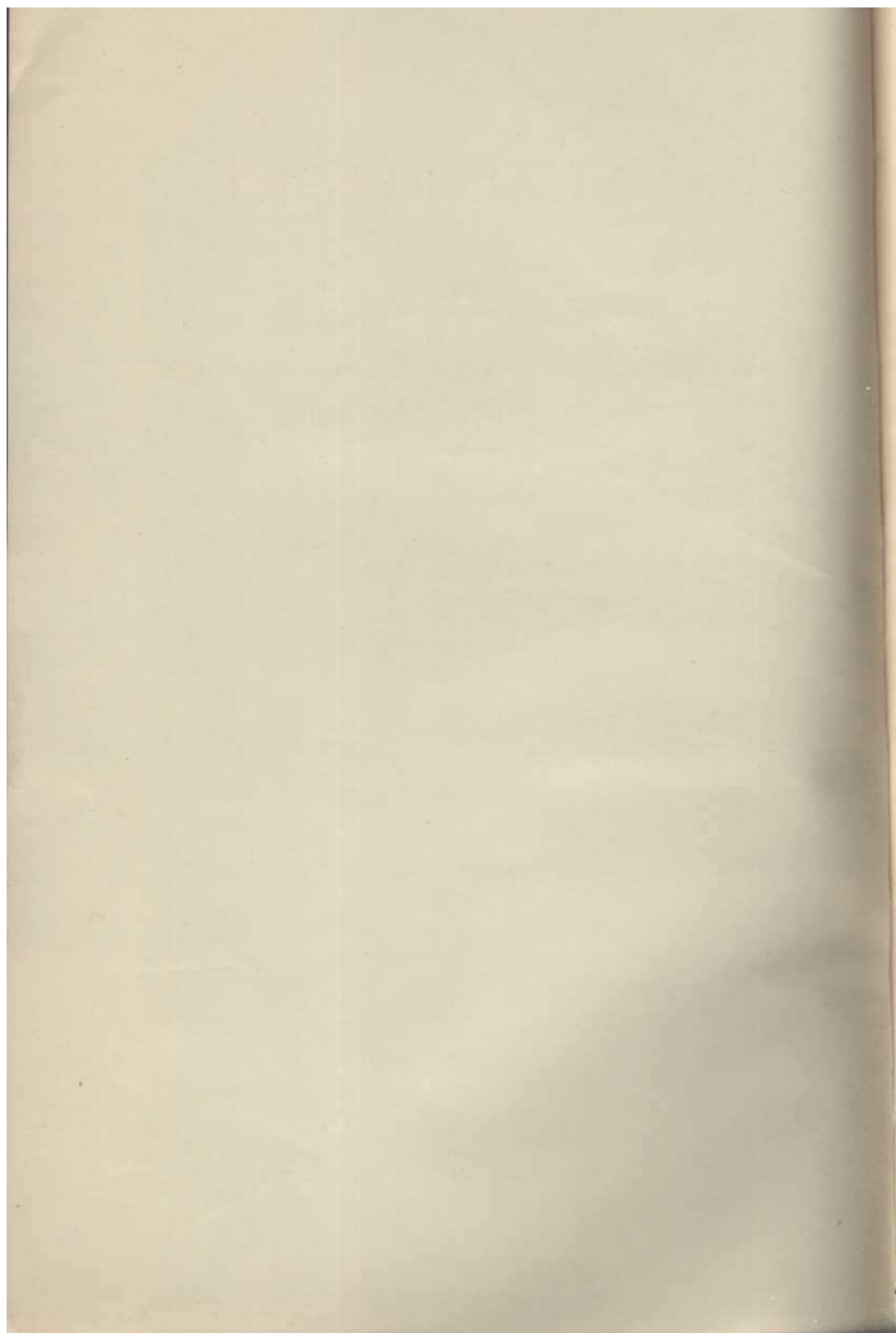


THE ANNUAL  
REPORT

AMERICAN BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS FOR  
FOREIGN MISSIONS



1916



*The One Hundred and Sixth*

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

American Board of Commissioners  
for Foreign Missions

TOGETHER WITH THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
HELD AT TOLEDO, OHIO  
OCTOBER 24, 1916

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD  
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE  
BOSTON

The One Hundred and Sixty

# ANNUAL REPORT

1867

American Board of Commissioners  
for Foreign Missions

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## Contents

	Page
ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AND WOMAN'S BOARDS.....	1
COMMITTEES SERVING IN 1917.....	2
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.....	3
Organization.....	3
Corporate Members Present.....	3
Committees Appointed.....	4
Report of Nominating Committee.....	5
Letters of Excuse.....	7
Election of Officers.....	8
Report of Business Committee.....	8
Report of Committee on Treasurer's Report.....	8
Place and Preacher for next Meeting.....	9
Report of Business Committee.....	10
Resolution of Thanks.....	11
HOME DEPARTMENT	
The Offering of Life.....	15
Missionary Appointments.....	16
The Offering of Money.....	20
Coöperation at Home.....	22
Ways, Means and Men.....	24
Prospects.....	27
Illustrated Lectures.....	27
Report of the Interior District.....	29
Report of the Pacific District.....	34
THE FIELDS	
Africa Missions.....	36
Turkey and Balkan Missions.....	73
India and Ceylon Missions.....	113
China Missions.....	159
Japan Mission.....	201
Missions in the Islands and Papal Lands.....	226
Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. 1915-16.....	246

	Page
<b>THE TREASURY</b>	
The Treasurer's Report for the Year ending August 31, 1916.....	247
Pecuniary Accounts.....	254
Summary Donations.....	282
<b>STATISTICS</b>	
Receipts of the Board.....	291
Places of Meeting and Preachers.....	292
Missionaries of the Board.....	294
Corporate Members of the Board.....	299
Officers of the Board.....	306

## The Turkey and Balkan Missions

### Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

#### THE BALKAN MISSION

PHILIPPOLIS (1858).—*Edward B. Haskell, D.D.*, ordained: General evangelistic work. *Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell*: Work for women. *Lyle D. Woodruff*, ordained: General evangelistic work. *Mrs. Alma S. Woodruff*: Work for women.

SAMOKOV (1867).—*Robert Thomson*, ordained: General evangelistic work. *Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson*: Work for women. *Leroy F. Ostrander*, ordained: Principal of Collegiate and Theological Institute. *Mrs. Mary R. Ostrander*: Work for women. *Reuben H. Markham*, ordained: Educational work. *Mrs. Mary G. Markham*: Work for women. *Miss Mary M. Haskell*: General evangelistic work or women. *Miss Edith L. Douglass*: Teacher in Girls' Boarding School.

RESIDING AT SOFIA.—*Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke*: In charge of kindergarten and work for women and girls.

MONASTIR (1873).—*William P. Clarke*, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. *Mrs. Martha G. Clarke*: Industrial relief work. *Miss Mary L. Matthews*: Principal of Girls' Boarding School.

SALONICA (1894).—*J. Henry House, D.D.*, ordained: President of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. *Mrs. Addie B. House*: Work for women and students. *Phineas B. Kennedy*, ordained: General station work; language study. *Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy*: Work for women. *William C. Cooper*, ordained: Evangelistic work. *Mrs. Eugenia F. Cooper*: Work for women. *J. Riggs Brewster*, ordained: Educational work. *Mrs. Ethel B. Brewster*: Educational work.

KORTCHA, Albania, (1908).—

ELBASAN, Albania, (1910).—

*On furlough.*—*John W. Baird*, ordained; *Mrs. Ellen R. Baird*; *Theodore T. Holway*, ordained; *Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway*; *Miss Agnes M. Baird*; *Miss Inez L. Abbott*; *Miss Delpha Davis*.

*Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.*—(Samokov) *Mr. Herbert B. King*, business agent and secretary of the mission. *Mrs. Mary M. King*, work for women. (Salonica) *Miss Ruth E. House*, educational work. (Monastir) *Miss Hilda Hawley*, nurse; educational work.

Mr. Baird has finished his work of revision of the Bulgarian Bible, and with Mrs. Baird has arrived in America for furlough, not expecting to return to the

field. Health reasons have detained Mr. and Mrs. Holway in this country. Miss Baird and Miss Abbott have also prolonged their furlough, while Miss Davis has arrived from Monastir for her well-earned vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson are in Italy ready to go over to Albania when the way opens. After two years in America Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of Albania have joined the Salonica station. Mrs. Marsh has withdrawn from the mission. Rev. James F. Clark, D.D., of Sofia, died on July 2, 1916, at that time the oldest missionary in the service of the Board.

#### WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

SMYRNA (1820).—*Alexander MacLachlan, D.D.*, ordained: President of International College. *Mrs. Rose B. MacLachlan*: Work for students. *Samuel L. Caldwell*: Professor in International College. *Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell*. *Cass A. Reed*, ordained: Dean of International College. *Mrs. Rosalind M. Reed*: Work for students. *Miss Emily McCallum*: Principal of Collegiate Institute for Girls. *Miss Ilse C. Pohl* and *Miss Minnie B. Mills*: Teachers in Collegiate Institute for Girls.

CONSTANTINOPLE (1831).—*William W. Peet*: Business agent and treasurer of the three Turkey and Balkan Missions; in charge of governmental interests of American missionaries in Turkey. *Mrs. Martha H. Peet*: General work for women; nursing in connection with the Red Cross. *Luther R. Fowle*: Assistant treasurer of the Turkey and Balkan Missions. *Mrs. Etta D. Marden*: In charge of evangelistic, industrial and Sunday School work at Gedik Pasha. *Miss Anna B. Jones*: Principal of Gedik Pasha School. *Miss Annie M. Barker*: Teacher in Gedik Pasha School. *Miss Jeannie L. Jillson*: General and relief work.

RESIDING AT ADABAZAR.—

RESIDING AT BARDIZAG.—

RESIDING AT BROUSA.—*Miss Annie T. Allen*: Evangelistic and educational work in Girl's High School. *Miss Edith F. Parsons*: Teacher in Girl's High School.

TREBIZOND (1835).—*Lyndon S. Crawford, D.D.*, ordained: In charge of general work of the station. *Mrs. Olive T. Crawford*: In charge of educational work; woman's work.

SIVAS (1851).—*Miss Mary L. Graffam*: Principal of Girls' High School; general work.

MARSOVAN (1852).—*Dana K. Getchell*: Principal of Preparatory Department of Anatolia College. *Mrs. Susan R. Getchell*: Work for women. *Miss Charlotte R. Willard*: Principal of Girls' Boarding School and King School for the Deaf.

CESAREA (Talas) (1854).—*Henry K. Wingate*, ordained: Evangelistic work. *Mrs. Jane C. Wingate*: Work for women. *Herbert M. Irwin*, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. *Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin*: Work for women. *Miss Fanny E. Burrage*: In charge of kindergarten and work for women. *Miss*



*Stella N. Loughridge*: Principal of Girls' High School. *Miss Clara C. Richmond*: Kindergarten teacher. *Miss Theda B. Phelps*: Nursing and hospital work.

*Outside the Mission.*—(Egypt) *Miss Mary E. Kinney*, *Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny*, relief work for Armenian refugees; *Isaac N. Camp*, *Mrs. Lucille M. Camp*, language study; *Miss Ethel W. Putney*, language study and Red Cross work.

*On furlough.*—*Robert Chambers, D.D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers*; *James P. McNaughton, D.D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton*; *George E. White, D.D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Esther B. White*; *Ernest C. Partridge*, ordained; *Mrs. Winona G. Partridge*; *Charles T. Riggs*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary S. Riggs*; *C. Ernest Clark, M.D.*; *Mrs. Ina V. Clark*; *Theodore A. Elmer*, ordained; *Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer*; *Alden R. Hoover, M.D.*; *Mrs. Esther F. Hoover*; *Jesse K. Marden, M.D.*; *Mrs. Lucy M. Marden*; *Ernest Pye*, ordained; *Mrs. DeEtta D. Pye*; *Arthur C. Ryan*, ordained; *Mrs. Edith H. Ryan*; *S. Ralph Harlow*, ordained; *Mrs. Marion S. Harlow*; *J. Kingsley Birge*, ordained; *Mrs. Anna H. Birge*; *Mrs. Helen C. Fowle*; *Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs*; *Mrs. Sarah S. Smith*; *Mrs. Henrietta W. Macallum*; *Miss Mary I. Ward*; *Miss Adelaide S. Dwight*; *Miss Susan W. Orvis*; *Miss Nina E. Rice*; *Miss Bertha B. Morley*; *Miss Annie E. Pinneo*; *Miss Nellie A. Cole*; *Miss Sophie S. Holt*.

*Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.*—(Smyrna) *Mr. C. W. Lawrence*, professor in International College; *Mrs. Lawrence*; *Mr. Albert Seylaz*, professor in International College. (Constantinople) *Mr. C. F. Ranney*, assistant in the treasurer's office; *Miss S. Alice Tupper*, of Marsovan, relief work. (Marsovan) *Miss Frances Gage*, Y. W. C. A. secretary and assistant in Girls' School. (Talas) *Miss Bristol*, assists in educational work.

More than half the members of the Mission are on furlough, as indicated above, because of the conditions prevailing in Turkey. Those who have left the field during the year are Dr. White, Dr. and Mrs. Marden, Mr. and Mrs. Pye, and Miss Morley, who were forced by the Turks to leave Marsovan; Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Rice, driven from Sivas by the authorities; Mr. Harlow and Mr. Birge, who came to America because of family reasons; Mr. Charles Riggs, who is taking his regular furlough. Dr. Hoover did not return to Constantinople for Red Cross work, but is in regular practice in this country until conditions are right for his return to the field.

Mr. and Mrs. Camp continue their language study in Cairo, and Miss Putney is studying there and helping in Armenian relief work. Miss Kinney of Adabazar and Miss Sewny, formerly of Sivas, are in Egypt for Red Cross work, the latter having been re-appointed missionary of the Board during the year. Dr. Macallum is engaged in relief work in the Caucasus, with headquarters at Tiflis. A cablegram has brought the sad news of the death of Miss Mary Fowle at Sivas on November 22, 1916. Miss Rosalind MacLachlan was appointed a missionary of the Board, and was married to Mr. Reed on May 13, 1916. Rev. John H. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Riggs, Miss Mary E. Cole, and Miss Olive Greene, all under appointment to the Mission, are detained in the United States by the war conditions in Turkey.

## CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION

AINTAB (1847).—*John E. Merrill, Ph.D.*, ordained: President of Central Turkey College. *Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill*: Educational and woman's work. *John C. Martin*, ordained: General work; treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard*: Work for women. *Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge*: Work for women; assists in hospital work. *Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D.*: Physician in charge of women's department of Azariah Smith Hospital. *Miss Lucile Foreman*: Principal of Girls' Seminary and work for women. *Miss Harriet C. Norton*: Teacher in Girls' School and work for women. *Mrs. Elvesta T. Leslie*: Work for women.

ADANA (1852).—*Cyril H. Haas, M.D.*, ordained: In charge of International Hospital and general medical work. *Miss Elizabeth S. Webb*: Educational work and work for women. *Miss C. Grace Towner*: Educational work and work for women.

