

The Orient.

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THE OPENING OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE S. P. C.

President Bliss invited the families of the Faculty and friends of the College to be present at the opening Chapel exercises on Wednesday, October 13th, at 4 o'clock. The attendance at the opening exercises was surprisingly large. The President made a short address congratulating the students and faculty on the beginning of the fiftieth year, but reserved many things he might otherwise say at that time, until Friday afternoon, the occasion of the General University Assembly. As is naturally to be expected under the circumstances the attendance is below normal, nevertheless there is a notable freshness and vigor in the start this year. The beautiful rain-fall which came at the opening day seemed to give a promise of refreshment for the whole year.

The Y.M.C.A. began the term the same evening with a Rally at 7 o'clock at which the attendance was very large. Prof. Reed, the president, gave the opening address. His subject was "A New Order for the Students of the S.P.C."—not the order of the Victoria Cross, nor the Legion of Honor, but the "Order of the M.W.M.G."; and he invited every student to qualify for it in matters spiritual, intellectual, social, and athletic. He called this "the Order of the Men Who Make Good."

At 8:15 the same evening there was a Faculty Rally at Marquand House. The President outlined the new educational regulations and detailed the steps that the College would take to fulfil them loyally. He welcomed to the faculty of medicine Drs. Van-Dyck, Piper, Raudah and Hajjar; Messrs. Yusef Attimus, B.A., C.E., Elias Murr, B.A., S.B., and Duaibis Murr, B.A., LL.B., to the Department of Engineering; his brother, Dr. F. J. Bliss, to assist in English in the School of Arts and Sciences; Mr. Nicola Tabet, B.A., to the French Department, and Mrs. Moore as matron in the College Hospitals. Prof. Crawford spoke of the new opportunities occasioned by the new regulations. Prof. Khaulil spoke of our new constituents who include a great number of Maronites. Prof. Reed spoke for the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Dodge for the opportunities West Hall provides for cultivation of the students.

Classes began on Thursday morning. Profs. Nickoley, Brown, and Joy have not arrived from America and Mr. Wadsworth was still in Constantinople. Eight of the staff

who had been traveling in Europe during the summer returned on the U.S.S. "Chester" a few days before the opening of College and were kindly permitted by the Imperial Government to land. Three others got chilblains or something in Europe and took "French Leave" of us and returned to America.

The University Assembly on Friday afternoons is not a religious service but a get-together meeting of all men of all departments for notices, brief addresses, College songs, and in general to cultivate that University solidarity that the great Midhat Pasha once told the President Emeritus the S.P.C. so remarkably stood for. At this first University Assembly the President made an address on the significance of the opening of our fiftieth year and on the new Imperial Educational Regulations. He was followed by the venerable President Emeritus who is in his 93rd year. In his address he said that we should not worry, that the war would come to an end; for in his long life he has seen many wars and they have all come to an end. Although the times are very hard we must not be afraid because through all history troubles have come, but blessings and righteousness have always prevailed in the end, and will prevail this time. Was there appiause? Guess! And then we all sang "Alma Mater."

On Friday evening the Y.M.C.A. held a reception in West Hall for the new students. There was music and of course there were speeches,—Mr. Rustum of the collegiate Senior Class spoke on the World Wide Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Dodge about the work of the College association and the president spoke of the great men he met in Constantinople and of the remarkable improvements and changes in the city under the new régime. Refreshments were served,—plates of Malaga grapes. Would you want anything better?

On Saturday evening the Christian Brotherhood, the branch of the association in the Preparatory Department under the presidency of Mr. Munson, met in the same place with a similar program.

Athletics too, have started well. The opening game of foot-ball was played between College and Prep., and honors were even, 1-1. And the base-ball season opened with a game between the Staff and the University teams. The latter team still has much to learn.

The registration of the University is as follows:—

At the end of the first week the enrolment was about equally divided between the Preparatory Department and th

upper schools, and new students are coming in every day. They are enrolled as follows:—

School of Dentistry,	12.
School of Pharmacy,	16.
Engineering Course,	18.
Nurses' Training School,	19.
School of Commerce,	26.
School of Medicine,	81.
School of Arts and Sciences,	108.
Preparatory Department,	271.
Total	551.

