

The Orient.

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BOLDNESS, OR CAUTION?

Under this title Rev. Constantine N. Callinicos, of the Greek Orthodox Church in Manchester, England, discusses in the Greek religious paper *Evangelismos* the spirit with which the work of reform in the Orthodox Church should be undertaken by the "Anorthosis" society, of this city, of which this bi-weekly is the organ. After referring to a previous article by Prof. Eliou of Robert College advocating boldness, as contrasted with the guarded attitude of the executive committee and of the organ of the Society, he says:—

"Is it then boldness, or caution? What is it you recommend? What do you wish of us? You begin to lead your readers into a faith according to knowledge, of which we stand today in such need, and you point them to two mutually contradictory ways. The one is an ascent, the other is a descent. The one turns to the right, the other to the left. Do you mean us to make the choice ourselves?"

"Well, then, we have made it. We do not accept caution; we do not incline toward the crooked road of sparing, of hesitation and of dimness. We demand a straight road. We seek the sunrise of full light; we shall march toward boldness. The *Evangelismos* was founded with this object, and was for this reason hailed with hope by its friends, because it has furnished till now a unique organ for the decent criticism of our characteristics, undertaking to call a spade a spade and figs figs. And we were truly glad and praised God, that at last in the very centre of government, beside the portals of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, were to be found men who, with their eyes open to the kaleidoscopic changes of the times, had determined to break the silence which till now had been deadening our Church, and to say frankly that we need religious reform, that our church service has become mere formal routine, that our clergy must shake off mediæval sleep from their eyelids and listen to the voice of God calling them, that our people has been religiously neglected and is left uncatechised and not thoroughly instructed, and that religion must again be enthroned in our hearts and souls. But if our lips are to be sealed, then let the *Evangelismos* cease publication.

"What have we to fear if we speak the truth? Are those who dream of Orthodoxy as a barren mysticism, going to brandish at us the hobgoblin of enemies of Orthodoxy? But who is going to controvert our Orthodoxy? We are descendants of Greek clericals and Greek clericals ourselves, who have studied in an Orthodox Theological School and read the Church Fathers night and day. This disposition to here-

sy-hunting among us is cultivated solely in the ranks of those clericals who have given their Bible to the crows and have long since ceased to be interested in religion as such, save as they reckon it a financial employment. Otherwise the path of what to do and what to avoid is clear to everyone. It is called Ecclesiastical Archæology. It was not invented by me or by you, it is the way followed for twenty centuries by our Orthodox Church. This is the Lydian touchstone by which shall be judged our rites, ceremonies and unchangeable principles. Whatever is in agreement with Ecclesiastical Archæology, is to be accepted. Whatever is the outcome of our latter-day slavery and serves no practical purpose, shall be banished. Then what have we to fear, since it is not we that speak, but the history of our Church speaks for us?"

"The Church was not established to make a mist about itself. She is the lighthouse of truth. To her in their despair gaze her children, like men shipwrecked in the open sea. And woe to her, if she does not allow the full revelation of the truth. She then weaves pious frauds which eat her roots like worms, and estrange the people from religion. But why be so cautious? Are we afraid that the lay conscience will be troubled? Yet lay consciences are troubled only when self-appointed individuals speak to them. When however the Church speaks officially and authoritatively, the public obeys. Let one example out of many suffice. What custom could be bound up more closely with the demands of the common people than the open coffin at funerals? Because the Greek wishes to see, even up to the grave, the uncovered face of his beloved friend. And this demand is a powerful one, because it is the demand of grief. And yet it sufficed for the Church to say "Cover up the dead," and the people obeyed.* No grumbling. No rebellion. The same thing will happen in the case of any other innovation that leads religious sentiment into a more dignified course. Only let the Church be bold, and speak.

