

The Orient.

Vol. IV., No. 49

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, December 3, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

WM. EDGAR GEIL AT ROBERT COLLEGE.

The Robert College community has had a treat they will not soon forget. As the celebrated traveler and explorer was passing through the city, it was their good fortune to secure two addresses from Dr. Geil, and students and friends were charmed as well as instructed. His fund of humor and of anecdote is inexhaustible; and the pictures he painted by his well-chosen vocabulary were so vivid that scenes stood out as clearly as they could have done from a stereopticon. Last Wednesday Dr. Geil lectured on the Pigmies of Central Africa, a remarkable race that live in the Forest of Eternal Twilight, between Uganda on the east and the Congo and Aruwimi Rivers on the west. The inaccessibility of this tribe, as well as their remarkable attainments in civilization, make them one of the most interesting of races. The lecturer spoke of their skill with the poisoned arrow, of their pure home life, of their sense of humor and pathos. Side by side with these pigmies in this dark forest lives a race of giants, who are vegetarians while the pigmies live almost solely on monkey-flesh. In the course of his lecture, Dr. Geil paid the highest compliment to the civilizing and peaceful effect of missionary work in Africa as he had seen it. His description of Uganda, where but a few years ago Bishop Huntington was murdered, and now 200,000 persons are in Christian schools, will not soon be forgotten.

Sunday evening Dr. Geil addressed the students on Polynesia, describing in vivid phrases the wonderful transformation of the Hawaiian, Friendly, Fiji, Samoan and other islands. Where, on Oahu, Hawaii, in 1779, Captain Cook was killed, and his heart eaten by three Hawaiian girls, today there stand the great Kamehameha schools. The same Capt. Cook was invited to a great feast on the islands he named the Friendly Group, but a favorable breeze springing up, sailed away, little thinking that at that feast he himself was to have been the main dish. But those islands are today Christianized. And in the Fiji Islands, that were wholly cannibal sixty years ago, the last cannibal king Thakombau died with these words on his lips:—"Lord Jesus, catch my spirit." Today 39% of the population are active members of the church.

Dr. Geil has been before the public for a dozen years or more. He has visited nearly all of the primitive races of the world, and all the 19 capitals of China; has traveled more than 120,000 miles, and lectured in Australia, Japan, China, India, and the Pacific Islands, besides Great Britain and America. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Royal Astro-

nomical Society, and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and the British Society of Authors. He is D.Litt. and LL.D., a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Lafayette. Among his published works are: *The Isle called Patmos*; *A Yankee on the Yangtze*; *The Man of Galilee*; *A Yankee in Pigmyland*; *Cannibals Before and After*; *The Great Wall of China*; *Eighteen Capitals of China*.

Dr. and Mrs. Geil, who were guests while here of Prof. and Mrs. E. J. Fisher, left on Monday by Orient Express for Vienna.

EDINBURGH CONTINUATION COMMITTEE.

As announced, the annual meeting of this body took place at Hotel Castle Oud-Wassenaer, near The Hague, Holland, Nov. 14 to 19. This was its third annual meeting, the others having been held in England and the United States respectively. Diverse in nationality and tongue, but one in aim, the members also revealed credal differences that a few years ago would have prevented cooperative consultation. To watch these members gathered around one table discussing with singleness of aim the high statesmanship of world-wide Christianity afforded an encouraging evidence of the new spirit that has followed from Edinburgh 1910. At the Dutch hotel, amidst the calm of the winter season, men and women of acute minds, of personal power in their respective communions, and of great ability, while standing for those distinctions dictated by conscience, admitted the compelling claims of the missionary problem for more generous and cooperative treatment than it has yet received by the universal church.

The names of the American delegates were given in the main in our issue of two weeks ago. From England came the Bishop of Winchester, Mrs. Creighton, Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, Rev. J. H. Ritson, Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, and others. From the Continent were Dr. J. Richter of Berlin, Herr F. Würz of Switzerland, Prof. Haussleiter of Halle, Bishop Hennig of the Moravian Missions, Dr. Karl Fries of the World's Student Christian Federation, Count Moltke of the Danish Bible Society and others.

