

# The Orient.

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## THE WAR.

The Balkan war is young yet, and it may not be time to speak of decisive battles; but the fortunes of the fight have this past week been decidedly unfavorable for the Ottoman arms. Repulses have been far more frequent than successes; and we are not even able to speak of "masterly movements to the rear." Greeks, Servians and Bulgarians have all advanced into Ottoman territory, while not a single Ottoman soldier is in the enemy's country, save as a prisoner. The Greek army under the Crown Prince, which had captured Ellassona almost without a struggle, has also taken Serfidje, and is marching on Karaferia. Another division under Gen. Sapoundjakis has captured Yanina, while Katherina, on the Aegean coast, is said to have fallen into Greek hands. Preveza has been bombarded, but apparently still holds out.

The Servian forces which were repulsed at Kumanovo, took their revenge by not only capturing that town but, in conjunction with the Bulgarian army from Küstendil which advanced through the Egri Palanka Pass, surrounding and taking the important city of Üsküb. This success has placed at the mercy of the Serbo-Bulgarian forces all the region north of Üsküb, and Prishtina, Mitrovitza and the entire Sandjak of Novi Bazar are in Servian hands. It is apparently the intention of the army of the Servian Crown Prince to effect a junction with the Greek army near Salonica and unite with it in operations against that city. The Montenegrins are still threatening Shkodra, which is strongly garrisoned but in danger of isolation. Mount Tarabosh, west of the city, is stubbornly resisting the Montenegrin assaults.

The main theatre of the war, however, is still in Thrace; and the Ottoman forces under Abdullah Pasha have to admit a crushing loss in the defeat last Thursday at Kirk Kilisé which is forty miles east of Adrianople. After three days' fighting, the Bulgarians under Gen. Dimitrieff captured the town and a large number of prisoners and several guns. The Ottoman authorities place the blame for this defeat on Prince Aziz Pasha and Gen. Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, who have been relieved of command. The fall of Kirk Kilisé was of immense moment to the Bulgarians in their operation of surrounding Adrianople. Simultaneously another army corps has been moving on that fortress from the west, enveloping it toward both the northwest and the southwest; and the last information is that the railroad south of Adrianople has been cut, and the Bulgarians aim to destroy the bridge at Kouleli Bourgas and cut the line of communication with Salonica. With Adrianople surrounded, and some of its outlying forts

taken, the fate of the city and its garrison seems dubious. However, there are plenty of Turkish troops on the line of the railroad south of there, who will offer a heroic resistance to the invaders. Gen. Nazim Pasha, the Commander in Chief, left for the front last Friday; and it is reported that he has had over fifty officers and men court-martialled and shot for cowardice and treachery at Kirk Kilisé. Gen. Shevket Torghoud Pasha has been placed in command of the right wing of the army, toward Kirk Kilisé. Today's dailies report a hot fight as going on toward Vizé and Lülé Bourgas, about 25 or 30 miles southeast of there.

Another Bulgarian force has moved across from Bourgas along the Black Sea shore and is reported to have captured Vasiliko and Agathopolis, some ten or fifteen miles south of the frontier. This appears to be of slight importance, unless connected with a swift move toward Constantinople.

The region of Djumai Bala and Razlog appears to be in Bulgarian hands; but here nothing of importance is being done, as the main struggle is farther east, around Adrianople.