KESSAB (1853).—

MARASH (1854).—*Edward C. Woodley*, ordained: In charge of Theological Seminary; treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Edythe G. Woodley*: Work for women. *James K. Lyman*, ordained: Professor in Theological Seminary. *Miss Ellen M. Blakely*: President of Girls' College; supervision of women's work. *Miss Annie E. Gordon*: Teaching in Girls' College; general evangelistic work for women. *Miss Bessie M. Hardy*: Teacher of music in Girls' College.

ORFA (1854).—

TARSUS (1859).—*Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie*: In charge of work of the station and of St. Paul's College.

HADJIN (1872).—*Miss Olive M. Vaughan*: Educational work.

*Outside the Mission.*—*Mark H. Ward, M.D.*; Relief work in Constantinople; *Mrs. Anna R. Ward*; *Fred F. Goodsell*, ordained: Work for prisoners in Russia; *Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge*: Detained in Beirut.

*On furlough.*—*Thomas D. Christie, D.D.*, ordained; *W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers*; *Miss Mary G. Webb*; *Mrs. Mary C. Martin*; *Miss Isabella M. Blake*; *Mrs. Lulu S. Goodsell*; *Miss Kate E. Ainslie*; *Mrs. Mary Rogers Nute*; *Mrs. Ruth D. Haas*; *Miss Edith Cold*.

*Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.*—(Adana) *Miss Lucie Borel*, orphanage worker; *Miss Annie Davies*, orphanage worker, hospital superintendent; *Miss Harriet J. Fischer*, teacher in Girls' School. (Tarsus) *Mr. William L. Nute*, educational work. (Marash) *Miss Annie Marshall*, *Miss Agnes C. Salmond*, *Miss Alice Smith*, orphanage and relief work.

Those on furlough are the same as last year. Mr. Goodsell sailed in September, 1916, for Russia to do Christian work in the camps for Turkish prisoners under the auspices of the International Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Trowbridge, who was detained in Beirut last year, has been unable to get away. Dr. and Mrs. Ward are

aiding in the Red Cross work in Constantinople, and Mr. Gracey, after two months' vacation with Mrs. Gracey in Ireland, has returned to his relief work in the Caucasus. Mr. C. F. Ranney, after several months delay in Beirut, has gone to Constantinople where he is assisting in the treasury work.

#### EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

ERZROOM (1839).—*Robert Stapleton*, ordained: In charge of the general work of the station; general supervision of Boy's School; station treasurer.

DIARBEKIR (1853).—

HARPOOT (1855).—*Henry H. Riggs*, ordained: In charge of general work of the station; station treasurer. *Mrs. Emma B. Riggs*: Work for women. *Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson*: Associate in medical work for women. *Miss Isabelle Harley*: Kindergartener; general educational work. *Miss Myrtle O. Shane*: Educational work and work for women and girls. *Ruth A. Parmelee, M.D.*: Medical work for women. *Miss Grisell M. McLaren*: Assists in hospital.

BITLIS (1855).—

MARDIN (1861).—*Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey*: General evangelistic work for women. *Miss Diantha L. Dewey*: Superintendent of Primary Schools. *Miss J. Louise Graf*: Kindergartener; work for women and girls.

VAN (1872).—

*Outside the Mission.*—*George C. Reynolds, M.D., D.D.*, ordained; *Ernest A. Yarrow*, ordained; *Mrs. Jane T. Yarrow*; *Harrison A. Maynard*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary W. Maynard*: Relief work in Erivan, Russia. *Edward P. Case, M.D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Florence F. Case*: Red Cross work in Constantinople. *Miss Vina M. Sherman*: Educational work in Brousa. *Ernest W. Riggs*, ordained; *Mrs. Alice S. Riggs*; *Ira W. Pierce*, ordained; *Mrs. Georgina R. Pierce*; *Miss Margaret H. Campbell*: Detained in Beirut. *Alpheus N. Andrus, D.D.*, ordained; waiting in Constantinople. *Miss Rachel B. North*, relief work in Konia.

*On furlough.*—*Clarence D. Ussher, M.D.*; *Richard S. M. Emrich*, ordained; *Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich*; *Floyd O. Smith, M.D.*; *Mrs. Bessie H. Smith*; *Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D.*; *Miss Mary L. Daniels*; *Miss Ruth M. Bushnell*; *Miss Agnes Fenenga*; *Miss Mary R. Riggs*; *Miss E. Gertrude Rogers*; *Miss Caroline Silliman*; *Miss Ellen W. Callin*; *Miss Mary D. Uline*.

*Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.*—(Harpoot) *Miss Marie Jacobsen*, nurse.

The missionaries on furlough have not been able to return to their work owing to war conditions. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, and Miss Campbell of Harpoot started for furlough, but have been detained in Beirut by the authorities since December, 1915, with no prospect yet of leaving. Miss Mary Riggs reached America from Beirut in July, 1916, nine months after leaving

Harpoot. Dr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Maynard have gone out for special relief work with headquarters at Erivan, Russia, where they are in touch with Van. Dr. and Mrs. Case are active in relief work in Constantinople. Dr. Andrus stayed in Sivas until the missionaries were expelled in June, 1916, and is now awaiting developments in Constantinople. Miss Sherman of Erzroom, having finished her year of teaching in Samokov, came to Constantinople in August, 1916; she is helping in the school work in Brousa. Mr. Stapleton, after six months in America, is on the way back to Erzroom to look after the station and relief work hoping that Mrs. Stapleton can follow him in the summer of 1917. Miss North has left Mardin and located at Konia where there is a call for aid in relief work. One death has occurred during the year, that of Mrs. Andrus of Mardin, who passed away on August 25, 1916.

*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a list of names and titles, possibly a directory or a list of missionaries.]*

## MISSIONS IN TURKEY

## The War

Turkey has had another year of war, and at the writing of this report there is no indication that the end is near. During the year war has been waged on almost all sides of the country. Turkey and the allied forces have been in conflict on the lower waters of the Tigris and in the Bagdad region in Mesopotamia. They have also fought on the western section of Arabia and Syria, where Turkey comes nearest to Egypt. On the northeast, where Turkey and Russia join, the conflict has in some respects been most vital to Turkey, because of the territory taken from eastern Turkey by the Russian forces. There has also been more or less of conflict between Turkish and Russian troops in Persia and along the Persian border. Thus the entire eastern part of Turkey from the Black Sea to Egypt has been directly involved. At the same time, the southern and western shores of Turkey, bordering on the Mediterranean, have been subject to a close blockade, so that there has been no possibility of entering Turkey or departing from it except through Constantinople. Previous to the entrance of Bulgaria into the war, the method of approach and departure to and from Constantinople was through Dede Agatch, in Bulgarian territory on the northern shore of the Aegean Sea. That port was closed when Bulgaria became involved. The landing of the Allies at Gallipoli and the fighting along the Dardanelles and upon Gallipoli brought the war for a time close to Constantinople.

When Bulgaria became a party to the conflict and the Allies landed at Salonica, all of our Balkan Mission was directly affected. The Salonica Station during the entire period covered by this report has been under military rule, and the entire Mission has been well within the war zone and subject to the many vicissitudes growing out of war conditions.

The censorship of the press in Turkey has been increasingly restricted. The interest of the American Board and its missionaries



in relief work has evidently made the officials of Turkey feel that correspondence between the missionaries and the Board should be reduced to the lowest possible terms. Few communications from the missionaries of the interior have reached the officers of the Board, while the reverse is also true. Through other means, however, the Board has been able to keep in fair corresponding relations with all of the stations in Turkey and has kept in touch with all of its missionaries. All the correspondence, however, has been mostly of a formal and personal nature, permission being denied the missionaries to report in any detail of the work they were doing or the conditions under which they were attempting to do it. The most detailed and valuable information obtained during the year has been secured from those who have left the country for one reason or another. Through these, fairly full reports of the work and of conditions in certain sections of Turkey have been obtained, and from these statements this report of the Board's year in Turkey has been largely prepared.