The relation of the committee to the missionary Boards and societies has been defined with some precision. Its peculiar province is to serve the missionary organizations by its committees and to bring the Boards together for the consideration of matters affecting their common interests. The Continuation Committee recognizes that the determination of missionary policy rests with the Home Boards. It is not

organically related, for instance, with the committees created through the initiative of the missionaries and native leaders in various Asiatic mission fields during Dr. Mott's tour of 1912-13. While free from responsibility for their findings in conference or for any action which may result therefrom, the Continuation Committee seeks to promote between itself and these organizations a relation of mutual understanding and helpfulness. Clear of any organic connection, the Continuation Committee desires to assist these bodies in plans for the extension of Christ's Kingdom.

On the present occasion the visit to Holland has proved memorable by the interest shown by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, who sent a Message, expressing her warm sympathy with the sacred work of the Committee, and saying: "My earnest wish is that the spirit of unity of all followers of Christ, members of His invisible community, may gain in intensity, and that our Savior may direct our hearts and develop the strength of our combined prayer." To this the Committee made suitable reply, which was acknowledged by Queen Wilhelmina, who invited the members to visit her. They traveled by special train to the royal palace, and after being entertained at luncheon were received in audience by Her Majesty.

So much of the proceedings at the sessions of the Continuation Committee is necessarily of a confidential character that it is impossible to refer at length to the programme. During the meetings reports have been presented on the subjects (a) missionary survey and occupation (b) development of training schools for missionaries on the field (c) Christian education (d) Christian literature (e) work among Moslems (f) church in the mission field (g) medical missions (h) co-operation and unity (i) statement of principles underlying the relations of missions and Governments (j) missionary statistics (k) publications (l) relation of the Continuation Committee to International Peace (m) The International Review of Missions. This is but a bare recital, but a little imagination will suggest something of the range and point involved in the consideration of the matters here indicated.

A WEEK-END AT ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

Student life and interests in Anatolia College center a good deal in the different national clubs. Of these there are four, and their meetings are held every week-end. Friday evening the Ottoman Literary Club assembles with a membership of about seventy. Hardly a score of these are Turks, but the entire membership represents a body of young men who desire to cultivate things Turkish with reference to their future years in the life that follows school days.

Take it on Saturday, October 25th, and in the forenoon field day exercises were held under the auspices of the Pontus Club. This is composed of Greeks and has a membership of fully two hundred. A very good program of track and field events was presented in the presence of a large body of interested spectators, and several records of the club or even

of the College were broken. The new athletic field with its quarter-mile track will be second to none for its purposes when fully prepared for student use. The Pontus Club published and still maintains the first news paper ever printed in the city of Marsovan. High thinking, keen discussing, and able writing have been done in that bare tower room where the editors work.

That evening the Russian Club met as usual. Its membership is fifty, though only about two-thirds of these are from Russia. The whole number however, is a company of young men that anticipate the advantages of being able to use the Russian language for business and other purposes. The College is fortunate this year in its teacher of Russian.

At the same hour the Armenian Club, "Shavarshan," membership 150, was holding a public session in honor of the invention of the Armenian alphabet and the use of the printing press for Armenian literature. This program was presented in the main study hall, and the room was full with an attentive, intelligent and interested audience. College professors and other speakers recounted the achievements of Armenian literary men. A chorus of almost a hundred young persons from the schools rendered some of the Armenian folk songs with marked success. Those who heard "Sona siroun Sona yar" would be glad to hear it once again every week. The largest local constituency of the College has always been Armenian.

Marsovan, Nov. 7, 1913.

G. E. W.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHER'S RECORD BOOK.

The large number of our readers who are interested in practical photography, especially those who do their own developing and printing, will be interested in the "Wellcome" Photographic Exposure Record and Diary.

This pocket guide to photography condenses into one small volume, clear, definite and precise instructions on a very wide range of subjects. All the little wrinkles and dodges which long experience has taught the successful worker are here analysed and set forth in simple formulae and exact directions such as help the beginner and serve as a useful reminder to the expert.

