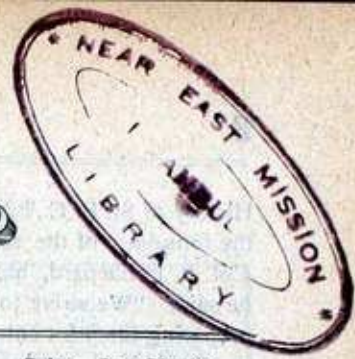


The Orient.



Vol. IV., No. 51

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17, 1913.

Price, One Piastre

SULTAN RECEIVES AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, the new American Ambassador was on Thursday last received by His Majesty the Sultan, to whom he presented his credentials. The entire staff of the Embassy was present, according to the usual custom; and because of the illness of the Grand Vizier, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Saïd Bey, introduced the Ambassador to the Sovereign. Mr. Morgenthau, after presenting the other members of the Embassy, made a speech expressing his desire to do all in his power both to maintain the friendly and cordial relations happily existing between the two governments, and also to encourage and develop the increasing commercial relations between the two nations, which would be to the advantage of both.

In reply, His Majesty assured the Ambassador that he would find both the Sultan and the Sublime Porte ready to cooperate in accomplishing this task; and he asked the Ambassador to convey to the President his thanks for the autograph letter and his sincere good wishes.

The letter from President Wilson (whose first name the irreverent local press reproduces as Woedraw) follows in full. Never before, so far as we know, has such prominence been given in the Constantinople dailies to the reception accorded to an American Ambassador, and never before has a Presidential letter been reproduced by them. It shows the growth of American prestige in this Capital.

WOODROW WILSON,

President of the United States of America,

To His Majesty

MOHAMMED V.,

Emperor of the Ottomans

Great and Good Friend

I have made choice of Henry Morgenthau, a distinguished citizen of the United States, to reside near the Government of Your Majesty in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of the sincere desire of this government to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between them. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments and so render himself acceptable to Your Majesty.

I therefore request Your Majesty to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States and to the assurances which I have charged him to convey to You of the best wishes of this government for the prosperity of the Ottoman Empire. May God have Your Majesty in His wise keeping.

Your Good Friend,

WOODROW WILSON.

ANNIVERSARY AT TARSUS.

St. Paul's College, Tarsus, Dec. 4, 1913.

Editor, ORIENT: —

Twenty-five years of service in Tarsus! This landmark in the history of St. Paul's College was passed with appropriate services on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27th, and on Friday Nov. 28th. A large number of visitors were present. The alumni, in honor of their obligations to the school, announced their intention of raising Lt. 1,000 as a gift.

The speeches of the two evenings were full of praises of the noble work that the College has carried on. Speaking on the subject, "St. Paul's College as an Evangelistic Force," Dr. W. N. Chambers of Adana referred to the number of preachers and Christian teachers, graduates or former students of Tarsus, who are aiding in evangelizing this region. Dr. A. Nakkashian, in an address that was as forceful as it was humorous, stated that Turkey's educational system is unsatisfactory, and praised the work of Tarsus in providing so many teachers for the schools of the country.

"Our graduates," was the subject on which Prof. Simon Küpelian spoke. Having been connected with the school almost since its founding, he knows all the graduates. Bringing records of their work in Turkey and in America, he showed that Tarsus has reason to be proud of its alumni.

Few schools have given so much aid as this to poor boys and orphans. It has been in many ways a poor boys' school, where capable young men who are willing to work with their hands can have the blessings of a Christian education. In taking this course many difficulties and hardships have been endured. Der Sahag Der Bedrosian of Marash, who himself "worked his way through," spoke earnestly of the great opportunities given to many poor boys, who otherwise would not have been able to leave their villages. His stories of the sacrifices and generosity of Pres. and Mrs. Christie revealed the "homelike life" of the students at Tarsus.

All were glad that Dr. Christie himself was able to take charge of the program. Speaking on the "Organization and

History of St. P. C.," he recalled the events connected with the founding of the school. The purpose of the founder, Col. E. F. Shepard, has always remained the ideal of Tarsus he said. "We strive to give our boys a *Christian* education, preparing them for entering the medical department at Beirût, the theological seminary in Marash, the teacher's desk, or business life." Of the 147 alumni, 31 are doctors, 24 teachers, 27 preachers, and the rest are in various useful professions. In all its work the College has laid chief emphasis on the development of character. Grateful mention was made by the president and other speakers of the kind friends who, since Col. Shepard's death, have aided us by their sympathy, their prayers, and their gifts; also of the teachers who have labored here in times past — Mr. Jenanian, Mr. (now Dr.) MacLachlan, Mr. Martin, Miss Brewer, and others; these sowed the seed whose harvest we are now reaping.