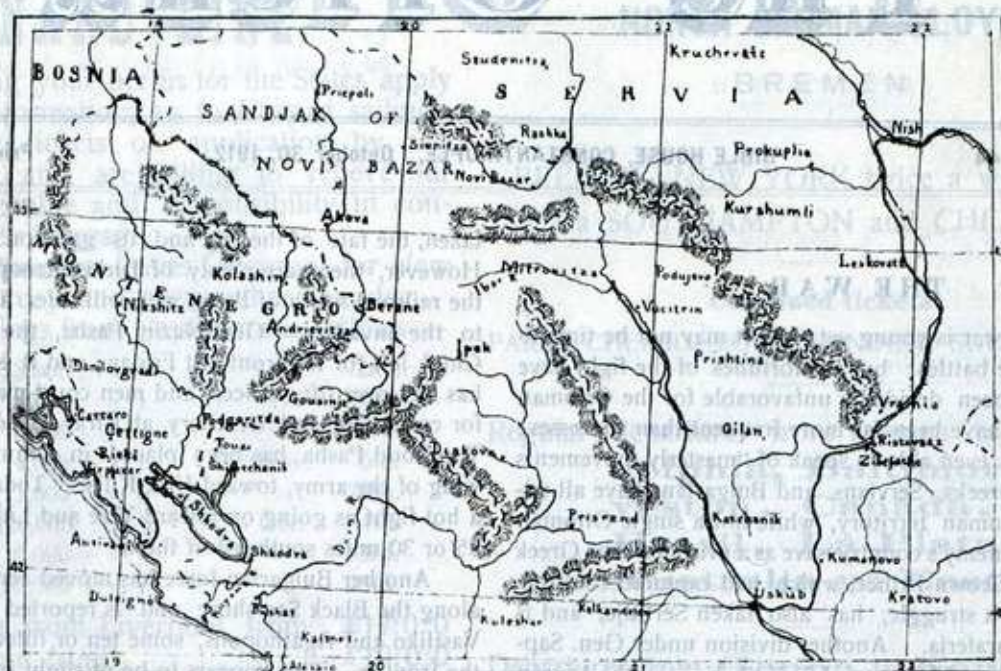
The *Isham* is authority for the statement that the Sultan is soon to go to Choralou, where are the headquarters of the army. The Heir-apparent, Prince Yousouf Izzeddin, has also expressed his wish to go to the front. The civil officials in several places in Thrace seem to have been panic-struck and have left their posts. This has resulted in a stream of refugees from Chatalja, Rodosto and other such secure points coming to Constantinople. These the Government is sending back to their homes. Others arrive in large numbers from the region of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisé, and are being installed on the outskirts of the capital. Some come by sailing vessel from the villages along the Black Sea. A sadder stream of arrivals are the sick and wounded from the army, with whom the hospitals are rapidly filling up. All the aid of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies is needed, and much more than has been given, for all these sufferers.

As for the foreign correspondents who left the city last Wednesday for the scene of battle, they are enjoying the country air and the beauties of nature at Choralou, at a safe distance from the Bulgarian cannon.

A ministerial crisis has been precipitated by the failure of Gen. Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, Minister of Marine and son of the Grand Vizier, and a new cabinet is being formed, with Kiamil Pasha at its head. As Reshid Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has been appointed as Ambassador to Paris, his place is vacant and will, says *La Liberté*, be occupied by Reshid Akif Pasha. Most the former Cabinet will probably be retained.

The Ottoman fleet, since bombarding Varna, has not been





SCENE OF MONTENEGRIN AND SERVIAN OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

The Montenegrins have occupied Akova, Berane, Gousinje, Touzi and the territory around Shkodra.

The Servians have occupied the Sandjak of Novi Bazar, Mitrovitza, Vucitrin, Prishtina, Katchanik, Kumanovo and Üsküb.

active. Some of the larger units are being overhauled in the dry-dock, supposably in preparation for defeating the Greek fleet. The movements of the latter are veiled in some mystery. They have seized the island of Lemnos as a base and landed troops there; and they have been reported off both Salonica and Dede Aghadj. Another squadron, which has been blockading Preveza, has bombarded that city and also Santi Quaranta, opposite the northern end of Corfu.

#### THE TURKISH PRESS ON THE WAR.

The *Sabah*, in an article entitled "A war of the faithful versus a religious war," says: "We see that those who abuse religion and commit crimes in her name, have pushed matters to the point of war. The crimes they commit even in the course of the war. What mean these crimes against the railroads and telegraph lines, and these dynamite plots? Against all these acts, the Ottomans have not made reprisals and will not do so, for their soldiers have a conscience that speaks. They know that they are fulfilling a sacred mission; they go to war and keep cool and calm; they become lions when the powder talks. King Ferdinand has called this a religious war, that is a war of fanaticism. Let the Bulgarians keep that title. The Ottomans wage a human war. They do merely what their conscience dictates. This is sufficient glory for the Ottoman nation."