It has been impossible to send supplies of any character into Turkey since the war opened. It has been the custom of the Board to send at stated periods to the missionaries throughout the Turkish Empire considerable shipments of goods for personal and for missionary uses. For more than two years the Board has been able to make no shipments, and the missionaries have been compelled to live upon what they could secure in the country itself. It is known that in some places no little privation has been endured, although the reports of the missionaries' health, with few exceptions, have been unexpectedly favorable. Owing to the difficulty of exporting home products from the interior of the country to the coast because of lack of railroad facilities and of load animals for this purpose, food supplies of the interior have not been so exhausted as has been the case at some points nearer the coast, as at Smyrna for instance. Some things, however, upon which the missionaries have hitherto depended have been non-procurable, such as supplies of clothing, sugar, coffee, tea, *et cetera*.

### The Missionaries

Few missionaries during the year have entered upon their regular furlough. Some, whose furloughs are past due, have decided to remain at their posts, owing, as they say, to the unusual opportunities before them and the need of their presence there just now

while present conditions continue. Two or three have come home for health reasons; some because of personal health, and others because of the health of members of their family in America. Several have been expelled from the country by the government, the reason for such expulsion not having been given. At the present time, about one-half of the missionaries of the American Board, connected with the work of the Board in Turkey and the Balkans, are in the country at their respective stations, for the most part engaged in carrying on some departments of the regular missionary work and in doing all in their power to distribute relief to the destitute population in their district. The other half of the force is outside of Turkey. Six are in Egypt; namely, Miss Martha J. Frearson (not fully appointed), Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Camp, Miss Ethel W. Putney, Miss Mary E. Kinney, and Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny. Mr. and Mrs. Camp and Miss Putney are studying Turkish and lending a hand in the care of refugees, while the other three are devoting themselves wholly to refugee work.

#### **In Russia**

Another section that formerly belonged to the Mission is now within the bounds of Russia. The four stations, Van, Bitlis, Erzurum, and Trebizond, have for several months been in the possession of Russia, including their entire outstation fields. Eleven missionaries of the American Board are now connected with various forms of work in Russia. Rev. Frederick W. Macallum and Mr. George F. Gracey were the first to volunteer to go out in the relief work for the refugee Armenians. They have been connected with that work throughout the year, both of them traveling extensively over the field occupied by the refugees, including the station at Van. In September, Dr. George C. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Yarrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Maynard started back by way of Petrograd for their former field of labor. In view of the local conditions at Van and Bitlis they have settled down for the winter at Erivan in Russia, which has become the center of refugee work. There they are assisting in looking after the refugees and in gathering together a large number of the Mission school children and members of the Mission churches from different parts of our former Turkish fields. Rev. Fred F. Goodsell has gone to Russia under the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of looking after the Turkish prisoners who are in different camps with-

in Russia. Mr. Goodsell will probably continue in this work until the end of the war. Rev. Robert Stapleton sailed early in November to go back to Erzroom by way of Petrograd. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lyndon S. Crawford, whose station is at Trebizond, are remaining there in spite of the fact that their furlough is past due. Dr. Floyd O. Smith gave nearly a year to relief work in Russia and Persia, but has now come back to America to take up special studies in preparation for future work in Turkey. This gives the American Board, at the present time, eleven of its missionary force, all formerly connected with work in Turkey, now in Russia located at five different centers, using every means in their power to save the life of the great mass of Armenian refugees who have fled to that country from Turkey. They are also gathering the congregations together under the leadership of native evangelists who are among the refugee

groups. Schools are being organized also for the children of these refugees, while general plans of industrial relief are being carried out as rapidly as they can be organized and developed with the aid of funds provided by the American Committee Armenian Relief.

The relation between these missionaries and the Russian officials has been most cordial and friendly. The Russian government seems to be doing everything in its power for the protection of the great mass of refugees, and in various places has put money into the hands of the missionaries for providing food and also seed for sowing



Fighting Men in the Trenches at Van

in preparation for the new crop. The Russians seem to welcome these missionaries who understand the language of the people and who know the conditions under which they have lived and so are able to act intelligently and sympathetically with the Russian officials in providing against the spread of contagious diseases, the



securing of shelter for those who are homeless, the providing of clothing against the severity of the climate, and in securing food to maintain life. In Van where only three or four of the buildings belonging to the American Board plant are left uninjured, there has been an unusual coöperation with local officials. Among the buildings uninjured is the new and commodious Mission church. This church is used in the morning by the Russian military as the official place of worship for the Russian army. In the afternoon it is used by the American Board missionaries and by their constituency as a Mission church. This arrangement was entered into and consummated by Dr. Macallum and Mr. Gracey with the hearty coöperation of the military, civil, and religious authorities in Van, and seems to be entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton were at Erzroom when the Russians captured the city, and remained for two months or more in close coöperation with the Russian authorities in cleaning up the city and establishing coöperative relations between the civilians of the city and the Russians. The American Board school buildings which had been used by the Turks for hospital purposes were at once occupied by the Russians. As Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton's furlough was long overdue, they came home with their children, Mrs. Stapleton and the children remaining in the country, while Mr. Stapleton, after a few months at home, has returned to look after the work in Erzroom for the winter.

#### General Conditions

The general condition of the country is deplorable. While the violent attack upon the Armenians reported a year ago has not been extensively repeated, yet there has been little relenting in the severity with which previous oppressive measures have been carried out. In some places, the Protestant and Catholic Armenians have not been seriously disturbed, while in others they have suffered with the rest. There has not been a general deportation of all of the Armenian population from Constantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, and some other less important centers as was the case in Erzroom, Marsovan, and other places. Many large cities have been only partly depopulated of their Armenian citizens, while some who were taken from their home in the northwest and sent out on the journey toward Syria have made only part of the journey and are now stopping by the way, through sufferance of local officials.

### Relief Operations

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, organized in October, 1915, has made a very thorough study of the subject, and through its appeal to the American public has raised and used in this relief work some two and one-half million dollars. This endeavor was greatly aided by favorable acts of both Houses of Congress and by a proclamation of the President of the United States designating October 21 and 22 of 1916 as days for special contribution on behalf of the suffering Armenians and Syrians. These funds have been used at six different centers of distribution: namely, Cairo, Egypt, to which place a body of Armenian refugees had escaped; Jerusalem; Beirut, Syria; Constantinople; Tiflis, Russia; and Tabriz, Persia. The Russian and Persian centers of distribution looked after 250,000 Armenian refugees who had fled from



Refugees around the Public Oven, Van.

the eastern parts of Turkey into the Caucasus and Persia. Owing to the terrible economic conditions in Persia, many Syrians also were in dire distress. From Constantinople, from which center a considerable

part of the relief money has been distributed, the committee has been able to reach over sixty different centers, including regions as far south as Aleppo, Der Zor, etc., and the Mission centers of Asia Minor remaining under the Turkish flag. Mr. Peet, treasurer of the American Board, has been also treasurer of the Relief Committee at Constantinople, of which the United States Ambassador was chairman. American Board, Presbyterian, and German missionaries have coöperated in this work of administering relief by which tens of thousands of refugees, mostly women and children, who otherwise would have perished, have been saved.

Little has been done in the way of bringing these refugees back to their homes; in fact, the Turkish officials have refused to allow per-

mission for any general repatriation, although in many instances refugees have returned to their homes. One notable example is the taking back to Marsovan of forty-eight of the girls from the school who had been deported. A large number of the refugees who had fled into Russia returned to Van after the Russian occupation had been firmly established and are there now reestablishing themselves with the help of the Relief Committee. Few have returned to Erzroom, the Russian government not wishing to have a large body of refugees at that important military center which is still within the war zone. When the war is over and permission is given for the return of these refugees to their former places of residence, larger contributions and more extensive superintendence will be necessary to bring them back and aid them in rebuilding their homes and to put them upon a self-supporting basis by providing them with tools to till their land, seed to sow, and food to eat until their first crop can be gathered.