On the second evening the alumni had charge of the program. Their expressions of loyalty, as shown by their desire to aid financially, were encouraging. Several teachers and alumni gave addresses.

The services of both evenings were enlivened by the music rendered by Miss Yevnige Terzian on the piano and Instructor Pierre Briquet on the 'cello. The orchestra under the leadership of Instructor P. Nilson played several selections. A large student choir had been trained for the occasion by Prof. P. Gaidzakian. Among other pieces they sang the *Te Deum* and the Hallelujah Chorus.

A quarter-century of fruitful work has been passed. God grant that the coming years may be of ever increasing value for St. Paul's College, its students, its alumni, and this needy land!

P. E. N.

ARMENIAN DEMANDS AND TURKISH RESENTMENT.

Boghos Nubar Pasha, in an interview reproduced in the *Paris Temps*, demands the carrying out of reforms in the Armenian vilayets, in accordance with Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty. The project drawn up by the ambassadors in Constantinople and already submitted to the Porte, by which this region should be divided into two sections, each administered by a European Inspector-General nominated by the Sublime Porte, and the whole scheme under the oversight of the ambassadors here, Nubar Pasha considers the best method of fulfilling the promise of the famous Article.

The *Tanin* resents such a suggestion, and says:— "A foreigner might single out Article 61 of the Treaty of Berlin and demand reforms on the strength of it. But this is not allowable for an Ottoman. Since Nubar Pasha speaks of the fidelity of the Armenians, of their love for the fatherland, and of their unwillingness to accept autonomy, why does he adopt such a viewpoint, in flagrant contradiction to his assertions? Let nobody speak to us any more about this 61st article of the Berlin treaty. Is it just to wish to revive the terms of one unfavorable article of a treaty, all of whose favorable articles have been cancelled? Just recently we tried to renew the Cyprus treaty, which mentioned these reforms. If we have not received a favorable reply, it is not our fault."

BROUSA NOTES.

"No news is good news," so as the *Orient* has not heard from us before, this year, it no doubt understands that we have been doing good things. And so indeed we have, for we have moved our school from almost one end of Brousa to the other, and that, with a loss of only three days' work in lessons. As the weather was perfect in the middle of October, we did our moving then, and made a sort of picnic of it, and really found it far less of an undertaking than we had expected. We wish all our friends could come to see us in our new home. Our view is so beautiful, our garden is so lovely, and our school building and house so pleasant and so suitable in every way for a boarding school. The improvements have added so much to the building, which was formerly the school for about 50 girls; now we have a fine new dormitory in the third story, with place for 45 beds, and with a separate closet for each girl. With the dormitories on the second floor also we are able to accommodate nicely the 73 boarders we have at present, but we shall be rather crowded when others come, as they will after Christmas. As we are now in the quarter of the city where there are more Greek families, our numbers of Greek girls have increased, and we have about 25 now. We have the same number of Turkish pupils also, several of them being boarders. There are many Armenian girls as usual, and as we have French and also Jewish pupils, and had applications from Persian and Albanian girls, we realize we are reaching a good many nationalities.

The day school continues in the building we formerly occupied in Sed Bachi. The Kindergarten, which has been for years in the room under the Armenian Church, has been moved to the larger building, and the children find the room which was our study hall, a splendid place for their games and for marching. The Turkish Department of the Primary is doing well, and has about 15 little ones. Altogether there about 100 children in the building.

Our work is not all finished yet; the painting is to be done, and gas to be put in, but otherwise, things are in fine condition. We have large tanks for rain water, which supply the three floors of the school. Our new dining room is a delight, and the gymnasium very useful. A new telescope and a microscope add to internal improvements, and we feel we have much to be thankful for. In fact our Thanksgiving celebration this year, was an expression of deep felt gratitude on the part of every one. If as our outward conditions improve, we are able also to increase in strength and quality of work, we shall be satisfied indeed. We have now a fine staff of teachers and a splendid class of girls. We have much before us to do, in fact we feel that we are only at the beginning in some things, but the future looks very bright, and we look forward to it with great pleasure.

