

has no political ambition in Western Asia. The Americans have advanced medical work in nearly every important centre, so that the natural suspicions of government officials have been in part dispelled and the real spirit of missions has been better understood.

Still another distinction must be made, to gain a fair view of the situation. The government is obliged to allow the missionaries a very large degree of freedom, whereas native Christian workers are strictly prevented from entering any work which lies beyond the traditional boundaries of the Eastern churches. A great many missionaries expect the Armenians to begin the evangelization of the Moslems. This reminds one of a chemistry professor at college who informed his students one morning, taking care to stand off at a safe distance, "Gentlemen, my assistant will now perform a very dangerous experiment!"

Probably the best way to study the present attitude of the government is to observe the various branches of mission work and to cite cases which illustrate the degree of liberty attained thus far.

(1) *Educational Work.* Mohammedan students are now permitted to enter mission schools and colleges. In the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut there are now one hundred and four Moslem students, and at Robert College in Constantinople there are about fifty. But in the case of these two colleges tacit permission has existed for some years past. In the Gedik Pasha mission school in Constantinople there are eighty children from Mohammedan families.

(2) *Literary Work.* The missionaries in Turkey would urge very strongly that controversial methods be avoided. It is undoubtedly true that the present government would not tolerate any such controversy as Dr. Pfander once engaged in.