W. B. A.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY MISSIONARIES.

XII. SIMEON H. CALHOUN.

If anyone has doubts as to the efficacy of a mother's prayers, let them study the career of Simeon Howard Calhoun, missionary in the Levant for forty years. Till the age of twenty-seven, he was of infidel tendencies, and used to argue in defense of infidelity with singular persuasiveness. But the prayers of his saintly mother, one of the original members of Park Street Church, Boston, followed the son whom she had consecrated at his birth to the service of the Master, and he became a new man. Those same persuasive powers he now used in behalf of the Lord whom he had before denied.

Mr. Calhoun was born in Boston, August 15th, 1804, and graduated at Williams College in 1829. He was then engaged as tutor in the college, during which period his conversion occurred. He did not enter a theological seminary, but studied theology with Drs. Mark Hopkins and Griffin,—a faculty strong enough for any student. In 1836 he was ordained, and sailed from America as agent of the American Bible Society for the Levant. "His delight in the Scriptures was exceptional, and his remarks on the truths therein revealed were uncommonly suggestive and stimulating." He worked in Smyrna, Constantinople, Asia Minor and Greece, cooperating in every way with the missionaries; and in 1843 he accepted appointment as a missionary of the American Board and joined the Syria Mission. He was already familiar with the Greek language; but now, at the age of forty, he took up the study of Arabic, and in a little over two years was able to teach and preach in that language. He also mastered Turkish to such a degree that he assisted Dr. Goodell in his first translations of the Bible into Turkish. He made his home in Abeih, and succeeded Dr. Van Dyck as principal of the mission seminary there. In 1846 he visited America, and while there married Miss Emily Reynolds, a niece of Dr. Storrs, who survived him more than thirty years, dying in Natal at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Ransom, in 1908. The best years of Mr. Calhoun's life were given to the school at Abeih, where his home was a centre of Christian influence for thirty years. He trained most of

the teachers and preachers of the Syria mission for the next generation, besides others employed by other societies in that region. He also prepared and published textbooks in philosophy, theology and astronomy. He was a scholar, especially in the classics and mathematics; and he was an inspiring teacher, whom even the poorest scholars found easy to understand. His chief aim was to fit his pupils for the eternal life, and then for usefulness here. He was loving and sympathetic, wise in counsel and with excellent business capacities. For many years he was mission treasurer, and used to say that he was not aware that there had ever been a discrepancy of five paras in his annual accounts.

Mr. Calhoun was a most effective preacher. It was not merely his commanding presence, nor his pleasant voice and earnest manner. There was a persuasiveness about his logic and freshness about his way of putting truth that was convincing; but above all, he preached Christ because Christ was *in him*. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him; but after hesitating about accepting it, he finally declined the honor, stating as a reason that it was at variance with the parity of the Christian ministry.

People of all classes and races trusted him absolutely. When at one time there was trouble between the Druses and the Maronites on Mount Lebanon, first one party and then the other brought their valuables to his house that he might keep them for the owners, they demanding not a scrap of anything like a receipt, till he held in trust all the treasures of Abeih. Sheikhs and priests, old men and young, saluted him respectfully and honored him highly. And those in authority in the Lebanon frequently came to him for advice, so well did he know the problems of the mountain.

Mr. Calhoun was in the United States in 1866 and was present at the annual meeting of the American Board, and made an address. In 1870, when the Syria Mission was taken over by the Presbyterian Board, this step was a hard one for him, as it was for all the missionaries there; but he loyally continued his work under the new conditions. He went again to America on furlough in 1875, and spoke with great power at the General Assembly in Brooklyn in May 1876, on the subject of missions. He had often expressed the hope that he might find his last resting-place on Mount Lebanon; but this was not to be. Dr. H. H. Jessup suggests a possible reason why it was not granted; he says that had he died in Lebanon, the people would have made his tomb a shrine of pilgrimage, so greatly was he revered. Disease developed and he passed away in Buffalo, N.Y., December 14th, 1876. His wife and three children were with him. His son, Charles W. Calhoun, M. D., and his daughter, Miss Susan H. Calhoun, afterwards Mrs. Ransom, returned three years after his death to Syria to take up the work their father loved. Mrs. Calhoun returned in 1877 and labored in Deir el Komr, Beirut and Shweifat.