J. L. J.

Florizel von Renter the celebrated violinist, will give a concert at Robert College on Friday, Dec. 19th, at 8:30 p. m. Admission, 10 and 15 piastres. This will be his **only** concert in the city. M. Selvelli will be the accompanist.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE AT AMERICAN COLLEGES IN TURKEY.

COLLEGE	Total	College	Preparatory	Other Departments	Boarders	Day Scholars	Armenians	Greeks	Turks	Jews	Bulgarians	Others	Protestants	Gregorians	Orthodox	Moslems	Jews	Catholics	Others
Syrian Prot.	951	235	408	a308	665	286	90	61	1	71	2	e726	167	47	276	206	70	8	177
Euphrates	b606	166	293	c147	222	384	585	—	2	—	—	f19	241	355	—	3	—	2	5
Robert	544	211	308	25	408	136	92	221	90	31	64	g46	24	85	290	112	31	2	—
Anatolia	400	168	232	—	287	113	157	192	16	—	—	h35	75	101	197	18	—	9	—
International	400	250	150	—	150	250	50	225	73	16	—	36	30	45	221	75	16	13	—
Constantinople	278	136	142	—	196	82	76	64	55	17	44	i21	29	67	94	60	17	2	—
Central Turkey	235	94	137	d4	103	128	222	—	8	—	—	j5	145	75	—	8	—	1	2
St. Paul's	201	101	86	14	144	57	182	8	4	—	—	7	92	92	8	9	—	—	—
C. T. Girls'	157	73	70	14	25	132	148	4	5	—	—	—	105	41	3	5	—	3	—
Teachers	143	17	126	—	54	89	143	—	—	—	—	—	19	124	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3915	1451	1952	512	2254	1657	1746	785	254	135	110	895	927	1032	1089	496	134	40	184

a Medical, 182. Commerce, 57. Pharmacy, 32. Nurses, 20. Dentistry, 17.
 b Male, 245. Female, 361.
 c Lower grades.
 d Training class for nurses. [Abyssinians, 2.
 e Syrians, 519. Egyptians, 160. Persians, 29. Tartars, 6. Albanians, 2.

f Syrians, 18. Kourid, 1.
 g Albanians, 23. Persians, 3. Russians, 2.
 h Russians, 33. Persians, 2.
 i Albanians, 5, Persians, 4. Americans, 4.
 j Syrians.

A comparison of this table with that of last year, published in the issue of Feb. 26th, 1913, will show that most of the differences in totals are caused by the omission of the Collegiate Institute for Girls, Smyrna, which is not officially a college, and the insertion of the Teachers College, Sivas, which has attained college rank during the year. In spite of the loss of 146 in numbers by this substitution, the total attendance has increased from 3796 to 3915. This means an increase of 265 in the other nine institutions. In the wake of the two disastrous Balkan wars, this is a remarkable showing. Another interesting fact is the registration at the two colleges in Constantinople of exactly the same number of Bulgarians this year as last, although the term opened before peace was signed between Turkey and Bulgaria. Another noticeable thing is the increase in Mohammedan pupils, — from 412 to 496, or 20%. We commented on this increase a few weeks ago. Again it is noticeable that Russia and Persia each send a contingent of 35 to 38 students to these institutions. These countries are yearning for a really liberal higher education. And it would be interesting to know if any group of ten American institutions in any other land can show an equal conglomeration of races and religions as do these.

NEW HOSPITAL AT BETHLEHEM.

On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 6th, the foundation stone of a new Swedish Protestant Mission Hospital was laid at Bethlehem. The site of the new hospital is in the valley between Beit Jala and Bethlehem, a beautiful spot surrounded on all sides by fruitful olive groves. A Swedish medical

mission has now been established for some years in Bethlehem, under the superintendence of Dr. Ribbing. The new hospital will eventually provide sixty beds, but only half the buildings will be undertaken at present. A distinguished gathering, including the Mutesarrif of Jerusalem, the leading notables of Bethlehem, the German Consul-General, and the representatives of British and German societies, took part in the ceremony of the stone-laying. Prof. Dalman, Swedish Consul-General, with Dr. Ribbing, took the leading part. The proceedings were partially in French, Arabic, Swedish, German and English, and the band of the American colony provided music.