"It is essential that the people learn from affectionate lips, —for they are no longer children, but are day by day becoming more manly in spiritual progress, —that there are, in our Church, forms that can be changed as well as truths that are eternal, customs as mutable as the serpent's skin, as well as dogmas that to the end of time will constitute the soul of religion; and that although fanatical adhesion to the latter is required, the former have acquired no right to such. Today the significance of dogmas and the significance of customs are confused in many a brain, which thinks the two of

* This has actually been achieved in Greece, but not yet in Turkey. — Ed.

equal value. And while we know that the Confession of Faith consists of twelve articles, the Confession of these brains if it should come to the numbering, would seem to consist of twelve thousand articles; for besides the "I believe in one God . . . and in one Lord . . . and in the Holy Ghost, etc." you would hear these men continue, "And I believe in one Byzantine Music . . . and one literary Greek language . . . and in one Byzantine style of Church arrangements . . . and in the lighting of one candle each Lord's Day . . . and in one liturgy three hours long . . . and in one cherubic hymn lasting half an hour . . . and in the brutal snatching of flowers from the Table on Good Friday, . . . and in silken undergarments . . . and in red dyed trousers . . . I further believe that the whole duty of the priesthood consists in wearing the priestly hat . . . that the priest earns his livelihood by passing the begging-plate . . . that all other methods of paying him do not bring one salvation . . . etc., etc." It is absolutely essential to draw a heavy line between the essential and the non-essential. And after underlining all those ecclesiastical principles without which life is impossible both in this world and in that to come, let us leave a very wide margin of free choice according to the respective demands of the times, to customs, types and material expressions.

"Give us a little air, for God's sake! We are suffocating in this inflexible collar of the dogmatizing of everything. The ship needs the shores but it needs the open sea too. Without sea-room, how can it move? And without shores, where shall it tie up and be safe? The ship is the human mind; the shores, Christian dogmas; the open sea, freedom. We have dogmatized everything. We do not allow the least change in the slightest form. But if the mind is hemmed in only by shores, how can it sail? how can it act? how can it do business? how can it live? how can it eat? how can it move? how can it worship? how can it identify itself with the divine life?"

SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT MARSOVAN.

Mrs. Edward Riggs, who has just returned to her home in Marsovan from a visit in Harpout, writes:—

"Last Saturday evening (Nov. 15) there was quite an event in the Protestant church here, to which we all went. They have just completed the remodelling of the Boys' Home [for many years the Girls' Boarding School], to suit their needs for day schools, and the two large schools meet there with their regular work now. That evening they invited many friends in to help them celebrate the new acquisition, and to see them name the school after their hero, Mesrob. There were many speeches, all but one in Armenian; Dr. White spoke in Turkish. The exercises were rather long, but very interesting. They name the institution the Armenian Evangelical Mesrobian School. A history of the progress of the school, in numbers of pupils and in money expended upon it, for the past four years, was one of the most interest-

ing parts to me. The attendance has increased to more than three times what it was in 1909-10; and the number of teachers has risen from four to seven. One peculiar feature is the co-educational practice. The boys and girls in tour of the higher grades recite together. The highest grade in the boys' school is by itself; but below that for four grades they recite together, and the girls at present do better than the boys. Quite an eye-opener to the old fashioned parents! These classes are taught by either lady or gentlemen teachers, as they arrange it. The children must be from ten to fifteen years of age, and their co-education would not have been tolerated a short time ago. So far as I know, the arrangement has originated with the people themselves; and they are very well satisfied with the results."

WORK ON THE SERAGLIO POINT PARK.

Mention has already been made of the ancient cistern laid bare in connection with the preparation of the first section of the park on Seraglio Point. The operations on the next section have disclosed the foundations of an ancient church, supposed to be the long-lost Church of St. Demetrius, which was known to have been on the Point, but its exact location had been forgotten. Mordtmann placed it to the northeast of the palace of the Sultans, and these ruins are not far from the Baghdad Kiosk Gate. The demolished colonnade is now being restored, as far as possible; and this archaeological treasure will add another object of interest to the visitor when this section of the park is thrown open to the public.

In the course of this work, the ancient Column of Claudius Gothicus has also been more clearly brought into the view of an observer from the harbor, by the cutting away of some shrubbery that hid it. This column, which bears on its pedestal the legend *FORTUNÆ REDVCI OB DEVICTOS GOTHOS*, is supposed to have been erected by Claudius II. (d. 268 A. D.) to commemorate the defeat of the Goths. Another legend about this column is that it is the one on which lived for years the famous St. Simeon Stylites; but there is not sufficient proof that that pillar was ever transferred to this city.