#### The Work

As has already been stated, reports have been received from only a few of the stations in Turkey, and these for the most part only from missionaries who have left the country. We have very full reports from the station at Marsovan, from the International College at Smyrna, and from the Salonica Station. The report from Marsovan was prepared by President White of Anatolia College, and from it we gather the principal facts of the work in that important station for the year.

*Marsovan.*—In September, 1915, there were left in the city of Marsovan only about fifty members of the Protestant community, out of 950 who were on the ground in June of the same year. These fifty were saved because of their connection with the American Board Mission. The pastor of the church was deported and died. "The Protestant communities in Amasia, Avkat, Zile, Herek, Azabaghy, Kapou Kaya, Heubek Kaya, Charshamba, Samsoun, Bafra, Vezir Keupru, Gumush, and Hadji Keuy were practically wiped out, only in Herek and Samsoun the Greek element of the community was able to continue the community life. There were, as we suppose, doubtless, above 2,000 Protestants thus deported from our field. Among them were the beloved pastors at Amasia, Kapou Kaya, and Samsoun, together with a retired pastor resident in Samsoun, and several promising younger men serving as preachers, though not yet ordained, as well as teachers of schools for boys and

schools for girls, colporteurs, Bible readers, church officers, church members, and all the rest who made up these communities. It is impossible to say definitely what became of this throng. In general the men were slain before they had proceeded many miles. One little group of Anatolia College students asked and received permission to stand and sing "Nearer My God to Thee" before they were despatched, according to their guards, who afterward related the incident and were profoundly impressed by it.

At the time of the deportation of the Armenians from the Marsovan field, the church buildings were mostly seized and sealed by the officials. Some of these plants have been set aside for the use of Moslem refugees from Macedonia. One church was used for a Moslem club, another for the use of Turkish Boy Scouts. In at least seven places in the Marsovan field where there were Greek communities services were continued under their regular preachers. These Greek congregations continued their services in spite of the hard war conditions, the Greeks suffering far less than the other races. In Samsoun the Greek congregation, numbering about one hundred persons, with their pastor remained.

During the greater part of the school year there were resident in the Mission compound at Marsovan President White, Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, Dr. and Mrs. Marden and their son, Mr. and Mrs. Pye and their three boys, Miss Willard, Miss Morley, Miss Tupper, and Miss Zbinden. The other members of the station were in America on furlough.

The Theological Seminary suspended its operations entirely. It is impossible to report at present how many of the graduates and former students of the Theological Seminary are among those who suffered martyrdom.

When the forty-eight girls, accompanied by Miss Willard and Miss Gage, returned from Sivas after their expulsion, the Girls' School was reopened, although there had been a loss of some of their most valuable teachers. Effective work was maintained in all the departments. A considerable number of Greeks and a few Turks were in attendance, in addition to the Armenian pupils. In spite of the threatening rumors and fears which constantly prevailed, the school went on with its normal school life, with the Christian spirit at its very best. A new and important service was rendered by the principal of the school and her associates in meeting an unusual number of Turkish women who flocked to the school in considerable numbers almost daily, anxious to inspect the institution and

learn about the character of its life. This was a rare opportunity to bring the school and its Christian spirit to the attention of the Mohammedan women of the city and neighboring regions, thus extending its reputation and securing to itself an enlarged and enlarging clientele.

The King School for the Deaf was undisturbed at the time of the August deportation. The teachers were sent away, but were among those who returned, and in September the work was resumed on practically normal lines until the end of the school year. When finally the Americans were expelled from Marsovan, the authorities solemnly promised that the school would be kept intact as an organization, showing what a deep impression this work for the deaf had made upon the Moslem officials.



The New Hospital at Marsovan

The new hospital at Marsovan, which was taken possession of by a regiment of Turkish soldiers before Dr. Marden occupied it later rendered a large service under Dr. Marden as soon as it was returned to the Mission. The sick who have attended the hospital have been somewhat less than in former years, one reason being the lack of conveyance by which they could be brought in from the outlying districts, and the other the extreme poverty of the country. Five hundred soldiers were cared for and treated in the hospital. Only a few of these were wounded. At least 90 per cent of the people of all classes and religions showed themselves to be heartily cordial and friendly toward Dr. Marden and the hospital. The remaining 10 per cent included the government officials, who seemed to look with a jealous eye upon the splendid building and equipment and who

longed to get possession of it for themselves. The hospital, under Dr. Marden, has played a large part in influencing the minds of the people of all that region and favorably predisposing them toward the missionaries and their general work.

*Anatolia College.*—Anatolia College was in doubt in the autumn of 1916 as to whether it should attempt to open at the appointed time. There was not an Armenian teacher left and only one Armenian student. It was finally decided to continue on as nearly normal lines as possible, and for thirty-two weeks the college carried on its regular academic work. Some sixty-five students were registered; seven of these were Russians, eight Turks, and the rest Greeks. From time to time drafts were made upon the student body for military purposes. The general spirit of the college was all that could be desired. Students and faculty were earnest, and religious interest was deep. All religious services were well attended with real seasons of spiritual refreshing during the winter.

About the middle of the college year, the officials, acting on behalf of the department of education, demanded the exclusion of Moslem students from religious exercises under the closure threat. The college was compelled to comply with this demand, although against the wishes of many. In the midst of all the official opposition to the college, the rank and file of the Turkish people were steadily cordial and friendly.

*Expulsion of Americans.*—On the 10th of May, 1916, all of the principal government officials of Marsovan visited the college premises and informed Dr. White and the Mission circle that, because of the Russian invasion on the northeast, the section of Asia Minor in which Marsovan is located was reckoned within the zone of war: that being the case, the order was given that all Americans must withdraw to Constantinople, as all of the college grounds and Mission premises would be required for military purposes, principally for hospital use. For six days negotiations between the officials and the missionaries went on. During this period the missionaries were kept within the compound, practically prisoners. On the 16th of May, all the missionaries of the station were forced to leave in wagons engaged by the officials and under the escort of mounted, armed guards. The attitude of the officials toward the missionaries throughout these six days of negotiations was decidedly unfriendly, and the method of expulsion was contrary to the capitulation governing the residence of Americans in Turkey. It was unduly harsh, and, as was later learned, contrary to instructions

given the Marsovan officials from the central government in Constantinople. The Mission premises were put under a strong guard of armed men, even before any statement had been made to the missionaries of the plan of expulsion already agreed upon by the Turkish officials. The missionaries were refused the privilege of communication with the United States Embassy at Constantinople. The hospital was taken immediate possession of, as was also the college, the Girls' School, and the King School for the Deaf. No time was given for listing personal property or equipment of the college buildings; and the missionary residences were immediately taken possession of with all of the private effects of the missionaries. The entire compound, with all of its buildings and all of their equipment, with the personal property of the missionaries, were therefore seized by the local officials as the missionaries were sent under guard to Constantinople.