Considerable gloom was cast over these proceedings by the tragic death of Pastor and Frau Pastor Beyer, of Bethlehem, from typhoid fever. The latter died in the German Hospital, Jerusalem, on Nov. 3rd, and the former three days later, only a few hours before the above ceremonies, at which he, as leading Protestant minister of the place, would naturally have taken a prominent part. Pastor Beyer had been brought up as a boy in Jerusalem, and returning after long years of preparation in Germany for work here, showed great promise of usefulness. He and his wife will be greatly missed.

— Near East.

SALONICA STATION UNDER GREEK RULE.

By EDWARD B. HASKELL, D.D.

There will be found among the readers of the ORIENT only an occasional greybeard who remembers that the American Board occupied Salonica from 1849 to 1856 for mission work among the Jews. The city was then in a very primitive

and unsanitary condition, and malaria was rampant. Rev. J. W. Baird of Samokov avers that Dr. Parsons once told him that his horse used to shake in his stable in those days. At any rate the missionaries were removed to Smyrna with the idea of superintending the Salonica work from there — the consideration being their own health rather than that of their horses! They soon became so interested in the work among the Armenians, which was much more hopeful than that among the Jews, as to consign the latter to the Church of Scotland Mission.

Ever since I became familiar with conditions in Macedonia the withdrawal of our Board from Salonica in 1856 has been a cause of regret to me. The missionaries had made tours of exploration through the country taking them as far North as Sophia, before our work among the Bulgarians had begun, and Dr. Jonas King was carrying on his lone struggle in Athens. It seems to me that if Salonica had been held the evangelization of all the races in Macedonia would have been much further advanced than it is to-day.

Seventeen years after abandoning Salonica our Board occupied Monastir as a base for Bulgarian work in Macedonia, and a few years later the Southern Presbyterian Board began a Greek work in Salonica. This prospered for a time, one of its first fruits being that brother so widely beloved, Rev. Dr. Xenophon P. Moschou of Smyrna. Unfortunately dissensions crept in and in 1892 the S. P. Board withdrew its missionaries, turning over the work to the late Dr. Kalopothakes of Athens.

In 1894 the railway between Salonica and Monastir was opened to traffic, and it was known that the line Eastward from Salonica to Serres, Drama, Gümüldjina and Dedeaghatch would be opened the next year. These two lines, with the "old road" to Üsküb and Nish, formed a clover leaf, with Salonica at the base. The Bulgarian Evangelical work had developed far faster in the Salonica Vilayet than in the Monastir region, and the Bulgarian element in the city itself had considerably increased since 1880. Hence it was decided to reoccupy this place as an American Board station, and the writer settled here Oct. 10th, 1894, being followed by Dr. House on Nov. 7th.

Before we removed here from Monastir we received a letter from Dr. Kalopothakes warning us that he should regard it a breach of comity if we undertook any work for Greeks in Macedonia, but bidding us Godspeed in what we might do for the Bulgarians. When he visited us in 1895 we proposed to him that, as there were both Greek and Bulgarian Protestants in Serres, we unite in supporting there an earnest pastor of Vlach extraction who used both languages fluently. He decidedly rejected this proposition, affirming that it was impossible to mix Greek and Bulgarian work, and begging us not to attempt it but to stick to our side of the fence. This is the chief reason why no male missionary in Macedonia has learned the Greek language since the Southern Presbyterian Board withdrew its men. It is a reason which has been widely misunderstood by the Greek nationalists, leading them to charge us with being more friendly to

the Bulgarians, with being engaged in a Bulgarian political propaganda, etc., etc. After the Greek Evangelical communities of Salonica and Serres, without our knowledge, advice or consent, had broken off relations with Dr. Kalopothakes, and had carried on their work independently for two years, we found it possible to yield to their entreaties for a grant in aid. Although a small one it has kept them going. But the fact that we give it is little known outside Protestant circles. And, anyhow, to the average Greek the most important thing in the universe is his language, if you can't speak that, while you can speak the vulgar "Voulgarika," your grants-in-aid count for little in showing your sympathy with Hellenism. We might perhaps say it is *words*, not deeds, he wants!