The *Isham* says: "Tsar Ferdinand in his proclamation says: It is a war between the Crescent and the Cross. The little Tsar had no need to proclaim it, the fact was already very clear. As the Ottomans in ages past, as they advanced in Roumelia, found themselves face to face with an alliance of crusaders, their descendants today find themselves before the same forces, but with just one difference. Five centuries ago we were the aggressors, and today it is they who attack us. For twenty days the Crescent and the Cross have been preparing for the shock. And now for several days combats have begun on the Servian, Bulgarian and Montenegrin frontiers; but in the Montenegrin direction, in spite of the brilliant defense of the Ottomans, we are not in a good position. Touzi and Gousinje have been captured. The Montenegrin forces, aided by the Malissores, are marching to attack Shkodra. Those who do not know military tactics may be troubled at the state of our line of defence toward Montenegro. But we can assure them that the fights on the Montenegrin frontier are not an important factor in this war between Crescent and Cross. There the Ottoman army is not assuming offensive tactics but perhaps defensive. One may say the same thing, too, regarding the Servian and Greek frontiers. But the most important battle will be that which will take place in the environs of Haskeyu and Sazlu Dere where the main forces will clash. The Ottoman and Slav armies have received orders to advance and today or tomorrow we may look



for a great battle between the masses of these armies. Besides, in wars chance often plays a great part; and therefore one cannot foretell the results."

The *Senin* writes:—

"We must beware of the ambuscade our enemies have prepared for us, aside from the war. The Balkan states have proclaimed to their armies that they have undertaken a religious war against us. Their object is to push us also to the same fanatical method. Not only have they excited the Ottoman subjects of their race to form bands to aid the hostile army, but even some wretches who were in the Ottoman army have been guilty of treachery for the sake of their co-religionists across the border. This act of treason has produced a very painful impression on us; it is most natural that these acts should rouse the passions. While this passion is legitimate and natural, yet duty compels us to hold ourselves in check. The time will come when we shall demand a settlement, and we shall then consider what measures to take. But today, in the interests of our country, we must be patient. We cannot doubt that in case our patience should be exhausted and (which God forbid!) a massacre should take place, we should find ourselves confronted by a definitive foreign intervention. The desire and the efforts of our enemies have only this object in view."

#### AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SMYRNA.

The Girls' School at Smyrna shows vigorous growth at the fall opening, the numbers being 124 for the upper school and 153 for the lower school, reaching a total of 277. Eight new pupils come from the Homerion, one of the best Greek schools of the city, and two from other Greek schools.

Thorough use is being made of the fresh energy of the two new teachers, Miss Green and Miss Moore. Their hearty interest and adaptability bring added cheer for the year's work.

Miss Mills' absence cannot be out of mind, but recent word mentions her anticipation of spending a delightful winter in her brother's home in Seattle and of entering courses at the University.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow's life in Smyrna for the present year, during which study of Turkish and gaining acquaintance with the field will be first objects, brings them into close touch with the schools. Mr. Harlow's abundant zest for work and hearty interest in education has drawn him into the teaching of a course in history in the Girls' School. Mr. and Mrs. Harlow and Mr. Brewster plan to live with Dr. and Mrs. Riggs in a house newly rented by them in the close vicinity of Basmahané station.

The quarter in which the Girls' School is situated proves more than ever unbearable this year, as with dormitories full to the limit and class rooms overflowing the noise and dust of the ever-increasing traffic all around the buildings makes strained voices the habit and closed windows a necessity even in the prevailing warm weather. The quiet and peace of the Geuz-tepé garden awaits only the funds for buildings!

A. E. P.

#### THE DEATH OF MISS CORA MAY WELPTON.

The friends of Miss Welpton of Marash will be interested in an account of circumstances attending her lamented death. She had been well all summer. She was planning in addition to her regular work in the Music Department of the Girls' College, to take over the superintendence of the extensive industrial work carried on by Miss Salmond in order to enable the latter to take a much needed furlough in England. On Saturday Sept. 28 she became slightly indisposed but kept about as usual until Monday forenoon, when she went to bed. A physician was called at noon and a little later a consultation was held. The doctors recognized it as a severe case of cholera and advised that Dr. Shepard be called from Aintab. Miss Welpton was at once taken to the isolation ward of the German Hospital, where everything possible was done for her. That night until one o'clock she was fairly comfortable, but from then until three she was extremely restless, and then became unconscious and at five o'clock quietly breathed her last. A few hours later her body was laid to rest beside the grave of Mrs. Clara Hamlin Lee in the little missionary grave yard.