The new park is to have at the entrance to the harbor an esplanade 400 metres long, extending from the ruins of the old sea wall to the present imperial wharf. This will be 25 metres wide, and lined with trees, and will furnish a magnificent walk along the always fascinating water-front.

The annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, recently published, gives the following statistics for Egypt for 1912:—

Foreign workers, 138; Egyptian, 703; communicants, 12,044; Protestant community, 30,000; pupils in Sabbath Schools, 15,668; in day and boarding schools, 16,951; hospitals, 3; physicians, 9; patients in hospitals, 3,841; clinic cases treated 58,958.

برخیه - سومرو ۱۰۰-۱۷ جمه اپریلی ۹ شمردان ۱۳۲۹ - ۲۲ دی الحجه ۱۳۳۱

سختی
۶۰ پارودر
آدرس
نور غنایه جوارده،
سرایلی مسجد
وسمرو ۱۱
مطار
کودرلان مقلات
درج ابدلوه ابدلسون
اماره ابدلر



سختی
۶۰ پارودر

آئونه بدل
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مروندر
عالت احمده ایچون
۳۸ لکی آئی آئی
۲ تراهدر

KADINLAR DÜNYASSI "MONDE FÉMININ." "Constantinople."

تاریق اولوق و نالیق ساداقه ابره جمه اپریلی کولری ندر اولور. صور نرهدر
مخامیر بیس و مدد عریق ایچکسیرن عزم غنایل ماعری آتارینه کشادور



ARE WE DREAMING?

The Suffragettes will soon have to come to Turkey to learn things. Here is a reproduction of the front page of *Kadunlar Dünyasu*, "The Women's World," wherein we behold the unveiled face of Moslem women not only photographed but reproduced in an illustrated weekly and published to the world! It matters little that the group was taken a few years ago in the grounds of the American College for

Girls, in Scutari. The point is that whereas it is even now considered by many Moslems a sinful thing for a woman to have her picture taken, public opinion is now changing so much that this group is proudly exhibited on the cover of the leading woman's paper in the Capital.

The *Kadunlar Dünyasu* started last April as a daily newspaper, but that was too swift a gait, and it settled down after about three months to the steadier pace of a 16-page weekly, since when it has maintained a very creditable record

The editor-in-chief is Belkis Shevket Hanum, a lady of no ordinary attainments.

Last week Monday this enterprising, up-to-date journalist made an ascent in an aeroplane and circled around over our city for nearly half an hour, the machine being in charge of the Ottoman aviator Fethi Bey. She flew from the aerodrome at San Stefano over to Shishli and Pancaldi, around the Liberty Monument and back to San Stefano; and on alighting she declared she had felt no fear, but that the wind was pretty sharp. Belkis Hanum has thus got the start of most of us in the matter of high thinking and (aero) plane living.

MOSLEM SOLICITUDE FOR ALBANIA.

The *Tanin* is disappointed at the choice of a Christian as Prince of Albania, and says:—

"We could not conceive of the designation over a country of a sovereign professing a religion different from that of the majority of the people. But what is the logic that guides the present general policy? It is noteworthy that the population of the south of Albania, which is Moslem, contains many royalists. The notables especially are in favor of setting up a kingdom. For the king must have a court; there will be a nobility, and the king will confer, as formerly did the kings of France, the titles of duke, marquis, count and baron! He will create a court ceremonial, and will have courtiers. Can one imagine better consolation for those who can no longer keep the title of pasha?"

"We know not yet the attitude of northern Albania toward the title of king. As yet we have only as indication the attitude of Essad Pasha. The National Agency gave out yesterday a despatch according to which when the mixed Commission wanted to interfere in his affairs, Essad Pasha replied that he recognized no force in his country greater than his own. In fact Essad Pasha will not be the only thorn to prick the Prince of Wied, Prince or King of Albania. It is foolish to maintain that harmony exists between the well-known notables of southern Albania as to coping with the menace of Essad Pasha. The new prince, who is a stranger to the customs of the country, will be greatly embarrassed to choose whom to side with and whom to treat harshly. Nor do we know how he will succeed in securing unity between his faithful Moslem and Christian subjects.