Had one been an Elias Riggs he would have acquired Greek as a pastime, while learning Bulgarian to preach in, Turkish to haggle in, and a little French to smirk in. But none of us has Dr. Riggs's linguistic gifts, and the political turnover has placed us in an entirely awkward position. Thousands of Greek soldiers speak English, but very few officers or officials — the former having been to America, and the latter not. Every man in authority does not speak French, and if he did I should be shy about discussing important matters with him in that language. He must be an extra good linguist to understand *my* French! A number of Macedonian Greeks who speak Turkish have wisely been put in office, and with them I can get on. But it is disconcerting to be asked by a high official — as Prince Nicholas asked me — "How long have you lived in Salonica?" And when you answer, "Nineteen years," to have him say, "Why then of course you speak Greek." You can't go into explanations about your ecclesiastical relations with the Presbyterian Synod of Athens, and you must seem to him an incorrigible "Bulgarophile," which means an enemy to Greece.

Our mission was compelled to omit its annual meeting this year, and another cannot profitably be held before next Easter. Of course it would make havoc (of sacred red tape) to appoint a Greek-speaking missionary here without the action of annual meeting. But if red tape could be loosened up to the extent of lending us a Greek-speaking man from one of the Turkey missions for a few months, it would greatly strengthen our position by ocular demonstration that our mission really is international. Not only would it be good for the Greek work, but for all the work we carry. It seems to me that unless the American Board is going to run away from Greece, after being chased to and caught by her at Salonica, as it were, the delay in getting a Greek-speaking missionary on the ground is very detrimental. It fails to make that good "first impression" which so generally is held to be important. Let some self-sacrificing station in Turkey, which can arrange to spare a Greek-speaking missionary for three to six months, at once offer him to the Board for this service, asking for the answer "Yes" by cable.

(To be concluded.)

47 cases of cholera and 15 deaths are recorded in this city during the week ending Sunday, Dec. 14th.

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 17, 1913

EDITORIAL.

We cannot help sympathizing with the Ottoman Government in the flurry caused as between Russia and Germany over the appointment of Gen. Liman von Sanders Pasha to the command of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Constantinople. For several years a British Admiral has been Adviser to the Ottoman navy; and the chief reason why one after another has resigned from the post was that he had no real authority and his advice was not followed. Similarly, Sir Richard Crawford is Inspector of Customs; and complaint is made that his actual power is too much curtailed. A Frenchman, M. de Montréal, is Inspector of Finances, and another, M. Picard, is Engineering Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works. And European critics frequently taunt Turkey with giving foreigners offices but no power, — a sort of *ministre sans portefeuille*. But just as soon as Turkey appoints a German General to actually command an army corps, and make it a model for all the other army corps, the Russian double-eagle utters discordant screams and begins to flap its wings. Is Russia's real objection similar to her dissatisfaction with Morgan Shuster in Persia? Is it against her interests to have the Ottoman army really efficient? Or is she merely showing her resentment at her failure to save Kavakli Moustafa? Why should Gen. Liman von Sanders Pasha create so much more of a disturbance than did Gen. von der Goltz Pasha for so many years? Certainly Turkey is to be congratulated on having taken a wise step in beginning the actual regeneration of her army, and of all her military schools in this city, under the lead of an able German officer. And the experience should make it all the easier for her to admit other foreigners into her service to assist her in other directions. Russia has no just cause for objecting.

On the last day of this year, the seventh Student Volunteer Convention of America will open its sessions at Kansas City, Mo. We believe that in answer to the call from headquarters, a great volume of prayer will rise from many a home and church in the Ottoman Empire, for the blessing of the Master on this movement, and especially on this quadrennial

Convention. At the last Convention, in Rochester, N. Y., four years ago, it was stated that over 150 student volunteers had gone to the Turkish Empire since the inception of the Movement in 1886. Certainly this links up this country with the coming gathering in a very vital way. According to the statistics of the last Convention, over 4,200 young men and women have reached the foreign field in the last quarter-century through this organization, and of these 1,275 sailed between 1906 and 1910. But this is not by any means the only fruit of the movement. One of its results is a vast increase in the gifts of students in universities, colleges and professional schools for the work of missions. Nearly every large institution supports its own representative on the field, and some support whole missions. Another result is the remarkable growth of systematic study of the problem of evangelism, both in schools and colleges and in churches and young people's societies. Quite a respectable library of missionary literature has been published by the organization for the use of these study classes; and the public is in consequence better informed on missionary topics than it used to be.

The Movement has spread from America to Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, and other countries; and its intensive growth has been no less remarkable than its extensive. The leaders it has developed, such as John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Miss Ruth Rouse, are persons the world delights to honor for their sterling ability as spiritual leaders.