The party reached Constantinople without mishap, many Mohammedans along the way expressing their keen regret at the treatment the missionaries were receiving at the hands of the officials and showing unmistakably their sympathy with the missionaries and that for which they stood. The whole group remained in Constantinople for some time, until it was apparent that they would not all be given permission to return to Marsovan. After weeks of effort, Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, Miss Willard, Miss Gage, and Miss Zbinden, a Swiss associate, were allowed to leave Constantinople on July 20 to return to Marsovan. The other members of the station came to the United States. When the party arrived at Marsovan, they found everything in the possession of the Turkish authorities. Even their own houses were not turned back to them, but they were allowed to occupy a room in these houses. No extended report has been received from the reestablished station, and probably will not be received until someone comes out to give a report or until the severe censorship of the press is removed. The property taken possession of by the Turkish officials at Marsovan includes all of the buildings of Anatolia College, of the Girls' School, of the hospital, the Self-Help Shops, the Library and Museum, missionary residences and residences of the college teachers, professors, and doctors, and a large number of other buildings belonging to these various institutions, with furniture, apparatus, supplies, *et cetera*. The actual value of the property thus seized and held by the representatives of the Turkish government at Marsovan amounts to from four to five hundred thousand dollars. It will require this amount to replace

it, in case the buildings and movable property are destroyed. The United States government, through its ambassador at Constantinople, made a strong protest against this unwarranted seizure of American property by the Marsovan officials. The reply has been given that it is not a seizure of property, but only a temporary occupation, owing to military necessity, and that all will be restored as soon as military operations cease.

*The Future.*—President White, Dr. Pye, and Dr. Marden, upon their arrival in Boston, met the trustees of Anatolia College for a conference over the subject of the future of the college. It was there stated to the trustees that at least 80 per cent of the non-Christian population of Marsovan and of that entire field were not out of sympathy with missionary work and with the ideals for which it stands, and may be regarded as friendly to the missionaries and what they are attempting to do. The conviction was expressed with great emphasis that just as soon as peace is restored the college, the Girls' School, and in fact all missionary work at Marsovan will be confronted with opportunities that have never before been faced. There will be an immediate necessity for additional buildings, equipment, and reinforcements in every department of the work, in order to meet with any degree of adequacy the demand that will be put upon these Mission institutions. It may be said here that the opinion thus expressed by these representatives from Marsovan fairly represents the attitude of all the missionaries from Turkey who have come home this year, as well as of those who have been able to communicate with the officers of the Board by correspondence.

#### **International College at Smyrna**

A full report has been received from the college in Smyrna upon the work of the college through the school year ending June 30. It is a significant fact that this year completes twenty-five years of uninterrupted service rendered by President MacLachlan to the college. President MacLachlan is its founder and first and only president. No other collegiate institution in Turkey has had a more successful career or a more rapid development than has this college within the last few years under the wise and strong leadership of its president. The report of the president was accompanied by an equally full and satisfactory report from the dean of the college, Rev. Cass A. Reed. It should be borne in mind that this is the second year of the college upon its new site, Paradise, six miles from the city of Smyrna.



The college has usually drawn students from regions quite beyond the city of Smyrna, many coming from Greece and from the interior of Asia Minor. Owing to war conditions and the difficulty of transportation and the dangers of the way, during the past year the students have been confined almost wholly to the near vicinity of the college. During the year there has been enrolled in the school, including the sub-freshmen and preparatory classes, 215 students. Of these, 115 are former members of the college, while an even 100 were enrolled this year for the first time; 146 of these were day students coming from Smyrna and vicinity, and 60 were boarders. It is an interesting



MacLachlan Hall  
The Main Building of the International College,  
Smyrna

fact that eleven nationalities and religions are represented in this student body: 83 were Greeks; 68 Armenians; 26 Turks; 19 Jews; to which were added English, Arabs, Austrians, Americans, Dutch, Albanians, and Poles; 164 of the members were Ottoman, the others scattering among eight different nations. It is an interesting feature of the school that ten of these pupils were citizens of nations at war with Turkey, and yet they were allowed to continue their studies undisturbed.

In the beginning of his report, President MacLachlan says: "The story of the year must be told in large measure in terms of famine and pestilence, for much of our work has been carried on to the accompaniment of the boom of heavy guns on our sea front, the hum of aircraft overhead, and the bursting of their destructive shells within a quarter of a mile of our campus. Indeed, our campus has been strewn from time to time with shrapnel fired at the enemy aircraft, while the windows of some of our homes have been shattered by the bursting of heavy shells within a distance of less than three hundred yards of where this report is being written. Military tents now extend close along the southern wall of our campus, some of them within a few feet of our auditorium, placed there as a protection against aeroplane attack; and yet in spite of these multiplied distractions and calamities we are able to report a year of successful achievement."

Economic conditions at Smyrna have grown steadily worse dur-

ing the year, greatly increasing prices of all commodities, and yet through special gifts given by friends who came to the rescue of the college in a time of great need, the work has gone on throughout the entire year and the college has come through it all with its bills paid. Some of the students in the advanced classes a year ago have been called into military service. Dr. MacLachlan says that life under the conditions under which they have carried on their work during the year has taught them many valuable lessons of economy, and, while it is impossible to see the end of the war, they do not despair of being able to meet and survive whatever exacting conditions and demands the war situation may make. As in other stations in Turkey, much time and strength has been given to relief work. While there has been no general deportation, as in some other centers, there have been most devastating epidemics of typhus, typhoid, and Asiatic cholera, which have brought great distress upon the people themselves. The college physician, a member of the Scotch Mission in Smyrna, died of the typhus during the summer while caring for Turkish soldiers in the hospital.

*Spiritual Life.*—It is a most significant fact that during this year of unprecedented trial and hardship and in the midst of threatening peril, the spiritual life of the students has been unusually alert and the year has been characterized by the deepening of religious thinking and in the building up of Christian character. The Student Conference, held in June, 1915, exerted a powerful influence over the college which was not only apparent at the opening of the term last autumn, but which was a controlling influence in shaping plans for Christian work among the students during the year. The strong spiritual note with which the year opened was maintained and strengthened. There were a large number of volunteer Bible classes under college instructors, which met regularly. Another Student Conference was held this year, with one hundred delegates. The result of this conference was the organization of a Student Volunteer Band, numbering 15, including some of the strongest men in the advanced classes and among the graduates of the college. During the year the governor of Smyrna urged upon President MacLachlan the necessity of making the attendance upon chapel and Bible study voluntary. After conference with the trustees in the United States, Dr. MacLachlan informed the governor that that would be impossible, and the college has adhered to its former custom and the local authorities have accepted the condition, although

there have been in attendance some 25 Moslem students, many of whom are sons of high military and civil officials.

Cordial relations have been maintained with these officials, they coming frequently as visitors to the college campus. This fact has especial interest since the president of the college is a British subject well known to the governor-general. During the year, all citizens of belligerent powers between the ages of 18 and 65 in the city and its environment were interned in the Turkish quarters of the city, but the president of the college and other members of the staff who belonged to belligerent nations were not molested.

*The Outlook.*—With reference to future needs of the college, President MacLachlan puts first that of a permanent endowment that will insure the college regular resources without dependence upon local conditions. Hitherto the college has been forced to rely largely upon the receipts from the student body for meeting the running expenses. These receipts have now been gradually reduced and have consequently cut down the college assets. Convinced that in the near future enlarged demands will be made upon the college, it seems imperative that an adequate provision be now furnished to meet these new needs. This means the completion of the building program and the securing of an adequate permanent endowment. It is evident that the cost of living will never go back to its original level. This will necessitate the increase of salaries of the teaching staff.

The college holds a unique position among the Moslems and occupies a leading place among the higher educational institutions in the Turkish Empire. Its influence as a central evangelistic, missionary school is steadily increasing, with every prospect of new opportunities of reaching classes yet unreached.

### A Review

Because of the abnormal conditions that have confronted the missions in Turkey during the year, and the interest centering in the work and personnel of each station, we will here review briefly the situation as it existed at the beginning of December, 1916.