General Joffre has been making a visit to London, where he has held a conference with the British statesmen.

THE OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN.

The despatch of the 25th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, no important event, only a local exchange of shots. There was likewise at the other fronts no change."

The despatch of the 26th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, there were patrol encounters and an artillery duel that was especially severe on the left wing, at Sed-el-Bahr. At the Anafartas we exploded a mine and destroyed a subterranean gallery that the enemy were constructing."

The despatch of the 27th says:—

"At the Dardanelles, at the Anafartas, our patrols got near the enemy's trenches and by a bomb attack killed part of the soldiers that were making intrenchments, and stopped the enemy's work. On their way back to their positions they carried away the barbed wire entanglements from some of the hostile trenches. In this section as well as at Aru Bournou our artillery and the enemy's land and sea guns kept up a fire for some time. The columns of the enemy that appeared near the landing at Aru Bournou were dispersed by our artillery fire. At Sed-el-Bahr the enemy fired at our left wing about 700 bombs and shells, but did no damage.

"In the Caucasus, on the right wing the enemy were compelled to retire in a fight between our reconnoitering squads and those of the enemy."

The despatch of the 28th says:—

"One of our submarines attacked the Russian fleet off the west coast of the Black Sea and torpedoed a battleship of the 'Panteleimon' type, damaging it seriously, upon which the Russian fleet fled in the direction of Sebastopol at full speed.

"At the Dardanelles, yesterday and the day before the usual local exchange of shots took place. Two hostile monitors that were taking part in the firing at Sed-el-Bahr and Aru Bournou, had to retire before the reply of our artillery.

"Although there has been no battle at the Dardanelles for some time, save local firing that was ineffective on both sides, the enemy are continuing to abuse their hospital ships all the time, using them for military and transport purposes. We have also seen English soldiers, yesterday, exercising at Kütchük Kemikli in front of the ambulance tents that flew the Red Cross flag, and going back into those tents when drill was over."

The despatch of the 29th says:—

"At the Anafartas, our mortars threw a shell into the ammunition depot of the enemy and started a conflagration that lasted fifteen minutes. Our artillery by its effective firing dispersed the hostile soldiers that were making intrenchments. The enemy's reply was ineffective. At Aru Bournou the night before last, the enemy threw bombs at our trenches on the right wing till morning. Also the artillery of the foe maintained an ineffective fire in different directions. At Sed-

el-Bahr there was a duel of artillery and bomb-throwing. The enemy wasted about a thousand shells against our left wing, doing no damage save to throw down some earth in a part of our trenches."

The despatch of the 30th says:—

"The French submarine 'Turquoise' was sunk today at the Dardanelles by our artillery. We took prisoners its crew, composed of two officers and 24 soldiers.

"The enemy was very active with cannon and bombs in all three sections of the front; we replied effectively to their fire, in which their ships were some of them also taking part. At Anafarta our artillery struck the prow of a hostile transport, which withdrew from the coasts in a thick cloud of smoke. At Aru Bournou one of our bombs thrown into a hostile trench, started a fire that lasted two hours. At Sed-el-Bahr our artillery destroyed two bomb stations of the enemy, before our right wing and our centre."

The despatch of the 31st says:—

"At the Dardanelles the bombardment at certain points still continued last evening; our artillery replied and destroyed some trenches and some bomb-stations."

The despatch of November 1st says:—

"At the Dardanelles front there was nothing important save local firing that was sometimes feeble, sometimes intense. Two cruisers that took part in the action in the region of Sed-el-Bahr directed their fire in different directions. Our artillery destroyed at Aru Bournou and Sed-el-Bahr three hostile bomb-throwing positions. Our coast batteries dispersed the enemy's troops assembled at Morto Bay and Cape Elias.

"At the Caucasus front, we successfully repulsed two attempted surprise attacks of the enemy executed in the two sections.

"No change at the other fronts."

LEGIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Sanitary Board has issued the following regulation:—

"A decision of the higher Sanitary Council forbidding pharmacists to put up prescriptions of doctors whose writing and signature were not legible, was announced in the press last year and communicated by circular to all the pharmacists. The inspectors have observed in the pharmacies that this order of the Council is not being observed. The contents of the prescriptions, and especially the signature affixed, are often utterly illegible. The continuance of this state of affairs is not tolerable; and the executive committee of the Board of Health calls the attention of both physicians and druggists to the fact that according to the decision of last year, the prescriptions of doctors must be legibly written and signed. If they are not written on paper with printed heading, the doctors must write their address on the prescriptions they issue, by hand. The druggists on their part are ordered not to accept prescriptions that do not conform to this regulation. In case this order is not observed, the druggists are liable to prosecution and punishment according to law."

THE LAST PHASE.

Under the above title the *Hilal* comments editorially on the present aspects of the war:—

"The war will end where it began, namely in the Balkans." This truth has several times been uttered by the Ententist press and politicians, and lastly by Mr. Giolitti, former premier of Italy. And in fact events are rushing along in the Balkans with bewildering speed. The successes of the new Quadruple Alliance, Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria, have surpassed even the dearest hopes of the most hopeful among us. The telegrams we publish elsewhere announce the complete wreck of the last illusions of the Ententists.

"When Bulgaria decided to draw her sword, in order to realize, with the help of her allies, her national ideal, the Ententists were not particularly disturbed. They thought they had secured the help of Greece and Roumania. From the time when the representatives of the Entente allowed themselves to call upon Bulgaria to break off relations with the central powers, they had their plan arranged. On the one hand they were to urge Greece and Roumania to go against Bulgaria, while on the other, an expeditionary corps composed of Russian, Italian, French and English contingents, was to inflict on this insubordinate and rebellious little power her merited punishment. On the seacoast, too, Bulgaria was to be taken between two fires. The Anglo-Italo-French fleet in the Aegean Sea and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea were to disembark troops at propitious points on the Bulgarian shores. All these trump-cards on which the Entente was relying, have failed.

"The first deception which the Entente suffered was the fall of Venizelos, and the consequent defection of Greece, on whose help the Entente diplomats had counted with a conviction worthy of a better end. Roumania in her turn failed them, as a result of the resignation of three ministers known as firm partisans of the Entente cause, who were abusing their positions by trying to push their country into a war against the central powers. With the dismissal of these three ministers, the position of Roumania was completely cleared up. We may henceforth consider as impossible any intervention of Roumania in favor of the Entente. Roumania will today not take up arms except against Russia.

"Italy, the only one of the Entente powers that has a sufficient number of reservists, and from whom they were hoping to secure a contingent of 150,000 men, has not yet yielded to the pressure of the English and French and everything points to the conclusion that she will not send her soldiers to be killed to save her most serious rival in Albania, Istria, etc. As for Russia, she has already played her only card against Bulgaria; she has tried an attack on Varna, one of the most important ports of Bulgaria on the Black Sea, in order to eventually disembark troops there to menace the flanks of the Bulgarian army of operations. This attempt has cost her very dear. The Russian fleet took flight after losing two of its best units. We do not yet know whether the submarines that

were sent in pursuit of this fleet have accomplished any other exploits. In any case, the attempt should be sufficient to make the Russian admirals think, and to urge them to leave their ships in their safe harbors, so as not to expose them again to the dangers that lurk in the Black Sea. The expeditionary army to be sent to the rescue of Servia thus definitely loses the cooperation of Russia. There is left to it only the feeble contingents that the action at the Dardanelles allows the English and French to spare for future exploits.

"While the Quadruple Entente watches the complete loss of all its trump-cards, the new Quadruple Alliance has just accomplished its object,—the junction of the allied armies. This junction not only makes the Alliance invincible in the Balkans, but it puts it in a position to threaten the world-power of proud Albion. England is perfectly well aware of the lot that is to be hers in the very near future. As may be seen in another column, Sir Edward Grey has declared in full Parliament that he has already had recourse to the 'last resort,' and that this has resulted in a complete fiasco. Since Grey himself admits that he has fired his last cartridge to save the situation in the Balkans, and since the war must end where it began, there can be no further doubt that we have already entered the last phase of the general war."

THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT.

40th session, Oct. 28th. The Chamber met under the presidency of its new president, Hadji Adil Bey, who opened the session with a speech of thanks for his elevation to that office, expressing the hope that he might be useful to the assembly and have their cooperation. After leave of absence had been granted to several deputies, and a telegram read from the Baroness von Wangenheim, thanking the Chamber for the words of praise spoken in the Chamber regarding her late husband, the house proceeded to the order of the day, and adopted the addition proposed to the penal code, Article 24, only suppressing the last paragraph.