"We do not yet know why the Ottoman Government remains a mere distant onlooker in these matters. After we had suffered disasters as a result of the treason of the notorious Albanian party, a feeling of anger rose in the Moslem world as against Albania. Even the most moderate showed at least complete indifference toward that country. There were those who effaced from their thoughts the Albania that had already effaced our fatherland from the map. Are such thoughts just? Albania is today a political reality truly sad and tragic. It is a factor in the Balkan peninsula, whether it has or has not a stable existence. We take the hypothesis that it will not succeed. For if the government is not stable, — as we by no means desire it to be, — our conscience will not be satisfied if this country, the majority of whose popula-

tion is Moslem, should go down to decay, even though it has been the cause of sad events for us. Then new events will happen in the Balkans, and such as will echo all over Europe. The least noise that breaks out in the Balkan Peninsula should not find Turkey indifferent. We cannot be completely disinterested as regards Albania."

THE TURKISH NAVY.

The Turkish Government has long been contemplating a scheme for the reorganization of its arsenal and docks, the idea being to keep in the country as large a proportion as possible of the money spent by the State for the Navy. This scheme could not be realized without foreign technical and financial support and it was proposed to approach big European shipbuilding firms with a view to their establishing, by means of some financial combination, branch yards at some suitable spot in Turkey, where Ottoman labor and local material could be utilized.

The Government had naturally no difficulty in finding European shipbuilding firms willing to come to its assistance and proposals came in from all sides. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ottley and Sir Vincent Caillard, representing the Armstrong Vickers group, arrived in Constantinople some six weeks ago and immediately opened negotiations which were conducted with a rapidity almost unprecedented in this country. In about a month a complete accord was reached and last Tuesday a convention was signed with the Armstrong Vickers group for bringing the existing arsenal and dockyards in the Golden Horn up to a state of efficiency, and for the establishment at Izmid of a big floating dock with all the necessary workshops and buildings for housing workmen, etc. etc. The Iradeh ratifying the Convention was promulgated on Wednesday.

The Armstrong Vickers group have undertaken to form a Company to be named "Ottoman Society for Naval Constructions" in which the Ottoman Government will be largely interested and will be proportionately represented on the Board of Directors. The idea is to build all the vessels of the Imperial Ottoman Navy in Turkey and to utilize to the greatest extent possible Ottoman labor and local material. The society will also employ as many Ottomans as possible on its technical and administrative staffs.

The contract just concluded with the Armstrong Vickers group constitutes a success for Great Britain not only from an industrial but also from a political point of view. This group has had to compete against foreign firms of the highest standing, which, we understand, made most tempting offers to the Turks. Their faith, however, in England's superiority in naval matters was not to be shaken and it is satisfactory to note that the English firms won the day, a rather rare occurrence in this country.

The greatest credit reflects on Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ottley and Sir Vincent Caillard for the ability with which they conducted the negotiations, and the Turkish Government is much to be congratulated on having concluded a convention on such advantageous conditions with the world renowned firms forming the Armstrong Vickers group.

— *Levant Herald.*

THE ORIENT

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

Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

Terms: Annual subscription within the Ottoman Empire, one-quarter lira, or 27 piastres silver.

Foreign countries, \$ 1.50 or 6 shillings or 7½ francs. Single copies, 1 piastre or 4 cents or 2d.

Special numbers, 1½ piastres or 6 cents or 3d.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. DECEMBER 10, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

The Young Men's Christian Association is showing real enterprise in more than one line. Steps are being taken to publish a magazine, beginning with January next, in the interest of college and town Associations in this country, and we hope to give further particulars soon as to this quarterly. It will certainly fill a need, and contribute to the prosecution of better work in the future.