Miss Welpton came to Marash in 1901 and quickly made a great success of the Music Department of the Girls' College, to which she had devoted her musical talents. All her work was characterised by an eager intensity. She was an inspiring teacher and friend, a missionary with whom it was a great privilege to be associated. Mr. Goodsell writes: "Miss Welpton has been a true soldier of the Cross. Her ideal of integrity and faithfulness to every trust, her tireless energy and willing kindness are very precious memories to us all." It will be hard to fill the place made vacant by this sudden unexpected death.

F. W. M.

#### "THE NEED OF THE HOUR," AGAIN.

*Island of Salonica, Oct. 14, 1912.*

Editor of the *Orient*:—

Since an island is a place which has no communication with the outside world except by sea, I think it proper to call our city an island — for the present!

Mr. Yeghoyan's letter on "The Need of the Hour", published in your issue of Oct. 9, struck a responsive chord in my heart. While we do need "a great College and Theological Seminary baptized with the Holy Ghost", Mr. Yeghoyan would agree with me — and himself intimates — that our need is broader than this. It is not our educational institutions alone, colleges big and little, theological seminaries, boarding schools, high schools, etc., which need to be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Do not all we workers, native and foreign, all our church members, all who profess to love our Lord throughout our missions, need the same thing? Are we preaching the word with "power"? Does our daily life give the impression to those around us that we are "more than



conquerors" over self and sin? Are we bearing the "much fruit" which is to be expected of the branches which abide in the Vine?

If we faced the facts, and confessed the honest truth would it not appear that some of us are so busy doing things that we have little time to commune with God to learn what things it is His will that we should do? Would it not appear that we have almost ceased to expect to see men turning to Him in large numbers? Would it not appear that we give a very vague interpretation to many of His promises, and possibly very dimly reflect the image of the Firstborn in our lives? Perhaps I have no right to judge others by myself, but the condition of the mission to which I belong — to say nothing of others — forces the inference that possibly some of my brethren are living in no closer fellowship with God than I have been.

We need to review Andrew Murray's little book, "With Christ in the School of Prayer", with its wonderful 31 lessons; or if we never read it, get it from London for one shilling net. (Jas. Nisbet & Co. Ltd., 21 Berners St., W.) We need to read over the thrilling letter to the Ephesians once or twice a day for several days in succession. Perhaps we just need to come back to the Father, like a certain boy centuries ago, and say, "I have sinned."

Through an experience of the past few weeks, into whose details it is unnecessary to enter, the writer has received the following impressions. In our missions, to a considerable extent, "we have not because we ask not." We do not take God's promises as literally as we should and step out boldly upon them. Either Christianity is true or it isn't. Either "my God shall supply every need of yours according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus" — or he shall not. When we approach Him in Christ, in the very spirit and fellowship of His Son, either He will answer our prayers — or we have no Father in Heaven. Shall we not henceforth go forward on the assumption that our Master knew whereof he spoke, and was not trifling when he made the statements recorded in Mat. VII 7-11 and XVIII 19, Lk. XI 13, Jn. XIV 13, 14 and XV 16 and XVI 23, 24? A resolution by every reader of these lines to give at least an hour a day to communion with God, for the next six months, would work a far greater transformation in the territory of the four Turkish missions than an especial gift of half a million dollars.

More than additional resources we need our present resources fertilized by the divine Spirit. More than additional workers we need that the present staff get a fresh vision of the face of God, and a fresh grip on Him. Is it not so, brethren?