On the subject of exposure this book is the last word, containing in addition to its light tables for each month and factors for plates and films, the special device attached to the cover which tells the correct exposure at one turn of the disc. Much discussion has taken place as to the best method of calculating exposure, but there is no doubt on the subject if you talk to a man who has used the "Wellcome" Exposure Calculator.

Three editions of the "Wellcome" Photographic Exposure Record and Diary are published, one for the Northern Hemisphere, one for the Southern and the third, a special edition, for the United States of America. Price in the British Isles, one shilling.

PANEVANGELICAL BULGARIAN CONGRESS.

The year 1913, so sadly memorable for Bulgaria politically, has been marked by an event that ought to be of great and beneficent significance for the country, though but little notice was taken of it in the newspapers. This was the assembling in Sofia of the first Panevangelical Bulgarian Congress, in which representatives of the Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches of the country met for spiritual edification, for business, and to counsel together as to how best to work for the good of the beloved fatherland, especially in this time of its distress. Representatives were present from Northern Bulgaria, Southern Bulgaria, and New Bulgaria. The regular delegates numbered 72; but many non-delegates also attended. The meetings of all kinds were exceedingly well filled, there being seldom less than 150 persons present, usually nearly 300, and several times about 500, many of whom had to stand the whole time.

The Congress opened on the morning of the 6th of November, and closed on the evening of the 10th. Most of the sessions were held in the First (Congregational) Evangelical Church; but one or two were held in the Second (Methodist) this latter being as yet but a hired room, not specially large.

Reversing the experience of John the Divine with his little book, this Congress may be said to have been in several respects bitter in the mouth, though on the whole it remains sweet to the mental digestion.

To begin with the bitter.

Oh the frightful, easy-going unpunctuality of our Bulgarian friends, the best of whom pride themselves on their exactness if they come in fifteen minutes past the time, while the majority saunter in well pleased with themselves anytime up to another half-hour later. In a city with a public clock, this is wholly inexcusable.

Again, late-comers make no attempt to enter quietly. They allow the door to bang behind them, and march down the uncarpeted aisles hardly less emphatically than soldiers on the road. The constant disturbance to the proceedings is often almost more than can be borne.

Yet again, our Bulgarian friends have no idea of keeping decorous silence in a meeting. That is to say, they have no idea of maintaining silence steadily; though the quiet which they keep through a considerable part of the proceedings shows that they could if they would. Remarks made to neighbors (and they are frequent) are not made in a whisper, but in an "undertone" and sometimes a full tone which, in a church with a bad echo like that of the Sofia First Evangelical, simply drowns out the speaker. And almost every new speaker has with his first sentences to fight his way to silence through the babel and hubbub that has arisen since his predecessor closed.

Once more, some half-dozen of the good brethren seem to think that they must speak on every matter, great and small, that comes up, and, once on their feet, make long speeches, often full of commonplaces and repetitions, mean-

while giving no opportunity to all the rest, especially the younger persons, to express themselves. Of self-denial and self-restraint along this line they seem to know nothing.

Worse still, those wordy friends, and some others also, simply know nothing of parliamentary order, and least of all that elementary rule to bow to the word of the chairman. They are a rule to themselves, and with an obstinate "Excuse me, Mr. Chairman," defy all his efforts to direct the proceedings. Oh for a chairman who would have strength of mind to begin the sessions on the stroke of the hour, even though he alone should be in the room, and who would promptly vacate the chair when his rulings were disobeyed, and so stop proceedings!

The list grows. The experience of this Congress shows that, if hours of precious time needed for better things are not to be wasted in future, much of the routine business must be disposed of by a duly appointed committee before the Congress meets, while less ponderous and cumbrous methods of transacting what must be done will have to be accepted. The irony of crowding out some important question for debate for the sake of open balloting over a name!

Last and worst — and would that it had not to be written — the wounding of our Lord in the house of His friends, giving unrestrained vent to that national sin "inât," and in a few minutes wiping out the good impressions of hours and days, — alas that even one brother should add this supreme bitterness to the Congressional "little book!"

Turning now to the sweet.

