of this line will not hereafter called at that port during the war.

A new Greek daily has begun publication in London, under the name of *Echo Tou Londonou*.

Vice-President James S. Sherman died at his home in Utica, N. Y., last Thursday. He was a graduate and a trustee of Hamilton College, which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was 57 years old.

The mails between Teheran and Ispahan, Persia's two capitals, says *The Near East*, are now carried on donkeys, which take 17 days to accomplish 160 miles.

France and Spain have come to a complete understanding on the Moroccan question and a treaty has been agreed to.

Following the example of the Tsarevitch, the German Crown Prince took a fall last week Tuesday, being thrown from his horse while hunting and sustaining injuries to his face, which are fortunately not serious.



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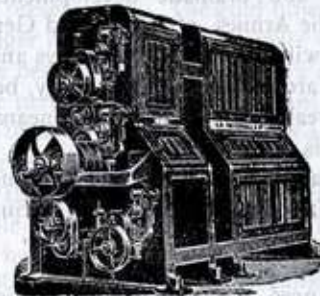
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FRANCONIA (18,000 >)	> 25th. >
ULTONIA (10,000 >)	January 10th. 1913
LACONIA (18,000 >)	> 27th. >
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