At the Cleveland Convention of 1891, — the first — there were 529 delegates from 159 institutions. At Rochester in 1910 there were over 4,000, representing 700 institutions. Whether these figures will be surpassed at the 1914 Convention in Kansas City or not, matters little. It is "not by an army, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts," that the victories are to be won. And we in this Ottoman Empire may have a share in the prayer-preparation for the gathering. Let us claim the Divine promises for a mighty blessing on this Volunteer Convention, December 31st to January 4th.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE.

The lecture course in Constantinople College has been rather hampered by the condition of the streets and the consequent difficulty of reaching the College from town. But in spite of all such drawbacks, we have had some most interesting Wednesday afternoons. Mr. Morris Carter, Assistant Director of the Boston Art Museum, while a guest of the College, gave an address on "Art in its relation to Life". It is a large subject, but Mr. Carter made it so clear, direct and stimulating that teachers and students came away with new views of the value of art in daily life, and with much matter for thought.

The next week Miss Wildermann of Berlin was here, and the College had a rare treat in her rendering of Beethoven and Chopin. She played more than once for the Preparatory School, and the financial results of her concerts here (above her expenses) are to be appropriated to the purchase of a Victrola for the School at Arnaoutkeuy.

Last week Wednesday Prof. Watson repeated for our benefit his lecture on the English Drama of the 19th Century. It was such a scholarly and adequate presentment of the subject as could only come from a thorough student. This week Dec. 17th we have a concert given by the musical department of the College.

The Christian Association of Constantinople College rejoices in the coming of Miss Anna Welles to be the Y. W. C. A. Secretary in this city. She spent Sunday Dec. 14th at the college and won all hearts, and has already given new life to Association plans and work for the coming semester.

I. F. D.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF BULGARIA.

We are indebted to Mrs. Holway of Sofia for this picture of Queen Eleanore in her Red Cross Nurse costume, as well as for the verses given below. They a richly deserved tribute to a great and good soul, whose unselfish Christian devotion to the good of her people was most noteworthy and refreshing during the late war.

ELEANORE.

She comes from distant, royal towers, —
True daughter of a knightly race, —
And in her high-born soul there flowers
A heritage of queenly grace.

No shallow pride of rank, or birth,
Disturbs her heart's serenity:
She proves her higher, truer worth,
By simple, sweet amenity.

"Noblesse oblige" she counts the high
Prerogative of Majesty,
And lifts life's burdens, far and high
With unassuming modesty.
She quits her pleasant palace halls,
Fair courts of ease and dignity,
To enter humble cottage walls,
With mien of sweet benignity.

She moves with words of reverent praise,
Amidst the wounded and the dead,
In Mercy's guise; nor scorns to raise
A peasant soldier's dying head.
Where'er within her kingdom's bounds
The voice of suffering wakes the land,
She goes to heal pale Sorrow's wounds,
Nor ever goes with empty hand.

She seeks within the nation's life
To raise the standard of the pure,
Enthroned fair Truth, cast out foul Strife,
And Righteousness and Peace insure.
Thus on her tender heart she bears
The burden of her people's needs;
And on her brow, unconscious, wears
A diadem of noble deeds.

Let Bulgar mothers emulate
Her character's nobility,
And Bulgar daughters imitate
Her exquisite humility:
Let grateful subjects e'er proclaim
Her sacrificial womanhood,
And on Bulgaria's Roll of Fame,
Inscribe: ELEANORE, THE GOOD!

Sophia, 1913.

ELIZABETH HUDSON HOLWAY.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Dec. 21st, 1913.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. H. S. Barnum.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Charles Anerson, D.D.
CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m. President M. M. Patrick, Ph. D.

On Christmas Day, Dec. 25th, Rev. Mr. Frew will conduct services in Bebek at 9 a. m., and at the Dutch Chapel at 11 a. m.

**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

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The American steam yacht "Niagara", with Mr. Joseph Leiter and a party of friends on board, spent several days in this harbor last week.

8,000 francs worth of young trees have been ordered by the municipality for the new Seraglio Point park. The Prefect has also donated 300 seedling pines for this purpose.

General Liman von Sanders Pasha, the new Commander of the First Army Corps, arrived here Sunday morning with his suite. They are for the present established at Pera Palace Hotel.

Gen. Essad Pasha, the defender of Yanina, who has been the guest of the Greeks at Athens since the fall of Yanina, arrived here two days ago.