E. B. H.

### THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE.

The treaty of peace between Italy and Turkey was signed at Ouchy, the port of Lausanne, on Oct. 18th. The full text of the treaty has now been published, and the indications in our last issue regarding its contents are substantiated. The two Governments agree to an immediate cessation of hostil-

ities; to an effective evacuation respectively of Tripoli and Cyrenaica by Turkey and of the islands occupied in the Aegean by Italy; to an exchange of prisoners of war; to a complete amnesty to the inhabitants of the lands mentioned; to a return to previously existing treaties and conventions; to a readjustment of commercial arrangements as between Turkey and Italy, as soon as such readjustment shall be made as between Turkey and other Powers. Italy agrees to suppress her post offices in the Ottoman Empire at the same time as other foreign post offices are suppressed; to support the Sublime Porte in its efforts for the cessation of the capitulations, and to pay to the Public Debt an annuity equivalent to that assigned it previously out of the receipts of the two African provinces, such sum being not less than 2,000,000 Italian lire. Turkey agrees to reinstate Italian employés in the Administrative branches who were dismissed at the outbreak of war, and to use its good offices with railway companies, banks, etc., to obtain similar treatment for former Italian employés.

All the European Governments have already formally recognized the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Within less than a week after peace had been declared, Italian merchant ships again appeared in Constantinople harbor. Nabi Bey, one of the peace commissioners, has been named as Ambassador to Rome.

### MARSOVAN MATTERS.

*Marsovan, Oct. 16, 1912.*

This year at Anatolia College is a record year in the matter of attendance. Now that school has been in session for a month and all the students have come, the attendance has reached the 375 mark, almost a hundred more than last year. Of these, a doubling in the number of last year's day pupils accounts for part of the increase. The rest shows a general advance in all quarters. On this account the work in beginning English is especially heavy with about 150 students in the first year classes.

The college is so badly crowded for dormitory room that the gymnasium was preempted for that purpose and over twenty students are sleeping on the floor. Their acceptance depended upon their willingness to stay on the condition that they sleep on the floor until accommodation could be provided. Numbers of applicants have been turned away.

The work on the Library-Museum building is going on with the small amount of money in hand, in the hope that further funds will soon come in.

If, as seems probable, the roofing material ordered from England for the new Hospital building fails to arrive, the building will have to remain uncovered through the winter. Aside from the carpenters at work putting on the roof timbers, most of the workmen have been laid off.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Tracy are in attendance at the Henry Martyn Centenary gathering of the Evangelical Union held at Tokat.

L. V. CADY.



## THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs, Editor.

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BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE. OCTOBER 30, 1912.

## EDITORIAL.

Our Salonica correspondent refers again to the vital theme of another recent communication, — the need of a closer walk with God. An All-Turkey Conference had been planned for this past summer, to consider methods of work. We were prevented from holding such a gathering. And now we are faced with a political crisis such as this empire has never seen before. At the same time the forces of materialism and atheism are besieging the stronghold of the youth of the land. Do not all these facts drive us to our knees, in earnest and humble supplication that the strength of the Lord may be made perfect in our weakness? Human plans, human wisdom, the forces of nations, are futile. "Not by an army, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

There was never a time in the history of this Empire when there was a more urgent call for strong men in the Christian ministry. The wave of atheism and infidelity, which has possibly been more noticeable because more boastful among Armenian youth than elsewhere, is to be met and vanquished by spiritual leadership, not by mere intellectual advance. A call is now heard from leaders of reform in the Greek communion for preachers of righteousness, and the supply is not adequate. Moreover, in these days of political uncertainty and business depression, the call of the West has proved too strong for a large number of men who had set their faces toward the ministry, and they are now struggling to gain an education or a mere livelihood in the New World. Simultaneously a door of access is opening among the Moslems, and men and women filled with the love and compassionate earnestness of the Master find unexpected and marvelous opportunities to respond to a real soul-thirst among these untouched millions.

Two facts must be faced at this time of wonderful opportunity. One is the painful diminution of the supply of specially trained and qualified men, whether by massacre, emigration, cholera or other cause. The other is the equally painful shortage in new candidates presenting themselves for this service. This strange and disturbing coincidence of un-

usual opportunity and need with insufficient resources is not peculiar to this country. It was felt in America in recent years, and gave rise to special efforts to meet the crisis. One of these efforts is represented by a volume published last year under the editorial care of John R. Mott, entitled *The Claims and Opportunities of the Christian Ministry*. It consists of a series of short, crisp treatises on ten phases of the topic by as many prominent men, all within the compass of 156 pages. We shall again revert to this book, many parts of which are eminently fitted to the situation before us today in Turkey. The need is evident. How to meet that need is the problem.