*Constantinople.*—Constantinople has been for many years the center of missionary activities in Turkey. The treasurer of all the Turkey Missions, including the Balkans, has always had his office in Constantinople and relief funds which have been raised in times of special distress in Turkey have been distributed from Con-

stantinople. This has been especially true during the last year. Mr. W. W. Peet, the treasurer of the American Board and also the treasurer of the American Relief Organization, has kept in close touch with all the interior stations by telegraph and by correspondence and has been able to send money, not only for the regular missionary work and for the support of the missionaries, but also for various forms of relief. The force at Constantinople has been considerably reduced for various reasons. Dr. Macallum withdrew, being hampered by the fact of his British citizenship. As his furlough was approaching, it seemed wise to withdraw and prepare to return again when opportunity offers. He has given himself, however, to relief work in Russia. Mr. Ryan was compelled to withdraw by order of the Turkish government, no reason having been given. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Riggs came home on their regular furlough, leaving at Constantinople Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Peet, Mr. Luther R. Fowle, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, and Misses Anna B. Jones and Annie M. Barker. Mr. Charles F. Ranney, who has been the greater part of the year in Aintab, came up during the summer to assist Mr. Peet in the treasurer's office and is there at the present time. The principal work of Mr. Peet has been looking after refugees, distributing relief funds, maintaining personal relations with the interior stations, and in coöperating with the American Embassy in matters affecting American interests in Turkey. Missionary work has continued in some departments with unusual strength. As for instance, the school at Gedik Pasha has been especially crowded during the year and the station has called repeatedly for reinforcements because of this fact. There is every prospect that in the present year the number of pupils in the school will be far greater than the missionaries on the ground will be able to care for. Much of the other work of the city has gone on as in ordinary times. There have been no political disturbances, and those coming from Constantinople represent the condition there, apart from prices and the difficulty of securing some commodities, as almost normal. During the period when war was raging at the Dardanelles, the medical missionaries in Constantinople and vicinity gave themselves to Red Cross work. Dr. Shepard came up from Aintab for this purpose. Dr. Case had already come from Erzroom. Dr. and Mrs. Mark Ward, who had been sent to Egypt for studying the Turkish language, were called to the capital. Dr. Shepard returned to Aintab, but Drs. Case and Ward still remain at Constanti-

nople doing what they can in the line of general relief. Miss Vina Sherman has also been here for part of the year.

*Brousa.*—The work in Brousa has been carried on by Miss Annie T. Allen, Miss Jeanie L. Jillson, and Miss Edith F. Parsons. Rev. Orson P. Allen has also lived there during the year with his daughter. The schools have continued without special interruptions, although there was no boarding department. The relations between the missionaries and the local officials have been cordial, and at no time have the lives of the missionaries been in peril.

*Bardizag and Adabazar.*—There have been no missionary residents in either of these places during the year. Dr. and Mrs. McNaughton were unable to continue their work owing to the fact that they were British subjects, and Dr. and Mrs. Chambers were in the United States, as were also Miss Holt and Miss Kinney. Both of these places have suffered severely from the attack upon the Armenians.

We have already spoken of the situation at Marsovan.

*Sivas.*—The conditions at Sivas remained about the same as a year ago until midsummer. The latter part of 1915, D. M. B. Thom, M.D., Rev. Dr. Alpheus Andrus, and Miss Agnes Fenenga were brought to Sivas from Mardin by the Turkish government and were added to the number at the Mission station from that time. Early in December, 1915, Dr. Thom, while attending typhus patients in the American Board Hospital, was stricken



The City of Sivas

with that dread disease and passed away on the 6th. This left the station with Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Clark, Misses Nina E. Rice, Mary C. Fowle, and Mary L. Graffam (Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Partridge had come to the United States before), and to these were added

after the death of Dr. Thom, Dr. Andrus and Miss Fenenga. About the same time the attack was made upon the Mission station at Marsovan, the missionaries at Sivas were ordered to leave their station and proceed to Constantinople, with the exception that Miss Graffam and Miss Fowle were permitted to remain. With the departure of these missionaries, the government took possession of the hospital and the school buildings, leaving Miss Graffam and Miss Fowle in charge of their own home. No detailed report has been received from Sivas since the deportation. A recent cable dispatch announces the death of Miss Fowle. Dr. Andrus and Miss Fenenga are still in Constantinople.

*Smyrna.*—The missionary force remaining at Smyrna consists of President and Mrs. Alexander MacLachlan, Rev. and Mrs. Cass A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Caldwell, Miss Emily McCallum, Miss Minnie B. Mills, and Miss Ilse Pohl. Mr. and Mrs. Birge and Mr. and Mrs. Harlow are at home. We have already spoken of Smyrna, so we need add but little, except to say that the Girls' School has gone on as usual, barring some interruptions by bomb attacks from hostile aeroplanes flying over the city. One of the girls of the school was instantly killed by one of these bombs, and for a time the entire school was removed to the site of the Boys' College, which is six miles out of the city. The attendance at the school has been large and the work has proceeded practically as usual.

*Talas.*—The missionary force at Talas at the present time consists of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Irwin, and Misses Fanny E. Burrage, Stella N. Loughridge, Theda B. Phelps, and Clara C. Richmond. Dr. and Mrs. Alden R. Hoover, Miss Adelaide Dwight, and Miss Susan W. Orvis are at home. The work of the station has been continued throughout the year under limitations and subject to the interruptions due to the general conditions prevailing in the country. All of the Protestant Armenians have not been deported from Talas, and some who left have been allowed to come back. The missionaries have been threatened with expulsion from the city, but up to the time of the last report they were allowed to remain in their own houses, although the public buildings, including the hospital and the school, were reported to be in the hands of the Turkish officials.

*Konia.*—While this is not a station of the American Board, it is the site of the excellent medical work carried on by Drs. William S. Dodd and Wilfred M. Post, and is conducted in full harmony with the American Board work and almost as a part of it, although sup-

ported by a separate body. The two doctors gave themselves to relief with unstinted energy. Dr. Dodd, after a long siege of typhoid fever, was compelled to come home for recuperation. Miss Rachel North, a trained nurse, who had been located at Mardin, came to Konia to assist Dr. Post in his medical work after the departure of Dr. Dodd. Konia has been one of the centers to which vast numbers of Armenian refugees have been deported, and so has been in the midst of the most terrible distress and need of relief of any place north of Aleppo.

*Adana.*—Dr. and Mrs. William Chambers were compelled to come home from Adana owing to the fact that they were British subjects and their movements were so hampered that there was little use of their attempting to remain. There are upon the field today Dr. Cyril H. Haas, and Misses C. Grace Towner, and Elizabeth S. Webb. From all reports it would seem that the Girls' School is going on almost as usual, with a large attendance. Dr. Haas has been more or less hindered in his medical work because of changing regulations and frequent restricted measures applied by the government. Adana has been on the line of travel of refugees coming through to the south, as has also Aintab, affording wide opportunity for relief.

*Aintab.*—The missionaries are almost all upon the field. Miss Isabella Blake and Mrs. Martin were in America when the war broke out, and so were unable to return. Mr. Ranney, as above reported, has gone to Constantinople to assist in the treasury department. Dr. Shepard, after rendering conspicuous service at Constantinople in Red Cross work, returned to Aintab, and on the 18th of December, 1915, died of typhus contracted while attending typhus patients in his hospital. Mrs. Margaret Trowbridge started a year ago to come to this country, but has been detained in Beirut ever since. This has left on the



An Aintab Street

field President and Mrs. John E. Merrill, Rev. John D. Martin, Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard, Mrs. Francis Leslie, Dr. Caroline Hamilton, and Misses Lucile Foreman and Elizabeth Trowbridge. In view of the fact that no missionaries have come from Aintab recently, we have no detailed report of the progress of the work. The earlier reports indicated that the expulsion of the Armenians in Adana, Marash, Tarsus, and Aintab was not so general nor was it carried out with such drastic measures as in some other places. The college has been greatly hindered in its work because of the absence of such a large portion of its teaching force; while the Orphanage and Girls' School work seems to have continued under restrictions and limitations, but with encouraging success.