On the whole, the endeavor to have the three denominations committed to harmonious coöperation opened well. A spirit of true brotherliness prevailed. Denominational lines were obliterated. Only few and slight symptoms of what looked like jealousy or party spirit were observable. The scheme was well launched, and promises most hopefully for the future.

Not in the devotional meetings alone, but all through, there was manifested a true spirituality, a warm sympathy with the fatherland, an unfaltering conviction that the old gospel is able to meet all its higher needs, and a determination to embrace all opportunities given.

The level of the speaking, particularly of the prepared papers and addresses, was very high. No Protestant need have been ashamed of the showing which the evangelical cause made. The mental grasp of each subject treated was strong, and the treatment of it thorough. As for eloquence — true eloquence — the amount of it and the quality of it was surprising. Audiences were held enthralled for long periods of time; and ample proof was given that, in the hands of men who know it by experience, the Cross and all that belongs to it can be made to captivate both mind and heart as no other subject can.

Undoubtedly the finest thing of the Congress was the address given on the Sunday evening by the poet-patriot Mr. Stoyan Vatralski. His subject was — Bulgarianism in the Furnace of Fate, and the Message of Modern Evangelicalism. Mr. Vatralski's style of speaking is his own, and is very effective.

He is a real thinker and a finished speaker; and his audiences simply hang upon his lips. He delivers himself epigrammatically and with the force of strong conviction, and always makes a deep impression even if he does not always fully convince. On this occasion, after showing that politicians, teachers, Socialists, and the national clergy were incapable of meeting Bulgaria's needs, he pointed out and developed with sympathetic emphasis the threefold way in which evangelical Christianity might and ought to do so.

Very wisely the Congress appointed a committee to present at its closing meeting a report of practical suggestions to be adopted, drawn from the business-meetings and from topics discussed according to the programme. The suggestions were adopted, are to be published in the evangelical organs, and are to be pressed by all pastors and preachers. They cover the two fields of Endeavor after spiritual revival, and, Renewed recommendation of the evangelical literature. If faithfully worked with, these ten or twelve suggestions cannot fail, with God's blessing, to be productive of much good.

Four things not on the programme are worthy of mention.

The first is the very pleasing impression made by a gipsy delegate, representing a band of some twenty gipsy families in a village near Lom who have embraced evangelical Christianity. The speech which this dark-skinned brother made overflowed with Scriptural references, and clearly indicated that his intimate acquaintance with the Bible was one explanation of the truly Christ-like spirit which he manifested. Evidently he was taught of the Holy Spirit.

The second thing is the earnest and loving addresses made by a Greek, one of the colporteurs employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society in Northern Bulgaria. He spoke at great odds; but he conquered; and his earnest appeal to have his audience hope and pray and work for the time when Congresses of all the Evangelicals of the Balkans might meet in Belgrade, Monastir, Salonica, and Athens fairly brought down the house.

The third thing is an impromptu address delivered by a humble evangelical laborer from Widin. Very soon leaving the point to which he was supposed to speak, he plunged into a racy narrative of his experiences, and told of incidents in his work in such a simple, naïve, and forceful way that the delighted audience refused to let the chairman stop him. "This," they cried, "is real evangelicalism. This is what we wish to hear." It was a remarkable tribute to the power of a simple earnest talk to reach the heart more quickly than could any more strained effort.

The fourth thing is the honor and kindness shown the Congress by the national poet and litterateur Mr. Stoyan N. Michaelovski, who offered to address it. Mr. Michaelovski is a Christian moralist, a thinker of no mean power, a man of deep convictions, and of an earnest and loving spirit. It would be impossible here to give even in very condensed form an idea of his thoughtful and philosophical address, based on being "fellow-workers with God." Sufficient to say that the theme was treated so fully and deeply that, at the end of two full hours, when he had to stop, not half of the ground had been covered. Speaking as an Orthodox Christian,

Mr. Michaelovski showed himself perfectly at home among Evangelicals, whom he repeatedly addressed as "Dear Sirs." Perhaps more than the speech itself, the spirit of the man impressed, — so reverent, so simple in faith, so earnest in conviction, so loving. It was unexpected, but delightful, to hear from his lips, more than once, the simple, humble, brave words — "My Savior."