One of the most unfortunate utterances in connection with the present war was that of King Ferdinand when he announced this as a struggle between Cross and Crescent. The latent fanaticism and anger of the Moslems of Turkey has been roused by this statement, and they are eagerly taking it up. If the Christians wish to make this a religious war, say they, so be it; and as the crusades of the middle ages hurled their mighty waves in vain against the impregnable rock of Islam, so shall it once more prove. The King of the Bulgarians has heretofore shown himself a wise and temperate man, statesmanlike in word as well as deed. And it is most surprising to hear such a proclamation now from his lips. He should have realized the peril to the Christians of the Ottoman Empire, in the rousing of such thoughts in the Mohammedan mind. Should the Khalif accept the challenge, we shudder to think of the logical consequences.

Besides, such an announcement does not accurately represent the spirit of Christianity. The Church has come to regard the crusades as colossal blunders, well-meaning, perhaps, but utterly foreign to the mind of the Master. And while we admire the sentiment of Julia Ward Howe:

As He died to make men holy,  
Let us die to make men free, —  
yet this is far different from asserting that the Cross must fight the Crescent. Christianity has given no mandate to the Balkan States to act on her behalf in this matter, and no one of the four kings has the right to pose as spokesman of the Church. Entirely aside from the fact that there are in the Ottoman army today probably a hundred thousand non-Moslem soldiers, the actuating motive in the minds of the Balkan coalition is not the religious motive but the twofold one of national bonds and humanitarian sympathy. Let us not forget that Moslems both in European and in Asiatic Turkey have suffered from misgovernment in like manner, if not to the same degree, as their Christian fellow-subjects; and that if this war is to bring amelioration to the latter, it will also be on behalf of the Moslem races, since the motive is not religious but humanitarian.

Rev. A.B. Schmavonian will address the monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at the Bible House on Friday, Nov. 1st, at 3:30 p.m.; subject: Evangelical work among Armenians.



## THE SPIRIT OF REFORM IN THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH.

The *Ekklesiastike Anorthosis*, the organ of the "Anorthosis" Society, a reform movement within the Greek Orthodox Church, reprints the following editorial from the daily *Ameroliptos* regarding a memorial circulated for signatures by that society for presentation to the Patriarch.

"In our Church there blows a wind of reform. The hoary trunk of this tree shudders at the humors and longings of youth and of reviving life. While Mr. Apostolides, in the columns of the *Estia* of Athens raises the standard of modification of the garb of our clergy, which he characterizes as anti-hygienic, anti-canonical and lacking in good sense, there is being circulated in Constantinople a memorial bearing on the very existence of the church. In this memorial request is made among other things for the shortening of the divine services, the introduction into the churches of seats, the improvement of our style of church music, and the compulsory addition of a short substantial sermon. How has the community received these reforms? With indescribable enthusiasm. The memorial is being covered with long lists of signatures, in which pious laymen fraternize with distinguished clergymen. These demands are most logical. They do not clash with Tradition. What chiefly make the services unbearably long are the phonetic rope-dancing and arbitrary ornamentations of the singers, and other foreign additions. But their length coupled with the standing posture renders impossible any ecstasy of faith or devotion in prayer; and even without the hindrances and dangers of being compelled to stand through them all, it is impossible to hold the spirit for so long a time intent on the unapproachable heavens of miracle. So aside from the brief moments when we feel the wings growing on our shoulders, the holy place of communion with God is changed into a worldly hall, tarnished by all the ills, the follies, the abominations and the worthlessnesses of mankind. Concerning our church music, which as now performed is wretched, we have previously expressed our opinion, and need not repeat it. It always drives us distracted when we hear the organ given to the Roman Pontiff by a Byzantine Emperor, filling the high arches with the wails of human despair, the majestic pæans of hope or the tender blandishments of highest consolation, at the time when the chirpings and throaty Asiatic voices, foreign to us, fail to find their way to our weeping hearts, thirsty for a hymn that will bring us courage. Likewise urgent is the introduction of seats, the necessity of which the Church itself officially recognized by the wise introduction of periods of rest. But for this rest the stalls are most insufficient. Stalls, indeed, as is indicated by their construction and number and by the history of ecclesiastical architecture, were intended to serve in monastic chapels, and not for large gatherings of the laity. The substitution of seats instead is urgent, for thus unholy and unseemly crowding and a thousand other improprieties will be prevented. And what shall we say of the sermon, which is utterly lacking among us, or, if it exists, is