*Marash.*—Rev. and Mrs. Fred F. Goodsell were in the United States when the war broke out, and Miss Kate E. Ainslie came on her regular furlough last year. The rest of the station, consisting of Rev. and Mrs. Edward C. Woodley, and Misses Ellen M. Blakely, Annie E. Gordon, Bessie M. Hardy, and Rev. James K. Lyman, are at their posts. More frequent communications have been received directly from Marash than from any other station in the Central Turkey field, but these have all been formal, containing little of what is actually going on. At the same time, the missionaries report their local surroundings as undisturbed. They were able during the summer to go out to a mountain resort some miles from the city, where the air was purer and cooler than in the city itself. We have reason to believe that the work has been going on there in the Girls' School and in other departments during the entire year, but we are not supplied with details.

*Tarsus.*—The latter part of last year, Dr. Thomas D. Christie went to Constantinople to see if he could not do something to prevent the attack on the Armenians. He was refused permission to return to Tarsus and so came to the United States. Mrs. Mary Rogers Nute also came to this country. At Tarsus there remain Mr. William L. Nute, and Mrs. Thomas B. Christie. Frequent communications have come from Mrs. Christie and Mr. Nute indicating that some of the college buildings have been occupied for military purposes during the greater part of the year, and that departments of the work have been going on, but in this case also details are lacking. The missionaries are trusted with the care of a large number of British prisoners of war.

*Hadjin.*—During the entire year, Miss Olive M. Vaughn has remained at Hadjin alone. Frequent cards have been received from



her reporting a large work in hand and the most cordial treatment on the part of the local officials. One of the chief burdens of her communications has been that no attempt shall be made to secure her removal from Hadjin. She has reported that she can come away at any time she desires, but that she believes that she is in the place where the Lord has put her and where she can accomplish the most for Him.

*Oorfa.*—The station at Oorfa has not been occupied. Mr. Francis H. Leslie's tragic death a year ago removed the last of the American missionaries to hold Oorfa. At the time of his death, Mrs. Leslie was at Aintab, where she remains at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Gracey were at home in England on their regular furlough, and so have been unable to return. Mr. Gracey has given himself to relief work in the Caucasus. All of the American Board buildings in Oorfa are in the possession of the Turkish officials. We have no report as to the condition of the Christian population.

*Van.*—We have already spoken of the station at Van, and need here but say that Dr. Clarence D. Ussher and Miss Caroline Silliman are at home, while Dr. George C. Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Yarrow, as already reported, are in Erivan for the winter, looking after refugees and keeping in touch with the Van Station. It has now been officially reported that out of a large number of buildings, comprising the American Board property at Van, only four are left intact. The others were destroyed at the time of the bombardment and capture of the city twice by the Russians and the recapture once by the Turks.

*Bitlis.*—After the death of Mr. George P. Knapp, reported a year ago, Miss Grisell M. McLaren and Miss Mary D. Uline were left alone at Bitlis. It was impossible to get into direct communication with them, and there were many rumors that they had suffered violence at the hands of the Turks. Through the efforts of the United States ambassadors, they were finally brought under consular escort to Harpoot, where they have both remained to the present time. Miss McLaren was a member of the Van Station, but was carried to Bitlis by the Turkish troops when they retreated to that place, she being at the time in the Turkish Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard are in Erivan endeavoring to get into touch with the situation at Bitlis and to look after Bitlis refugees who have fled to the north.

*Diarbekir.*—Diarbekir was occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith. They were both sent out of the country under government escort, for reasons not given. Mrs. Smith remained in this country, and Dr. Smith volunteered for service among the refugees in Russia and Persia, where he has spent the greater part of the year.

*Erzroom* has already been mentioned and need not be referred to again here.

*Harpoot.*—When the war began, Miss Ellen W. Catlin and Miss Mary L. Daniels were in the United States. During the year under review, Miss Mary W. Riggs has come home. In the latter part of December, 1915, Dr. Henry H. Atkinson in charge of the American medical work at Harpoot and of the hospital, contracted typhus while attending a typhus patient, and passed away on Christmas Day. On June 27 of this year, Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee, for many years missionary at Erzroom and Trebizond, also died. This left as members of the station within the country Rev. and Mrs. Henry H. Riggs, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Riggs, Rev. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce, Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. Ruth E. Parmelee and Misses Isabelle Harley, Margaret H. Campbell, Grisell McLaren, and Myrtle O. Shane. In November a year ago, Rev. and Mrs. Pierce, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest W. Riggs, Miss Campbell, and Miss Mary W. Riggs set out to come to the United States on their regular furlough. Owing to the departure of such a large proportion of the Armenian population, it was deemed a convenient time for the above named, whose furlough was nearly due, to prepare themselves to return for a full term of service, as soon as the opportunity offered. The party reached Beirut the middle of December, 1915, and, with the exception of Miss Mary Riggs, they have been detained there to the present time. They are taking a hand in the educational and relief work of that part of the field, biding their time. No full reports have been received from Harpoot with reference to local conditions. It is known, however, that many Armenians are left, but in a most desperate condition. Refugees are there also from the north. The relations between the missionaries and the local officials have been increasingly friendly. For a part of the year, most of the college buildings were in the hands of the Turkish authorities, but, during the spring of 1916, these were passed back to the control of the station. The missionaries have been allowed to reestablish their telephone connections between the Garden and city houses and the hospital at Mezereh. During the summer,

Harpoot was visited by Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War. He was invited by Mr. Riggs to inspect the hospital, where a large number of the Turkish troops had been treated. He was told of the death of Dr. Atkinson and he spoke in warm terms of appreciation of the great service Dr. Atkinson had rendered, and in the rendering which he had given up his life. He then asked if Dr. Atkinson had left a son, and when Henry, a lad of twelve years, was brought in, he took from his own coat a military decoration and pinned it upon Henry's coat as an expression of the appreciation of the Turkish government of the sacrifice Dr. Atkinson had made.

*Mardin.*—At the outbreak of the war, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Emrich were at Beirut. As they could not secure permission to return to Mardin, they came home. As has already been stated, Dr. Alpheus Andrus, Dr. Daniel Thom, and Miss Agnes Fenenga were taken in November from Mardin and sent to Sivas. Later Miss Rachel North, the trained nurse, went to Konia for medical work. This left, at the beginning of the year as members of the station, only four women, Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Seraphina Dewey, and Misses J. Louise Graf and Diantha L. Dewey. Mrs. Thom had died only a few months before. Mrs. Andrus was in a feeble condition, and on August 25, 1916, she passed away, leaving at the present time at Mardin only Mrs. Dewey and the Misses Graf and Diantha Dewey. These women, before the death of Mrs. Andrus, were given an opportunity to withdraw to Oorfa and put themselves under the direct care of the United States Consul, the Consul sending an escort to Mardin for this purpose. In view, however, of the large Christian community at Mardin, many of whom were refugees from cities of the north, and in view of the important work which these women felt they were able to accomplish by remaining, and also because of Mrs. Andrus' feeble condition, they declined to leave, and wrote urging that no future effort be made to get them out of Mardin. In voicing the sentiment of the station, Miss Graf states that as they have been kept in safety for two years, they wish to remain and serve for a time longer.

*Trebizond.*—We have already mentioned Trebizond, but it should be stated further that Dr. and Mrs. Lyndon S. Crawford have been able to hold on to the work there and render a large assistance in giving relief to refugees, who have been hidden for months in the mountains, but who have come out on the occupation of the city by the Russians. They are sadly in need of reinforcements and are asking for aid for the winter.

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