Samokov, Bulgaria.

R. T.

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL SERVICE.

If the Ottoman authorities do not succeed in persuading the foreign governments to suppress their separate post offices in this city and other Turkish towns, it will not be due to any lack of energy on the part of Oskan Effendi, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. If a resident of a few years back were to return today, after gazing in admiration at the new postoffice building, now only three years old, and most complete both within and without, he would notice not only the fleet of motorboats carrying the postoffice flag, but the fine new brown postal motor vans, with their brass trimmings, that fly around between the central office and the many branch offices of the city.

The Department on Nov. 25th issued also the pleasing announcement that a daily service has been instituted in connection with the Anatolian Railroad with the following points not on that road: Damascus, Beirut, Hama, Homs, Tripoli (Syria), Diarbekir, Ourfa, Sivas, Caesarea, Nigde, Aleppo, Zor, Baghdad, Amara and Basra. Mails received at the central office, Stamboul, up to 7 A. M., or put in the box at the Haidar Pasha landing on the bridge by 7:30, or in that at the Haidar Pasha railroad station before 7:50, will take the 8 A. M. train of that day.

Another announcement is that a postal guide has been published, of 400 pages, containing a list of all the postoffices in the empire, with times of arrival and departure of all mails, postal rates, and other useful information. This thesaurus, which unfortunately is published only in Turkish, sells at one piastre the copy, and should be of great use to business men.

The department further gives notice that it wishes to secure more prompt delivery of telegrams, and requests all recipients of such to mark on the receipts they sign, in the place indicated, the hour and minute of delivery, in order that the messengers may be checked up.

This catalogue of improvements would be incomplete without another reference to the special Adrianople stamps, still on sale till next Sunday, and the more complete and still prettier set promised us for March next. After Sunday, Dec. 7th, the Adrianople stamps will neither be on sale nor will they be accepted on letters nor exchanged for other stamps.

Harvard defeated both Princeton (3-0) and Yale (15-5) in football this fall, while Princeton and Yale played a tie game (3-3).

THE ORIENT

A weekly paper, devoted to the religious, educational, political, commercial and other interests of the Ottoman Empire.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. DECEMBER 3, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

The success and spirit of the Bulgarian Panevangelical Congress, reported elsewhere in this issue, are refreshing. And they fill us with a longing to see something like this in this Empire as well. When shall we have the privilege of welcoming delegates from the Cilicia, Central, Harpout, Bithynia and other Unions, and the Greek Union too, and the Syrian Evangelicals, to a General Council somewhere in Turkey? The gathering need not be a large one, if it be only representative. There is urgent need of such a uniting of all Evangelical bodies here for sympathetic discussion of common needs and conditions. And while distances are great, these do not prevent merchants from traveling to the capital or other centres, to purchase stock, or students from coming to far-away colleges. Difficulties were made to be overcome. And the results of such a gathering would fully justify the expenditure of energy.

Sympathy and love are not cold and platonic; they are vital and intimate, or they are useless. To help a man, you must know him, — his way of living, but much more essentially his way of thinking. Coldness and hatred are the result more often of misunderstanding than of any thing else. This is why it is so absolutely vital for the representative of a western civilization or church to get beneath the surface of the easterner and study his mind and heart before he can successfully love him and help him.

The extract that appears on another page from the pen of an Ottoman Senator reveals the Oriental conception of religion as distinguished from faith. Religion to him is a thing inherited; his belonging to this or that religion is a fact for which he is not himself responsible. It is on exactly the same basis with his national connections. He was born into it. In fact, in general each man considers his nationality and his church as inseparable. If he is a Roumanian, he belongs to the Roumanian branch of the Orthodox Church; if a Servian, to the Servian branch. The Bulgarians are to-day talking of changing their religious connections because they are unwilling to be longer connected ecclesiastically

with the Russians and the Greeks, whom they hate politically. And the Catholic Albanian feels that his Christianity ought to win him the political support of Austria and Italy.