Another evidence of push and usefulness is in the course of free lectures being given in Pera this month. Last week there was one in Armenian by Prof. Khatchadourian, Principal of the Central College, Galata, on The Spirit and Development of Education. Last night President Patrick lectured, as we announced a week ago, on The Era of the Seven Wise Men. Next Tuesday evening Herr Preusser, Head of the German School at Haidar Pasha, lectures in German with lantern slides on From Taurus to Pontus. The next lecture is in French, by Prof. Ernest Mamboury of the School of Arts and Crafts, Stamboul, on Impressions of a Journey in Anatolia. And on Dec. 30th, the Greek musician Mr. Stamatades lectures in Greek on Byzantine Music, a chorus giving vocal illustrations. All these lectures are given in Keller's Hall. The Board of Managers are to be felicitated on this step they have taken.

Our Baptist brethren are celebrating this month the centennial of the beginning of missionary work in Burma. The intimate connection of Adoniram Judson with the formation of the American Board, and his change of views on the subject of baptism while on his way out to India as one of its first four missionaries, form one of the most romantic chapters in the history of missions. Notwithstanding the interdenominational character of the A.B.C.F.M., Judson was, in view of his changed convictions, constrained by his conscience to resign his commission and work for the establishment of a separate Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, under which to prosecute his life work. And while we cannot agree with the logic or the Scriptural interpretation that drove him to this step, we can but admire the deep conscientiousness and frank

attitude of that man of God and his devoted wife. Sailing from America in February, 1812, they were immersed at Calcutta in September of that year. But the East India Company, determined to resist the introduction of Christianity among the native subjects of the British crown in Bengal, expelled them from India. They decided to attempt to establish a mission in Penang, but were providentially led to Rangoon, Burma, instead, reaching there July 13th, 1813. Correspondence with America resulted in the formation at Philadelphia on May 18th, 1814, of the Baptist Foreign Missionary organization. Thus the anomaly existed of a mission Board with a mission older than itself. Dr. Judson lived to the age of 62, his wife having died at 37. In June 1819, the first convert was baptized. From that time the Baptist church in Burma has grown till there were, in 1903, 741 churches with 41,770 communicants, 1,756 preachers and teachers, and 19,430 pupils in the schools. The Baptist Board had then 173 foreign workers in Burma. The centennial gathering now ought to be a time of deep gratitude and rejoicing for such advance amid great hindrances.

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.

(L. S.)

G. BIE RAVNDAL.

Consul-General and Judge of the United States Consular Court

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Dec. 14th, 1913.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m., Rev. Robert Frew.
UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur C. Ryan.
ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D.
CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, 11:30 a. m.

ADANA ACTIVITIES.

Adana, Turkey, Nov. 24, 1913.

Dear ORIENT: —

During the past few weeks some things of no little importance have taken place in the Adana district, the news of which may be of interest to some of your readers.

The first was the Armenian Celebration that has commanded such wide attention. On the appointed day there was a large meeting in the Armenian Church. The church was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. Der Arsen, — the senior Priest, — in the absence of a Bishop, presided. There were five addresses, only two of which were in Armenian. One of these Armenian addresses was given by the resident missionary. In many other places, according to report, Turkish was taboo. I wonder was that wise. The whole idea was to arouse a patriotic sentiment and stimulate efforts for the welfare of the community. It was a unique and splendid opportunity for that very purpose. I spoke in Armenian, but I felt that only a small proportion of the audience understood and yet I longed to impress the minds and hearts of the people with the thought of the splendid service that Sahag and Mesrob rendered the nation. The other speakers, among whom was the Pastor — Rev. H. Ashjian — of the Evangelical Church, were able to appeal to the understanding of the people as they spoke in a known language. I could do little more than appeal to a sentiment, because of the fact that I spoke in Armenian. It is quite natural that Armenians should be zealous for their language, but I have found Turkish speaking Armenians quite as patriotic as those who speak Armenian. The great desideratum is the development of a true moral perception that lies at the very base of a true patriotic sentiment. The Armenians are to be congratulated on the enthusiasm with which the celebration was carried out throughout the country.