42nd session, Oct. 30th. The sitting was presided over by the vice-president Hussein Djahid Bey, and Hadji Adil Bey as deputy, from Brousa and Sahib Bey as deputy from Constantinople took the usual oath of office. The provisional law regarding the process to be followed in suits brought up before the abrogation of the Capitulations as between Ottoman subjects and foreigners, was adopted. The bill for the transfer of prisoners from one prison to another on account of military operations or because of earthquakes, was also passed; so too that providing penalties for the non-registration of their ships' papers by the owners of vessels, and the bill for salaries to certain inhabitants of the Yemen. The bill providing for the expenditure this year of the sum of three million piastres out of the 6,377,900 piastres for the reconstruction of the Sublime Porte, was likewise voted.

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

A writer in *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods* contends that a man's religion depends on his "mental set," and that race is the dominant factor in religion. Further he asserts that although historically speaking Christianity is Semitic and Asiatic in origin, psychologically speaking it is western; that it never was in accord with Jewish mental set, but is suited to Occidental minds. He also says that the "handful of native Oriental Christians is absolutely negligible" in comparison with the adherents of other systems.

While this writer makes out a strong case, he is by no means just to the universal character of the Christian religion. The natural mind, the good book says, is enmity against God, and this is true in the west as well as in the east. Christianity has to win its way, wherever it goes, by the winsomeness of the truth itself, and not because it is suited to the mental set of the west rather than of the east. The fact is, the mental set of the western man was formed under the influence of the Christian religion, not the reverse; and the native Oriental Christians are more numerous and important than he is willing to admit. And the marvelous part of it is that Christianity is so wonderfully adapted to the human mind that it fits east and west alike. Religion works out its own details in various forms, according to local and racial circumstances; but the basal principles are the same. And the Christian religion is meeting the needs of sin-sick souls in all parts of the world, in a way that furnishes convincing proof to any unprejudiced mind that Jesus came, as the apostle John tells us, not for one nation only, but that he should gather together in one the children of God that are scattered abroad.

Count Wolff-Metternich has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary of Germany to the Sublime Porte, to take the place of the late Baron von Wangenheim.

THE GENERAL WAR.

Again the news from the western front is very meagre. The French have made some gains north of Mesnil, and the Germans took a French position northeast of Neuville. The French have exploded some mines on the Lille-Arras route, and made attacks near Massiges, Tahure and Combres, most of which are reported as repulsed. Aside from this we are told nothing.

Against the Russians near the Dwina river, the Germans have again crossed the Illuxt river north of the town of that name, and have reached Kemmern, west of Shlock, on the Tuckum-Riga railroad. The Russians have been attacking in large force at many points, notably west and southwest of Dunaburg, near Lakes Swenten and Ilsen and the Oghynski Canal, and northeast of Novo Grodek. These attacks were in most cases repulsed. Along the Styr river, west of Czartorysk, the Germans have taken Komarow and Rudka; but still farther south, the Russians have again been attacking on the Strypa river, north of Bieniawa and near Siemikowce.

The campaign in Servia continues to occupy the chief interest. The German and Austrian forces have advanced fairly steadily from the north. Valievo has been evacuated by the Servians, and the Austro-German armies have occupied Markovatz and Lapovo in the Morava valley; Topola, Rudnik and Gr. Milanovatz south of Aranjelovatz, and finally the fortress of Kragujevatz, which is nearly half way from Belgrade to Nish. Up in the northeast corner of Servia they have effected their junction with the forces of the Bulgarians, and have secured control of the Danube river so that steamers have begun to go from Orsova to Widin, bringing ammunition into Bulgaria. The opening of this road between Berlin and Constantinople is very happily commented on in Germany as well as by the Turkish press. Most of the country between Negotin and the Klissura region has been cleared of Servian arms. On the west, the Austrians have pushed forward from Vishegrad toward the Servian frontier, and have beaten off a Montenegrin attack from the south.