It will be seen that in all this there is no indication of the vital relation of *faith* to religion. The national religion, into which one was born, is the one he prefers to avow, just as he prefers to wear the national costume or head-dress. And while there are many who acknowledge to having no faith, if any one said he did not belong to any church, or religion, it would be as unpatriotic as to deny allegiance to any country, or government.

This is why the average Orthodox or Gregorian considers that the representative of Evangelical Christianity is here to seduce him away from his church. It is very difficult for him to understand that our supreme desire is, not for him to change his outward allegiance, but down deep in his heart of hearts for him to acknowledge the Lord Jesus as his supreme Master, and actually live a life of faith in Him.

Before we can be of any spiritual benefit to these our Oriental brothers and sisters, we must appreciate this standpoint of theirs.

CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the matter of
Simon Sarkisian (Der Markarian)
Deceased

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN — GREETING: —

You are hereby cited to appear before this Court, sitting as a Court of Probate, at the United States Consulate-General, in the City of Constantinople, on the 19th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why letters of administration upon the estate of said Simon Sarkisian (Der Markarian) should not be issued to widow of the said decedent, Salvih Hako Sarkisian (Der Markarian).

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of this Consulate General to be affixed at the City of Constantinople this 26th day of November, 1913.

G. BIE RAVNDAL,
Consul-General and Judge of the United States Consular Court

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Dec. 7th, 1913.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. George H. Huntington.
CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m., Mr. D. A. Davis.

BASEBALL AS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

During this winter the world's attention will be called to America's national game. The White Sox and Giants will make a tour around the world, playing about fifty exhibition games in the principal cities of the East and of southern Europe. Within the last few years baseball has spread so rapidly in China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, France and in parts of some other countries that many of these games will be witnessed by large and appreciative crowds.

Considering the popularity and growth of baseball in America and its progress abroad, we may be safe in placing it among the first of all athletic games. It furnishes wholesome amusement for spectators and excellent training for boys. The game teaches a boy to use his eye, his hands, his feet, his head, and his will. It trains him in alertness, in the power of decision, teaches him how to cooperate with his fellows, and develops in him the qualities of leadership.

Baseball has been and is a great factor in the civilization and development of the Filipinos. In an article on what has been done for the Non-Christian peoples of the Philippine Islands under American rule Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines 1901-1913, says "I believe that baseball is one of the important things which the Bureau of Education has taught the boys. It is really wonderful to see how they take to the game and how it brightens them up and increases their activity and alertness. Keen interest is taken not only by the boys themselves, but by their fathers and mothers, in competitive games between different settlements. These games serve to bring the people together in a friendly way and result in endless good." The *Current Opinion* speaks of the same writer: "He tells of the reduction in deaths from smallpox from more than 40,000 a year to a few hundred a year. Asiatic cholera has been eliminated; the number of lepers reduced from about 30,000 to 3,000, bubonic and pneumonic plagues have been stamped out and amœbic dysentery, beriberi and malaria reduced to insignificant proportions. But the leading place among all the civilizing elements we have introduced in the Islands is given by Frederick Chamberlain not to sanitation, not to education, not to industrial training, but to the introduction of athletics and especially of baseball."

Mr. Chamberlain, in his recent book on "The Philippine Problem," says: "The first game of baseball the Islanders ever saw was between teams of soldiers in 1898. In the few years since that time the sport has become engrafted into the Filipino taste as firmly as in that of the American schoolboy." According to the same writer this has been the result: - "The increased self-respect and manliness shown by all who engage in these contests is very notable; and the hollow, narrow, thin, flat chest that was the mark of the more civilized Filipino boys is being replaced by the broader torso of the athlete." In 1911 the contest for the championship of the Islands was fought out between 482 baseball clubs in more than 1,200 games.