The next event in point of time was the ordination of the preacher, Rev. Vartan Yeranian, of the Evangelical Church in Deurt Yol. This town is noted for the stony character of its situation, for its large orange groves, and for being a town of about one thousand families, all Armenian. One marked feature of the ordination lay in the fact that the service was held in the large school building of the Armenian Gregorian Church and was attended by about 800 people. Der Sahag, the Senior Priest, made a short address fraught with very cordial congratulations and best wishes and advice to the newly ordained pastor, after which he offered prayer. The good will shown by the Gregorian Armenians was greatly appreciated.

In the spring of 1909 three of those who took part in the ordination, the candidate for ordination, and the pastors of the Kharné and Eybez churches, traveling in company towards Adana escaped the massacres as if by miracle. Unsuspecting they approached Hamidien as the town was burning and the Armenians were being slaughtered. They had timely warning and turned aside and fled to Najarli which

was defending itself against a great horde. That night they assisted the Armenians to trek *en masse* to Deurt Yol, a distance of 12–15 miles through the hills. It was indeed a night of terror. These three were the only ones of the preachers traveling at that time who escaped on the plain.

The next thing of special interest was the meeting of the Board of Managers of Tarsus College, — the first time this Board has met in the College. The members are Messrs. Martin and Fowle of Aintab, Goodsell and Woodley of Marsh, and Chambers of Adana. Two days were given to the consideration of the College and its work. The great needs that are pressing are, (1) an assistant to Dr. Christie, who might become his successor. In spite of advanced years and impaired health, Dr. Christie shows very considerable vigor; but the burden is now too great for him and Mrs. Christie who has shared so largely in the work of the College, and has contributed so much to its success. (2) The next desideratum is an enlarged teaching staff. The present staff is overworked and consequently, notwithstanding the good work being done, cannot do full justice either to themselves or to their students. (3) The next great need is financial. Buildings and equipments are necessary for the best work of the College. It has already done excellent service. To foster and develop that service these needs are imperative. The College is well attended, and its opportunities are indeed large. It will celebrate its 25th anniversary in a week or ten days. If this past quarter of a century may be taken as a forecast of the coming 25 years we would confidently look forward to large development and a greatly extended influence for righteousness.

Another matter of interest and importance was the organization of the Board of Managers of the International Hospital at Adana. The members of this Board, appointed by the Central Turkey Mission, are Miss H. E. Wallis, Miss E. S. Webb and Mr. W. N. Chambers of Adana, Mr. Martin of Aintab and Mr. Goodsell of Marsh. The Board met in the Hospital and found it in fine shape under the executive supervision of Dr. Haas, Miss Davies and Miss Johnston. There is room for 30–35 beds. The men's ward was full, largely of surgical cases. Last year's figures give an idea of the work being done: — 300 in-patients, 8,000 clinic patients, 10,000 treatments. These represented all the communities, — Moslem and Christian alike, — and were from many different parts of the country. The work is in better form this year, and so far is proving heavier than it was last year.

The Board of Managers, after careful inspection and consideration of the situation, opportunities and needs, very cordially and unanimously commended the Hospital to confidence and liberal support.

Another item of interest was the visit of Mr. Jacob, the Traveling Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. The former local Secretary, Sisag Ef. Manougian, is now travelling evangelist of the Adana and Hadjin Station fields. There is good hope that a foreign Secretary may be located in Adana. During Mr. Jacob's visit the members of the local associations pledged themselves in the matter of 500 francs towards the current expense for the first year.

The Germans are organizing a school in Adana and are negotiating for one of the largest houses in the city and are ready to pay Lt. 400 a year rent for a period of four years. Apparently the German scheme is to organize a central university with affiliated schools in principal cities such as Konia, Adana, Aleppo, etc. The scheme seems to have been well thought out and intended to be extended in its operation.

Your sincerely

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

THE NEW PRINCE OF ALBANIA.

All the Powers of Europe have expressed their assent to the choice of Prince Wilhelm of Wied for the throne of Albania. Prince Wilhelm is a man of about forty, a Protestant, very tolerant in religious affairs, and connected by birth or marriage with several royal houses. His wife is the only child of King Wilhelm II. of Würtemberg, and he himself is nephew to Queen Elizabeth of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva"). He is a descendant of King George II. of England, through the marriage of his daughter, Princess Anne, with Prince William IV., Hereditary Stadtholder of the Netherlands. Prince Wilhelm's seat is at Neuwied, on the right bank of the Rhine, not far below Coblenz.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The celebrated French aviator Jules Védrines arrived here Friday evening last, having made the 680 kilometres from Sofia here in five and one-half hours, or at the rate of nearly 77 miles an hour. M. Bonnier, another aviator, reached here the next day. Sunday they were both the guests of the French Geographical Society at dinner at the Union Française.