cloudy, verbose, purely doctrinal and metaphysical, and fulfils no purpose? What shall we say of the sermon, which might electrify our good and well-meaning people to every sacrifice, every hope, and every thing beautiful, and which most especially might check the decay of the young womanhood of the people, which is spreading like an oil-stain, that silently takes away the spotless whiteness of the linen? In the face of these universal desires, what will be the attitude of our highest ecclesiastical authority? The events of the past few days have revealed such a dislocation of things at Phanar that so long as the factor that brought it about rules, we can expect there nothing but paradoxes. We are certain that the memorial will either be rejected as dangerous without deeper investigation, or be buried in silence. But this reception will not astonish us in the least. What we need to emphasize is the encouraging liberation of our lay circles from their well-known fanaticism, their awakening under the influence of new ideas. The people instinctively know that the Church is in imminent danger. They know the influence that can elevate it. They are persuaded that no other institution can be substituted for it as a moral force. And therefore they seek to save it and strengthen it by means that clash with neither the spirit nor the forms of worship. Ten years ago, the formulating of such demands would have provoked the stoning of those responsible for such a movement. Today these claims fly from mouth to mouth. Ideas move slowly but surely. In vain are barriers, steepes and chasms multiplied in their way. And while in the main life's pilgrims are still in the middle of the tear-stained road, these incorporeal and deathless ideas, heedless of the laws of decay, reach the end of the road stronger than when they started. And, what is strange and unexpected, they go more swiftly toward the end than at the beginning."

## AMERICAN BOARD ANNUAL MEETING.

Reports have just reached us of the 103rd annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. held at the Williston Church, Portland, Me., Oct. 8-11, which is characterized as the most successful it has ever held. The annual sermon was by Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., of New Haven, Conn., from the texts John 13:13 and Luke 6:46. Turkey was represented by Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., Rev. John K. Browne, D.D., Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D., Rev. Charles K. Tracy, Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow and Mr. Robbins W. Barstow. With this galaxy Turkey easily held the centre of the stage, as she richly deserves, in view of the strategic importance of this empire in the religious problems of the world. China had four representatives, Japan and India two each, and Africa and Spain one each. The annual reports of Secretaries Barton and Patton and of Treasurer Wiggin were full of cheer, and showed a statesmanlike grasp of the situation. At the business session, the officers of the Board were all re-elected, and four new members were chosen to replace the four members of the Prudential Committee who retire by time limitation.



## EXCAVATIONS AT SARDIS.

As a supplement to the account given by Miss Dodd a few weeks since regarding the American excavations at Sardis, under Professor Howard Butler, we quote some extracts from a full description in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* of Sept. 25. After a brief statement of the situation of Sardis and its importance in history, the results of the work of the Princeton expedition in 1910, 1911 and 1912 are given.

"The two salient results of the excavations up to the present are the complete unearthing of the great temple of Artemis, a Greek building of the fourth century B. C., and one of the largest of Greek antiquity, and the discovery of a large body of inscriptions in Lydian together with a key to the same in the shape of a bi-lingual inscription in Lydian and ancient Aramean. These two results place the American excavations on a footing with the most important that have been undertaken in Greek lands.

"The site of ancient Sardis, the city of the Lydian or Greek periods, has long been marked by two Ionic columns of white marble, which stood half-buried about 400 feet from the eastern bank of the River Pactolus. Roman Sardis is represented by ruins on the opposite side of the hill which was the acropolis. Byzantine Sardis was built farther down the river and out in the plain. It has long been known that the older city was buried in the ruins of its acropolis; for that hill with precipitous sides, about 600 feet high, which is described by ancient historians as the most impregnable stronghold in the world, was a hill of clay. The whole acropolis has disintegrated under the action of wind, rain and earthquakes, and the city lies buried in the debris at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet at the river bank, forty feet near the two columns, and certainly sixty to seventy feet at a point not far east of them. It is this great depth of accumulated debris that makes the excavation of Sardis difficult and costly; but it is also the cause of its having remained so long unexcavated and of its having been turned over to American enterprise.