Other observers tell the same story. This is from a writer of the N. Y. *Times*: "Actual measurements show that

the young Filipinos are becoming more healthy and robust, and increasing in stature over their fathers. The game takes most of the youths away from cockfighting and gambling, to which their fathers and uncles are still devoted, and it is contributing much to make the coming generation of Filipinos a sane and healthy people." A writer in *World's Work*, Carl Crow, comes to a similar conclusion. Mr. Crow finds hope for the Filipinos not in the present generation, but in the generation that is now growing into manhood: "Round shoulders, anæmic bodies, and a shuffling gait are still characteristic of the Filipinos; but in the baseball-playing youngsters who are now growing up to be the future rulers of the country lie the foundations of a sturdy, manly, industrious race. For the first time in its history there is now in the country a class of young Filipinos able to do useful things with their hands and proud of it."

If baseball finds so many supporters in other countries, and if it has proved to be such an important factor in the development of the Filipinos, why not have the game in this country? Why will it not be a good thing for the boys in Turkey? Like all boys, they need just the training that baseball gives, and the competitive contests would put new life into the towns and villages. With the twenty five American boys' schools and colleges that are now in Turkey and with the returning natives from America, who have known something of the game there, it is not impossible to start the game here. When it is once well established in the American schools, it will, no doubt, spread to other schools, towns, and villages. The capture of a strategic height insures the conquest of a whole territory.

In the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut and in Robert College at Constantinople baseball has already become a part of the college athletics, and is played with enthusiasm by a large number of the students. Last season in Robert College there were nine organized teams playing scheduled contests, and of the 95 small boys in Theodorus Hall 90 were playing the game regularly. It was remarkable to see how eagerly and fearlessly these small boys took hold of the game the first year. On free afternoons, when no scheduled games were to be played, they would arrange matches themselves and then ask the teachers for an umpire. And before the end of the season the college students had developed a team which beat the Embassy team of Americans. This shows what may be done in other schools next season if a strong effort is put forth to introduce baseball.

One thing which will cost little effort and which will do much to start the game and make it go, is to have on sale balls, gloves, and other supplies where the students can often see them. And one can now get American Spalding goods from Paris, 35, Boulevard des Capucines, in a very few days. Baseballs, gloves, and bats strongly appeal to a boy; and when he once gets them in his possession, he will not be long in learning to use them. We complain here of a lack in college spirit. But, if our colleges would develop good baseball teams and have intercollegiate games, would it not increase college spirit and loyalty? J. W. B.

THE ORIENTAL IDEA OF RELIGION.

In the *Jeune-Turc*, last week, Senator Batzarla Eff., who is a Wallach, or Vlach, Ottoman subject, commenting on an article in a Franco-Italian review on "A Universal Religion," says: —

"The author of the article is obliged to come to the conclusion that, however desirable such a universal religion may be, the thing is not possible.

"It is impossible to make anybody admit the superiority of another faith to that of his ancestors. In our day they are very few who change their religion from mere conviction. A man will voluntarily acknowledge many of his imperfections, and complain of many things; but there are two things with which, with hardly an exception, men are never dissatisfied, — the nation and the religion to which they belong. They even make these a subject of boasting and pride. One often has a chance of hearing men complain of their height, their build, the color of their skin, etc., but one will hardly ever hear men say, 'How unfortunate that I belong to such a nation or to such a religion!'

"So we can relegate to the category of utopian ideas that of a universal religion including the whole of humanity. Besides, what would be its object? The author of the article that suggested these reflections says, we could thus succeed in establishing among men more friendly and intimate relations. Needless to say, he deludes himself as regards this. We often see peoples belonging to the same religion, and even to the same creed and confession, hating one another with mortal hatred and even destroying each other. Instead of pursuing such phantoms, instead of striving to attain the impossible ideal of a universal religion, there is another and practicable course: to bring peoples nearer each other by a spirit of reciprocal tolerance. Let each one say: The fact, for which after all I am not myself responsible, that I belong to this nation or to this religion, by no means gives me the right to decree the death and the extermination of those who speak another language than mine or pray to God in a fashion different from mine. When anyone says to us: 'Hate this man, because he is not like you,' we should reply: 'First of all, is it his fault that he is not like us?'