Lady Crawford, the wife of Sir Richard Crawford, Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, has been granted the first order of the decoration of the *Shefakat*.

Colonel Djemal Bey, who has been commanding the 1st Army Corps, has been appointed Minister of Public Works in place of Gen. Osman Nizami Pasha, who will perhaps be appointed Ambassador to Russia.

THE PROVINCES

We regret to announce the death at Adabazar last Sunday of Dr. Yervant Jejizian, brother of Rev. Hovsep Jejizian of Gedik Pasha and of Mr. Mihran Jejizian of Robert College.

Work is increasing at the Konia American Hospital. From Sept. 1 to Nov. 24, 1913, there were admitted 96 in-patients, as against 48 during the corresponding period of 1912; and 1703 calls were answered in the out-patient department, compared with 1479 last year; 611 new cases in the clinic were seen, and 679 old cases; 202 visits to homes, and 413 cases seen outside the Hospital. These figures are exclusive of Dr. Dodd's heavy work in Angora during October and November, no statistics of which have yet reached us. The Konia Hospital expects to install an X-ray outfit next spring.

Torrential rains are reported in the region of Mersin, which have caused floods that interfere with the Mersin-Adana Railroad.

The Cilicia Institute, a new Gregorian school for the training of teachers and clergy for the Gregorian church, has been in operation now for more than a year. Last year the students numbered 56, 26 of them being free pupils and most of them being from Aintab. This year there are 80 students, 38 of whom are boarders. The school plans to give a four-years' course in education and in theology. It is under the patronage of the Catholicos of Sis, and it is intended to make it representative of the Gregorian community throughout Cilicia in its organization and control. Considerable money has already been given toward the endowment of the institution, and it is said that LT. 400 were pledged by the audience present at the opening exercises this fall. The head of the Institute, Mr. Armenag Chamichian, is a graduate of Harvard University, and a former student of Central Turkey College. His first assistant, Mr. H. K. Missirian, is a graduate of Central Turkey College and of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale.

NOTES.

Rev. G. C. Reynolds, M. D., of Van, arrived in New York on Nov. 24th, where he is making his headquarters for the present.

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To the great gratification of all who know the noble service rendered to the sick and wounded during the late war by Miss M. M. Haskell, she too has received from Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria the decoration of the Red Cross.

Rev. J. L. Fowle, formerly of Talas, is recovering in Auburndale from an attack similar to what he had before leaving Turkey.

Mrs. Harold I. Gardner, recently of Hadjin, has been elected Field Secretary of the W. B. M. I., of Chicago.

Rev. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce, of Waterville, Quebec, have been appointed missionaries of the American Board to the Eastern Turkey Mission. Mr. Pierce studied at McGill University and the Congregational College of Canada, and has for the last three years been pastor at Waterville. They will probably be located at Harpout.

OTHER LANDS.

The Evangelical Armenian Church of Los Angeles, Cal., is erecting a new house of worship, for which the plans drawn by an Armenian architect were preferred to those drawn by all others. The successful young man is Mr. L. Koundradjian, son of Mr. Karekin Koundradjian, city missionary in Constantinople.

President Wilson has nominated as Minister to Greece Mr. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.

Again the Nobel Peace Prize goes to an American. The prize for 1912, not previously decided, has been awarded to Senator Elihu Root, of New York, who was successively Secretary of War and Secretary of State under President Roosevelt. The Peace Prize for 1913 was awarded to the Belgian Senator Henry La Fontaine; that for literature to the Hindu writer Rabindranath Tagore; for physics, Prof. Onnes (Leyden); for chemistry, Prof. Werner (Zurich); for medicine Prof. Richet (Paris).

The Bulgarian elections for the Sobranje resulted in a victory for the Government, and rumors of the abdication of the King are thus shown to be groundless.

The long-lost "Mona Lisa," or "Gioconda," by Leonardo da Vinci, has been discovered in Italy and will be restored to its place in the Louvre.

Last Sunday King Constantine in person hoisted the Hellenic flag on the Firka Fort, in Crete, thus formally annexing the island to Greece. Enthusiasm was unbounded.

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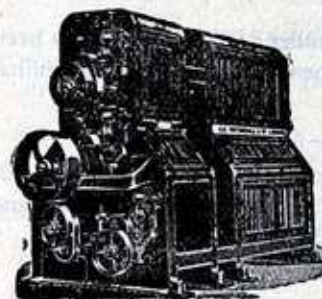
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