"The two Greek columns were taken as guide posts, the digging was begun at the river bank due west of them and was carried directly toward them in a cutting at first only 150 feet wide. The depth of the cutting was fixed at a level given by a marble slab, like pavement, which was in place. Excavation was carried rapidly back on this level until an ancient building, constructed of crude sandstone blocks laid in clay and covered with a fine, hard stucco, resembling Mycenaean work, had been uncovered. The building preserved from six to eight feet of its original height, it was oblong in plan with a broad flight of steps extending along its long western sides. It was surrounded by plain marble bases which had carried stelae. One of these stelae was found with a long and perfectly preserved Lydian inscription on its face. The ancient building was presumed to be of Lydian origin, and this level was called the "Lydian level."

(To be continued.)

## EMPIRE NEWS.

## THE CAPITAL.

The Ottoman plenipotentiaries who negotiated the treaty of peace with Italy, Nabi Bey and Fahreddin Bey, arrived here Wednesday last on their return from Ouchy.

Some thirty-three foreign war correspondents left this city for the front last Wednesday evening by train.

His Highness the Khedive arrived here last week on his return from Europe and left yesterday for Constanza.

The Government has removed the extraordinary tax of 100 % on goods arriving from Italy, and has imposed a like tax on goods from the four Balkan States. It has also decided to raise the customs dues on all imports from 11 % to 14 % as a special war tax.

The Ellerman, Moss and Cunard steamship lines have decided to send no more steamers to Constantinople or the Black Sea for the present.

The Shirket-i-Hairié has been requested to place two steamers at the disposal of the military authorities for the transport of wounded from the Sirkedji terminal to the Haidar Pasha and Kouleli hospitals.

Sheikh Shawish, the arrested Egyptian nationalist leader, has been released and has returned to Constantinople.

The ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is said to have been brought to this city, in order to be taken to some point in Asia Minor.

Martial law in the city has been stiffened so as to forbid anyone being on the streets after 10 p.m. without police permission.

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## THE PROVINCES.

A train from Aidin for Smyrna, carrying 650 soldiers collided a week ago Sunday with a freight train at Ayasolouk (Ephesus), and 18 cars were wrecked, 143 soldiers being killed and 165 injured, of whom 100 severely.

## NOTES.

Treasurer Peet and Mrs. Peet returned from their trip to Beirut and Jerusalem on Thursday last.

Rev. and Mrs. T. R. Hodgson, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, returned last week after an absence of a month in Greece and Crete.

Miss Willard of Marsovan, Miss Clark and Miss Whittlesey on their way to Van via Tiflis, and Mr. Parker, the engineer now assisting in building operations at Marsovan, left on the Paquet steamer Thursday last for Samsoun and beyond.

A son, Richard Ely, was born to Rev. and Mrs. Maynard of Bitlis on Oct. 18th. All well.

Miss Daniels of Harpout, with Consul W. W. Masterson of Mezireh, arrive tomorrow from Samsoun on their way to America and leave the same day.

Miss Ida C. Richter, who has been for some time at Hadjin, reached Constantinople last week Thursday, and is assisting in the Treasurer's office at the Bible House.

Mrs. Charles W. Fowle left on Friday last for America, in company with Miss Crane, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Damon at Roumeli Hissar for some weeks past.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Fowle sailed for Alexandretta on Monday by Russian steamer, on their way to their home in Aintab. With them went Miss Grace Towner, who goes via Mersin to Adana to be connected with the Girls' School.

## OTHER LANDS.

The Roumanian and Khedivial steamship lines have suspended their service to the port of Piraeus during the war.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark have declared their neutrality in the present war.

The Tsarevitch, who is eight years old, had a very serious fall last week, injuring his left groin, but is recovering.

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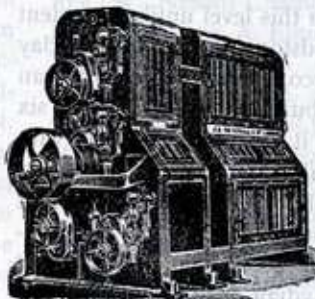
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