Prof. and Mrs. Scipio of Robert College left yesterday for Egypt by Khedivial steamer.

For the week ending Sunday, Dec. 7th, there were recorded in this city 45 cases of cholera, of which 17 were fatal. Since the appearance of this old friend there have been 119 cases verified, besides 13 suspicious cases, and 57 deaths.

Lieut.-Col. Enver Bey is leaving soon for Berlin, to undergo another operation in connection with the appendicitis from which he is said to have been suffering.

Gen. Liman von Sanders, Pasha, of the German army, has been placed in command of the 1st Army Corps of the Ottoman army, with headquarters at Constantinople.

A violent storm has raged on the Black Sea these past four or five days, and shipping has suffered severely.

THE PROVINCES

The formal dedication of the new plant of the International College at Paradise, outside of Smyrna, will be on January 12th, 1914.

Col. Hawker, the British Inspector of Gendarmerie for the Anatolian provinces, on his return to Trebizond after a tour through Sivas, Harpout, Erzroum, etc., expressed great pleasure at the work of the Americans and their institutions at those places.

NOTES.

Mr. Benjamin Marsh, son of the late Dr. George D. Marsh of Bulgaria, who is a prominent social reform worker of New York city, has paid a flying visit to Samokov. On the afternoon of Sunday November 30th, he addressed the Y.M.C.A. connected with the American Boys' Gymnasium on the subject — "The Young Men's Opportunity," and in the evening before a large audience, including many outsiders, he delivered in the church a very telling address on "The New Democracy" — otherwise called by him "applied Christianity." He effectively brought home his exposition to the present situation and needs of Bulgaria.

Mr. Ostrander's doctors once more retard his return by yet another week. He cannot now reach Samokov earlier than December 13th.

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Office hours: — 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Thanksgiving day was made notable this year in the home of Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Irwin of Talas by the arrival of a baby girl.

Mr. Peter A. Jay, American Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, has been appointed Secretary to the American Embassy in Rome.

Mr. Emil Sauer, American Consul at Baghdad, has been promoted to be Consul at Gotheborg, Sweden. Mr. John D. Wood, Consul at Tripoli in Africa, has been promoted to be Consul at Adis Abeba, Abyssinia.

OTHER LANDS.

The seventh Student Volunteer Convention in America will be held at Kansas City, Mo., December 31st, 1913, to January 4th, 1914. All Christians are requested to unite in prayer daily for this Convention, that it may prove a mighty spiritual force.

Columbia University has this year 9,846 students; Univ. of California, 7,266; Univ. of Pa., 6,549; New York Univ. 5,530; Univ. of Michigan, 5,302; Cornell, 4,635; Univ. of Wisconsin, 4,468; Harvard, 4,354. It is estimated that in New York city there are 22,000 students in higher colleges and universities.

In connection with the Judson centenary celebration in the Baptist Mission in Burma, this month, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Newark, N. J., has given a permanent memorial in the form of a replica of the Colonial tower of the old Tabernacle Church in Salem, Mass., where Adoniram Judson and his companions were ordained. This will be set up in Rangoon.

A million people in Bengal, India, were affected by the recent floods caused by the overflow of a branch of the Hooghly river, which put 1,200 square miles under water.

The Barthou Cabinet in France having fallen, M. Doumergue, former Minister of Public Instruction, has been called to form another ministry.

NOTICE.

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

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5-5



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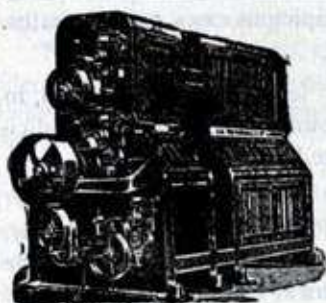
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