The Bulgarians have been pressing forward as well, and have captured the Servian fortresses of Zaitchar, Kniazevatz and lastly Pirot. They have advanced west of Pirot and taken Bela Palanka, toward Nish; and from Zaitchar they are going toward Bolyevatz, westward. Northeast of Vranja, they have taken the town of Surdulitza. They are also said to be pushing the Servians back from Usküb in the direction of Katchanik. From the south we are told that the British are being sent up from Salonica to join the French in fighting the Bulgarians in the direction of Strumitza.

The Italian attacks against the Austrian armies have continued to be extremely severe, all along the frontiers, but especially in the Isonzo section. In the Dolomites, too, and still farther west, they have been doing much bombarding. But the main scene of activity has been in the region of Tolmein, Flitsch, Görz and the Nrzli Vrh, and on the Doberdo plateau. Here the Austrians report that they have been able

to hold all their main positions, in spite of severe and prolonged attacks and bombardment.

On the sea, the British and French fleets have continued the bombardment of Bulgarian ports. Off the east coast of Scotland, the British cruiser "Argyll," 10,700 tons, built in 1901, went ashore, and after all the crew had been rescued, proved a total loss.

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF MISSION CHURCH.

(concluded)

Mr. Goodell arrived in Constantinople in 1831, and Messrs. Dwight and Schauffler in 1832. As soon as they were established here, the three men organized the Constantinople Branch of the Church of the American Mission in the Mediterranean, on August 6th, 1832. Two years later, when they had been joined by Mr. Johnston, it was agreed to hold a communion service generally once in two months, with a meeting for prayer on the Friday previous. The scribe was "entrusted with the care of the gown."

The record of April 8th, 1835, is interesting:—"Church met at Mr. Schauffler's. Concluded to have the communion on Easter Sabbath, and, as a number of persons, Lutherans, Calvinists, Episcopalians, etc., have expressed a desire to unite with us, we thought it advisable to invite them as guests, throwing the responsibility on them as to their moral fitness, etc."

In January of 1838, in view of the fact that "the number of branches is now so multiplied and widely separated, as to impede to an undesirable extent the admission and excommunication of members," the Beyroot branch was recommended to seek a dissolution of its connection with the rest, and this was done, making a separate organization for the Northern and Southern missions.

On November 17th, 1843, it was "concluded to have 12 meetings for the children to be conducted in turn by each member present, the special object being to bring them immediately into the Kingdom of Heaven." The first result of this appears to have been the reception into the mission church on August 4th, 1849, of five of the children of the missionaries, aged from ten to fourteen. In 1848 Messrs. Homes and Schauffler were appointed a committee to reorganize the church, and their report was adopted in January following. The name of the church was changed to the Union Evangelical Church of Constantinople, and this organization under this same name continues to this day, worshiping in the chapel of the Dutch Legation, now for many years under the pastoral care of Rev. Robert Frew, D.D. A Confession of Faith was drawn up, of twelve articles, similar to that of the older church, and with just such a proviso regarding the signing of the statement, making room for such differences of opinion as may "be not inconsistent with the reception of saving truths and a Gospel temper." The right to vote was given to all male members and the Covenant was signed by 96 persons within the next few years. Dr. Goodell was the pastor from 1849 to 1851, when Dr. Schauffler succeeded him.

On March 6th, 1852, the following entry is of interest:—"At a church session held at Bebek it was agreed that the members of the church residing at Pera and Bebek, respectively, should have the communion each by themselves as often as they saw proper, in order to obviate the difficulty which the distance of the two places, and the avocations of the Brethren create in the more frequent and regular administration of the communion. . . . As two members of this church had been present at balls, and as two other persons habitually communing with us had been present at the late Costume Ball in the Brit. Embassy, the question of the impropriety of such attendance was discussed, and the pastor of this church was requested to converse with these four persons, with a view of bringing them to a sense of their Christian duty on the subject."

Communion services were thereafter held at various times in Bebek, Pera, Haskeyu and Yeni Kapou, and the records are interesting as to the persons received into membership, and the officiating clergymen. In 1858 a communion service was received as a memento from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York, Dr. Adams Pastor; and this is the set which is still in use in the Mission Church.

In 1862 we find the first record of the observation of the Lord's Supper at the time of and in connection with the Communion of the A.B.C.F.M. at their Annual Meeting. This custom has since that time been continued.