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

His Excellency Hon. Henry Morgenthau, the new American Ambassador to Turkey, arrived by Orient Express on Thanksgiving Day. He was met at the Sirkedji Terminal by the entire American Embassy and Consulate personnel, Treasurer Peet and others, and proceeded to the Embassy. He is accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Fox, and her husband and her two boys. Mrs. Morgenthau and her younger daughter are expected to arrive later.

Mr. Martinovitch, special envoy of the Montenegrin government to this city, is authority for the statement that Montenegro will not hereafter maintain a legation at Constantinople, but will entrust the interests of her few hundred subjects here to the Russian Consulate-General.

Mr. Sarafoff, formerly Bulgarian Minister to the Sublime Porte, has been here on a visit.

At the Thanksgiving Day service at Constantinople College, Miss Dodd spoke, but it was mostly a musical service. The music was especially fine, the program having been prepared and carried out by Mrs. Middleton Edwards with the College choir.

The French Ambassador's despatchboat "Jeanne Blanche" suffered considerable injuries to its bow by a collision on its return from the Aegean, last week.

The Sultan has conferred on the Grand Vizier, Prince Said Pasha Halim, the highest Ottoman decoration, the *Imtiaz* set in brilliants, in recognition of his service to the State.

President Patrick of Constantinople College will give a lecture in Keller's Hall, Pera, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., at 9:15 P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 9. Subject: The Era of the Seven Wise Men. The Public is cordially invited to this and all the course of Tuesday Y.M.C.A. lectures.

Monday was the first day of Moharrem, the Moslem New Year's Day, 1332. The Moslems have gained forty one years on us Westerners since 622 A. D., by adopting the lunar year.

Mr. Morris Carter of the Boston Art Museum lectured two weeks ago at Constantinople College, and last Friday to the Senior and Junior classes at Robert College, on Art.

NOTICE.

To all new subscribers for 1914, we will send FREE the remaining numbers for 1913 dating from the receipt of such subscriptions. So that if your subscription reaches us by December 10th, you receive four numbers of December gratis.

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THE PROVINCES

The Grand Vizier, Prince Said Pasha Halim, and their Excellencies Talaat Bey and Ibrahim Bey, Ministers of Interior and of Justice, left by special train last Thursday evening for Adrianople. They solemnly restored, during this visit, to its place in the Sultan Selim mosque, the now famous undergarment of Sultan Selim, which was carried off by a Bulgarian officer but has been restored by the Bulgarian government as not being a lawful prize of war.

After crossing the Taurus Mts. in safety, the aviator Daucourt was caught in a violent storm and his machine thrown into a forest. Leaving it in charge of a villager he went to Adana for aid, but meanwhile through the carelessness of the villager the benzine caught fire and the machine was destroyed.

The foundation-stone of the new Mohammedan University at Medina was laid with great ceremony on Saturday last, the chief address being delivered by the celebrated Abdul Aziz Shawish, who is mentioned as the Director of this future institution.

NOTES.

Mr. Ostrander is still detained indefinitely in Glasgow. Thanksgiving hopes of his return home have had to be surrendered.

Dr. C. C. Tracy has resigned from the presidency of Anatolia College, and Rev. George E. White, D. D., has been elected President in his place by the Board of Trustees.

President Ernest W. Riggs of Euphrates College has just made a brief visit to Teachers College, Sivas, and Anatolia College, Marsovan, returning last week to his home at Harpout.

Dr. G. E. White of Marsovan has in the November *Contemporary* an interesting article on "The Alevi Turks of Asia Minor."

OTHER LANDS.

King Constantine of Greece was the guest of the British Admiral at dinner on board H. M. S. Inflexible at Piræus last Saturday.

Considerable stir has been caused the past week in the diplomatic world by the publication in the Paris *Matin* of the full text of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty concluded before the first Balkan War, which proves that Russia had complete foreknowledge of the alliance.

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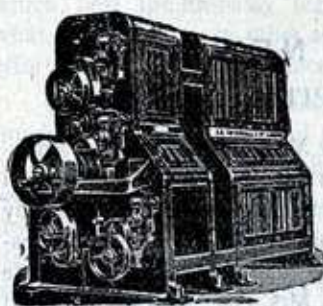
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