On January 1, 1870 we read the following:—"Rev. Dr. Schauffler, after having served as pastor of this church for 19 years, resigned the charge on account of the increasing weakness of age, to the deep regret of all who have enjoyed his ministrations during these years he declined to withdraw his resignation, and Rev. George Washburn, Prof. in Robert College, was chosen pastor in his place." The pastorate thus begun was destined to last a much longer period; for Dr. Washburn continued to act in this capacity until he returned to the United States in 1903,—or during thirty-three years.

In 1872, the communion was administered at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, at Robert College, by Dr. Wood and Prof. Fiske of Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer of the American Board, was also present. During this Annual Meeting also took place the dedication of the Bible House, just finished under the supervision and energy of Dr. Isaac Bliss.

On January 23rd, 1873, it was agreed by the church committee that as this church was not in a position to exercise proper watch and care over members residing in Bebek, and as it seemed very desirable that the brethren residing in Bebek organize a church among themselves, they be advised to do so. The new organization chose Dr. Schauffler as its pastor; but the next year he left Constantinople and retired to America.

In 1876, Messrs. Washburn, Riggs and Wood were appointed a committee to revise the constitution, rules, confession of faith, and covenant of the church; and after two years of labor, the new constitution was adopted, the name being again changed to read The Church of the American Mission

in Turkey. Dr. Wood was then acting for Dr. Washburn as pastor in the absence of the latter; and he and Dr. I. G. Bliss were elected members of the standing committee, and Rev. I. Fayette Pettibone was chosen deacon. The covenant then adopted is the one that has been signed by the members since that time.

A service of unique interest was held on September 17th, 1882, in connection with the celebration of the golden wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Elias Riggs which occurred the next day. They and their children and grandchildren and a large and joyful company of friends gathered around the Lord's Table. Rev. Edward Riggs preached a sermon from Matt. 7: 24-27, and Dr. Elias Riggs and his son-in-law, Dr. T. C. Trowbridge, dispensed the bread and the cup. Previous to the administration of the sacrament, Dr. Riggs officiated in the admission to church privileges of two of his grandchildren, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge and Miss Susan D. Riggs. The record is given in full by Dr. Wood, acting as scribe.

Another occasion of unusual interest was the service the following year in connection with the visit of delegations from the Prudential Committee in May. The sermon was preached by Dr. Marcellus Bowen, and the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. Dr. A. L. Chapin of Beloit, Wis., and Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, Foreign Secretary of the American Board; at this time the two eldest daughters of Rev. H. O. Dwight, then a missionary here, now Secretary of the American Bible Society, New York, were received on profession of faith.

Since 1903, Rev. H. S. Barnum, D.D., has been pastor of the church, and Drs. Bowen and Gates are members of the church standing committee, Treasurer Peet is the deacon. In 1914 a shorter and simpler form for the reception of members was adopted, also a shorter form of covenant or pledge. Of the members there are about 125 still living, of whom about fifty have withdrawn from work in this country.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES

Sunday, November 7, 1915.

- BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs.
- UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
- ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
- CONS/PLE COLLEGE, 11 a.m., Hon. Henry Morgenthau, LL.D.

NOTES.

M. Viviani, Premier of France, resigned his post last week, and M. Briand was entrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet. The make-up of the new cabinet is announced as follows:— M. Briand, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Viviani, Justice; General Gallieni, War; Admiral Lacaze, Marine; M. Ribot, Finance; M. Jules Cambon, General Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and a dozen other members.

Mr. Lewis Einstein, who was till recently rendering valuable aid in the American Embassy here, and has since been in the Legation at Bucharest, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Sofia. This is the first time that America has had a separate diplomatic representative in Bulgaria; till now the representative at Bucharest managed the American interests in both countries. The United States has also for the first time appointed a Consul-General in Bulgaria, Mr. Dominic Murphy, who has already reached Sofia. Mr. Murphy is a native of Philadelphia, a lawyer by profession, who has been Consul at Bordeaux and St. Gall.

Last Thursday King George of England, who had gone over to France to inspect the British troops there, was thrown from his horse and received severe contusions. His condition is reported as improving.

The local press announces that it has been decided that physicians who are of belligerent nationalities shall be forbidden to continue practice in Turkey.

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